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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 15 and 16.

School Campaign Speeded; Security Tax Rise Sought; Nazi 'Chutist in England?

The World's Day—October 30, 1941

In Boston: School Candidates Push Drive

Eighteen candidates for two unpaid posts on the Boston School Committee vigorously pushed home-stretch campaigning. [Page 5.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts signed the pier expansion bill, thus culminating the most vigorous pressure campaign of his regime. [Page 2.]

Washington: Steep Increase in Security Taxes?

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced a program of steep increases in social security taxes would be ready for Congressional consideration within the next two months. Declining to give proposed new rates, he said the program's purpose would be to "mop up the extra money in people's pockets for which there will not be goods to buy."

The House Merchant Marine Committee ordered a hearing Nov. 6 on a resolution by Representative McCormack (D) of Massachusetts to make possible a direct sale of at least two Government-owned vessels to the Government of Eire.

The U. S. S. Kearny had rushed to the rescue of an embattled convoy and was helping to beat off a mass U-boat attack when it was torpedoed, the Navy reported.

A powerful new economy committee, headed by Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia, began study of ways to cut non-defense spending. [Financial Page.]

The War Department reported that a "small group" of specially selected signal corps reserve officers was in England to obtain practical experience for operation of the Army's new aircraft warning service.

In Europe: Nazi Official Rumored in Britain

Rumor that a high Nazi official, emulating the flight of Rudolf Hess, had landed in Cambridgeshire by plane became so persistent, although promptly denied in official circles, that Home Guards were called out in search last night. The British Press Association said that the rumor probably arose from the fact that about daybreak a British bomber, returning from a raid in Germany, found itself in difficulties and two members of the crew bailed out.

In Unoccupied France, a new law forbade Frenchmen to listen to British and certain other radiocasts, including what authoritative sources said were Free French stations operating in France.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, radiocast a second appeal to Frenchmen in the occupied and non-occupied homeland to stand erect, defiant and silent at 4 p. m. tomorrow. He said it would show they were "preparing for vengeance under France's tattered flags."

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who is serving in London as United States Ambassador to the refugee governments of Poland and Belgium and Minister to the exiled governments of Norway, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, has been nominated by President Roosevelt Minister to the exiled government of Greece.

Orient: Britain Warns Nationals in Japan

Britain warned its nationals in Japanese occupied territory that unless they leave immediately there will be no opportunity for future evacuation.

Japan began the mobilization of industry under its new "corporate" all-out war program. [Page 10]

Trade relations between Thailand and French Indo-China, broken off since the border warfare last winter, were re-established. The frontier fighting ended in Japanese arbitration and cession of large areas of Indo-China to Thailand.

Air and Sea: American-Made Planes Score Hits

Hudson bombers, American-built, sank two Axis ships and damaged five others in a low-level attack on the Norwegian port of Aalesund last night, according to the British Air Ministry. Other planes bombed a fish oil factory and docks at Bergen.

Greek submarines have sunk more than 50,000 tons of Italian shipping supplying the Italian army, declared British First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander.

British bombers attacked the German naval base at Brest during the night. Others attacked areas in southern Italy.

Air raiders attacked Alexandria during the night.

In Russia: Kharkov Evacuation Admitted

Red Army acknowledged evacuation of Kharkov, key industrial city of the Donets Basin, claiming, however, that all the main factories and raw material had previously been moved elsewhere. [Page 7.]

Germans claimed to have reached the upper Donets River and to have pushed further into the Crimea.

Russians claimed to have regained territory in counterattacks which forced the Germans back across the Nara River 50 miles southwest of Moscow.

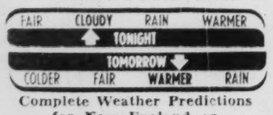
Heaviest raids on Moscow yet reported took place during the night.

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Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2



The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Propaganda—How to Detect It.

Public Opinion in a Democracy.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Knife Became Plural —Right One Returns

By the Associated Press

Charlestown, N. H., Oct. 30

Missing his white-handled jack-knife, Charles W. Houghton, a railway mail clerk, figured it must have fallen into one of 14 sacks in which mail had been deposited. So he mailed postcards to postmasters of 14 New England communities where the sacks were sent.

Within a few days, knives began arriving but none of them was the missing blade, so Houghton sent them all back.

A couple of days later his own knife was returned.

Army Hails G. E. Workers As 'Soldiers'

The Army came to industry of this area today in the first inspection trip its Ordnance Department has made to New England.

Officers who buy materials for airplanes and tanks mingled with the workers making them amid the dense machinery of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, stopped men at their machines and lathes and girls winding wire to shake hands and ask about their work.

More than a thousand employees crowded the plant auditorium of the River Works at their lunch time to hear Lieut. Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh, Aide to the Undersecretary of War, give this first direct message to the defense workers of New England:

Fellow Soldiers

"I greet you as fellow soldiers because that is exactly what you are. You are the soldiers on the industrial line. We are the soldiers on the firing line. Together we make a team that can't be beat.

"If you fail us, we become an army without arms. If we fail you, you become toilers without reward. If we work together loyally and continuously and wholeheartedly, America will remain free and unconquerable.

"American workers under mass-production methods can build better and faster than any other nation in the world.

"Every time you finish a piece of equipment, the Nazi chances of victory grow dimmer, our defense becomes more sound, and our Nation becomes more secure.

"We must not do too little too late. And to do what we must, we must have your co-operation.

War of Production

"This is a war of production. It will not be won on the battlefields. It will be won in machine shops and in factories.

"It will be won in plants like the General Electric here. It will be won through the efforts of labor."

The purpose of the visit of the Army delegation from Washington was to make the producers and users of defense equipment better acquainted with each other—to have the men who make the machines see the men who are going to use them, officers explained.

The first of these trips was made in the middle west. No question of faulty morale among defense workers was involved here, ordnance chiefs said. No evidence of workers slowing down or doing careless, indifferent work has come to the Army from New England, added Ordnance men in first hand touch with defense production in this region.

Welcoming smiles and an occa-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Meal Tax Plan To Aid Old Age Funds Fought

Restaurants and hotels join in drive to beat measure designed to liberalize benefits.

Restaurant and hotel interests today were conducting a campaign to defeat a new legislative proposal to levy a 5 per cent tax on all meals over 50 cents to finance proposed liberalization of old-age assistance benefits.

The meal tax, submitted by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means to the Upper Branch, is the latest in a series of tax proposals to finance liberalization.

However, the Ways and Means Committee struck out the provision in the House-approved liberalization bill providing for a mandatory increase from $30 to $40 in the minimum old-age assistance benefit. Instead, the Senate Committee re-inserted a previous provision favored by the House Committee on Ways and Means under which all reference to a minimum would be eliminated from the law.

Under its proposal, benefits would be based entirely upon needs and the local administrators would be forced to provide benefits sufficient to pay the cost of a living-standard budget established by the State Department of Public Welfare.

The Senate Ways and Means plan also eliminates the House-approved financing section which propose a one-half of one per cent tax levied on income over $1,000, a 10 per cent tax on the gross reecipts of beano games, nd boosting the tax on dog race betting receipts from the present 3½ to seven per cent graduated tax to a flat 8½ per cent tax.

With old-age assistance still a major stumbling block in the path of prorogation of the Legislature, Legislative leaders were attempting to bring about some compromise which could be favored by both branches.

Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Pensions, stated that Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, had estimated the tax on meals would produce approximately $4,000,000. Senator Bowers added that liberalization under the Senate Ways and Means Committee Plan would cost $2,500,000. The remaining $1,500,000 would be used to reduce the present $4,000,000 annual deficit in the old-age-assistance fund.

16 Defendants Party Members?

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Sixteen of the 28 defendants on trial here charged with seditious conspiracy were named as members of the Socialist Workers Party which the Government charges aimed at overthrow of the Government.

The testimony came from James Bartlett, once business agent for the old General Drivers Union No 544. He was the first witness called.

Questioned by United States District Attorney Victor Anderson, Mr. Bartlett said he was a Communist Party member in 1932 and later shifted to the Socialist Party. In 1937, when a large group was expelled from the Socialist Party, he said he found himself in a new organization, called the Socialist Workers Party.

Armed Truce to Open Mines; Russians to Destroy Rostov; U.S. Admits Kearny on Convoy



Wide World Cablephoto

Russian Snow Short-Circuits Nazi Lightning

Snow and unseasonable rains, according to neutral sources, have taken the blitz out of Hitler's blitzkrieg against Moscow. This photo, transmitted from Berlin to New York, shows a German sentry, at left, standing glumly before a snow-covered wooden shelter on the Eastern Front.

Mud and Snow Hold Nazis in North; Knox Reveals Kearny Attacked Sub

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Unseasonable rains and early snows, advance guards of Russia's long winter, have momentarily taken the blitz out of Hitler's attack on Moscow; but southward at Rostov-on-Don his elite shock troops have the door to the Caucasus and its oil treasures at least ajar.

Preparations to destroy and abandon the City on the north bank of the Don Estuary are reported from Russian sources. Yet the Don itself, from its many mouths 400 miles East and North to its close approach to the Lower Volga, provides a moated front to balk a direct Nazi advance upon Russia's Caspian oil sources.

Presumably abandonment of Rostov in ruins would foreshadow a Soviet retreat behind the lower reaches of the Don. Its width and depth from Rostov to the sea, some 25 miles, has thus far prevented expansion of the Rostov frontal attack, still limited to the North bank. The terrain below Rostov south of the river is a formidable barrier to mechanized warfare even if the river itself could be crossed in the face of Russian fire.

Flanked by Marshes

Eastward of the City, the Don is flanked by wide marsh lands. There are no rail bridge crossings east of Rostov for 300 miles or more; and few highway contacts except by ferry. The Don itself is the great artery of Russian transportation, by water in the open season, over ice in winter.

Just now the same unseasonable rains and soft snows that have seriously bogged the German thrust at Moscow on the expanded Maloyaro-Slavets-Mozhaisk-Volokolamsk front bid fair to bog a German swing around the Rostov corner, although it is indicated that City will soon fall. The marshy, roadless rims of the lower Don offer a soggy obstacle to Nazi tank lunges.

If a hard freeze should come just now on that front or on Moscow's Western approaches, the German tanks and heavy guns might make better progress. However, such a freeze is not likely. Russian weather data call for cool but dry weather in the Moscow area at this season, not heavy rains or soft snows. Rostov and the lower Don are well Westward of the October freeze limit in that area.

Weeks of Mud Ahead

Unless Russia's winter Ally which has never failed it before, turns against it now, Hitler's armies must expect weeks of hampering mud, and streams out of their banks. That has impeded their progress and robbed them of the prime asset, both strategic and tactical, on which German victories everywhere have thus far been built—speed and surprise.

Given these rough elements of the Nazi problem, some new development on a now dormant front is called for. The most dormant zone of the long front recently has been South of Orel in the Moscow battle area and North of Byelgorod in the Kharkov perimeter. About midway between them lies the important industrial and rail junction city of Kursk. From it runs direct rail connection due eastward, inviting a German effort to crack through between Russian forces in the Moscow defenses and those in the South.

Failing to push his lines closer to Moscow promptly, or to breach the Lower Don, Hitler might strike next for Kursk despite adverse weather, hoping to regain the momentum and speed vital to Nazi successes.

No Peace in Russia —Italians Admit It

By the Associated Press

Rome, Oct. 30

Italian troops on the Eastern Front have been halted and put on the defensive for the past eight days by Russian counterattacks, according to the official Stefani agency.

"The enemy launched a very strong counterattack, investing our column from the flanks and attempting to strike it from the rear," Stefani continued.

"The column had not had a moment's peace and rest in eight days."

Soviet's admit loss of stripped Kharkov: Page 7.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—The Government's official account of the first fighting engagement between American and German naval forces—the battle between the Destroyer Kearny and a Nazi U-boat—adds significant evidence to President Roosevelt's declaration this week that "the shooting has started . . . America has been attacked."

To the President's assertion that "history has recorded who fired the first shot" the Navy Department today appends an important footnote by disclosing the specific circumstances under which the Kearny was torpedoed and 11 of its crew killed in action.

Revealing that the Kearny had responded to distress signals from a convoy under attack by a pack of Nazi submarines in an area of the Atlantic declared by President Roosevelt to be American defensive waters, the Navy Department's report constitutes what future historians may well characterize as one of the early chapters on the origins of America's entry into World War II. This will be primary source material of the first order.

It is too early to attempt to appraise the issues which may be disputed in the conflicting accounts of the Kearny vs. German submarine encounter but these points of potential historical controversy already stand out:

Points in Controversy

1. The official American view is that the Kearny was patrolling American defensive waters but the German claim is that the United States has no right nor precedent to rule the attempted Nazi blockade of three fourths of the Atlantic and expect to be treated as a neutral.

2. The official American view is that the Kearny was defending a merchant ship in American waters but the German claim is that if the United States attempts to convoy British ships

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Lewis wins first round in crucial dispute—NDLMB to rule on closed shop.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Having held up production of soft coal mines for defense steel plants for four days, John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers head, announced today that an agreement had been reached under which the "captive" mines would reopen immediately.

The terms of the agreement leave the way open for a continuation of the strike if the National Defense Labor Mediation Board does not grant the closed shop to the 53,000 workers in the mines, which is Mr. Lewis's sole demand. Thus in thrice defying the President and in refusing to make the resumption of coal mining contingent on an advance agreement to accept the recommendation of the Mediation Board, Mr. Lewis seems to have won the first round of his fight with the Government.

Whether he has won the second and concluding rounds remains to be seen, however, for the impact of the sudden coal strike has had a profound emotional effect on Congress, and President Roosevelt has himself intimated that he has put aside earlier objections to legislation dealing with industrial disputes. A bill requiring a "cooling off" period before strikes like that in the Railway Labor Act is under consideration in Congress and may be the result of the present strike.

Some to Open Tonight

Mr. Lewis this morning in a joint press conference with Myron C. Taylor, announced union acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposal for reopening the mines "just as fast as arrangements can be made locally."

In many instances, Mr. Lewis said, mines will be reopened with the night shifts tonight and in other instances as quickly as the arrangements can be made, presumably tomorrow.

Mr. Lewis, in an oral statement after a brief meeting with Mr. Taylor, expressed "gratitude" that "the matter is on the way to complete settlement without substantial inconvenience to the Country and the defense program."

He made no reference to the possibility that the 11-man Mediation Board, which is now to hand down a final recommendation on the union shop issue, might be unfavorable to the miners' side.

Union Decision Seen

The Mediation Board meets tomorrow to begin formulating its decision. The opinion is widespread in Washington that it will grant the closed shop since it is uniform throughout the commercial mines already.

Felicitations were exchanged as the deadlock ended.

Mr. Taylor prfised Mr. Lewis' "broad and co-operative attitude in a difficult situation in a time of national peril."

The two men shook hands at the close of the conference.

The Lewis statement, delivered orally at the start of the press conference, follows:

"I have to announce that the United Mine Workers Conference, on my recommendation, has accepted the arrangement indicated in the President's letter of last night to Mr. Davis.

"The mines will reopen just as fast as arrangements can be made locally. The night shifts in many instances will reopen tonight.

"I may say that the entire basis of this agreement was the confer-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Raw Materials Big Defense Problem

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

America Prepares
Third of Six Articles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—About a month ago Washington began rubbing its eyes in astonishment. It saw, for the first time since the emergency began, a defense agency that was actually getting "tough" about such vital items as plant expansion, priorities, raw material stockpiles, subcontracting of defense orders and the suspension of unnecessary civilian production.

The newly-constituted Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board, better known as SPAB, was acting on the self-evident proposition that the United States would either have to give up its cherished hope of "business as usual" or the hope of defeating Germany. It had taken the United States nearly a year and a half to recognize this and in the meantime precious months had been wasted, valuable skill neglected and the Nation's economic house so upset that a multitude of small and medium sized businesses were being forced to the wall through a shortage of materials.

Chiefly responsible for SPAB's energetic incisiveness is the belated willingness of President Roosevelt to delegate more power of decision and enforcement to those charged with defense production. And there is general agreement in Washington that Donald Nelson, Executive Director of SPAB, is just about the best man to whom such power could be given.

Jurisdiction Too Limited?

Acting along the lines of general policy laid down by SPAB's eight-man Board, Mr. Nelson has issued a series of defense speed-up orders which have radically affected American business from the owner of a penny-candy store to the General Motors Corporation. But much remains to be done and, unfortunately in the opinion of many observers, there are still areas of defense production, such as the obtention of raw materials, which do not come under SPAB's primary jurisdiction.

Particularly serious is the question of assuring at all times not only an adequate quantity of raw materials and semi-manufactured metals, but also the establishment of stockpiles sufficient to carry this Country through any international crisis which might cut it off from its normal sources of supply.

There has been a great deal of talk as to why the United States has failed to obtain sufficient reserves and production facilities and to what extent this failure has hampered production. For most Americans, however, it is enough to know that such failure has occurred, is occurring and must be remedied.

During the past year and a half two men, Edward R. Stettinius, present Lend-Lease Administrator, and Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, have been responsible for the building up of the Nation's reserve of such indispensabble raw materials as tin, rubber, copper, nickel, manganese, tungsten, chrome, zinc, lead and many others.

Result Has Been Spotty

The result during the past 18 months has been, to say the least, spotty. The Country has not only failed to build up adequate stockpiles but there is evidence that defense production has been and will be embarrassed because of it.

The major factor behind the present situation is the almost incredible fact that from May 28, 1940, when the National Defense Advisory Commission was established, to Aug. 28, 1941, when SPAB was instituted, no comprehensive, over-all survey of the program's raw and semi-manufactured materials needs was made.

This, however, did not prevent the NDAC and the OPM from issuing a perfect snowstorm of statements asserting that no shortages were likely. Nor was this all. They

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Plane Flies Nonstop From Fiji to Sydney

LONDON (AP)—A Consolidated Catalina flying boat built in the United States has just completed the first nonstop flight from Fiji to Sydney, a distance of 2,000 miles, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Oct. 29.

The flying boat, described by the BBC as "one of many to join the Australian Air Force without a single accident," was being ferried from the United States.

Guns for Mrs. Tommy Atkins?

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. Edith Summerskill, Laborite member of Parliament, is fighting mad.

She says Great Britain should raise an army of women to defend their homes if invasion comes.

But the War Office says—just as definitely—women will not be enrolled in the Home Guard and nothing will be done to attract women to it, even in noncombatant capacities.

The unofficial view is whispered, however, that the urgent need for man power makes it idle to say that the question of women in the Home Guard is definitely and finally out.

Dr. Summerskill is going to town before a Letchworth audience on Nov. 2 on her favorite topic.

She has proved her own prowess by scoring seven bull's-eyes in her first 10 shots on the House of Commons rifle range and has announced she will put volunteer instructions within reach of girls' groups.

"In the North of England mock invasion last week," she exclaimed; "they actually asked for a thousand women to pretend to be hysterical. That's just like the War Office.

"I was simply staggered when I heard of it, for the heavy German raids have shown that hysterical women simply do not exist any more.

"Women in the services can do other things besides being cooks, clerks, typists and telephonists.

"It is ridiculous to say how wonderful the Russian women are and at the same time expect our women, who number more than half the whole population, to hide in cellars. . . .

"Mind you, I don't believe women in the Army would be good if they were on the offensive. They wouldn't have their heart in it. They're too constructive and they have not the aggressive instinct of men.

"But on the defensive, fighting for their homes and children, they would be absolutely ideal and, therefore, I think there should be a reserve of women who, if Britain should be invaded, would know how to handle a rifle."

Big Bond Issue to End Harbor Pollution Awaits Signature of Saltonstall

Bay State Legislature Renews Efforts to End 1941 Session

Legislative leaders today renewed their activity to bring about prorogation of the 1941 Legislature, after a jam over old-age assistance liberalization frustrated their efforts to end the longest legislative session in Massachusetts history last night.

Now cleared from the legislative decks is the $15,000,000 bond issue program for elimination of sewage pollution from Boston Harbor. Enacted in the House and Senate by overwhelming votes, the measure is now awaiting Governor Saltonstall's approval. Inasmuch as the Governor is committed to the pollution elimination program, his signature is expected immediately.

The measure provides for construction of sewerage treatment works on Nut Island, Quincy Bay; storm overflow conduits on the north and south sides of the Charles River; a similar conduit on the Alewife Brook, and extension of the North Metropolitan sewer system outlet from East Boston to Deer Island.

Construction of any one of the projects cannot be started, however, until a 25 per cent Federal grant is obtained on that particular project.

A $1,024,537 sub-supplementary budget was quickly ordered to a third reading by the Senate today, which was $376,777 higher than the $647,260 budget earlier approved by the Massachusetts House.

The major increases include approximately $170,000 for the State Milk-Control Board which recently was made a permanent part of the State Government. Until passage of the bill, making the Board permanent, no appropriation had been set up for the Board in 1942.

Another large item was $56,000 for additional travel allowance for legislators and legislative attachés. The Senators and Representatives have already voted themselves a minimum of $100 additional travel allowance each, and the $56,000 item is for the purpose of covering the expense.

Before the sub-supplementary budget is finally approved by the Legislature, prior to prorogation, it is expected other sums will be added to it. Already more than $183,000,000 has been appropriated for the 1941-42 biennium, in addition to bond issues totaling approximately $20,000,000.

Emergency Powers: As the result of the report of a conference committee appointed by the House and Senate to iron out differences on the bill to grant the Governor extraordinary war-time powers, the two branches agreed to limit these powers to 60 days after the Governor declares a state of emergency. The Legislature would be called to sanction them for extension beyond that period.

Salary Increases: The Senate blocked admittance of bills to give State employees a 5 or 10 per cent increase in pay.

Investigation: The Legislature approved a measure for a legislative study of the Massachusetts legislative system and procedure in an effort to shorten sessions.

Defense Construction: Upon Governor Saltonstall's recommendation the Legislature approved a bill permitting the General Electric Company to extend its $22,000,000 new defense production plant in West Lynn beyond the legal harbor line of the Saugus River.

Saltonstall Signs Pier Bill; John F. Fitzgerald Looks On

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Culminating the greatest pressure campaign of his gubernatorial regime, which resulted in legislative approval of the $4,700,000 program to give Boston its first new pier facilities in two decades, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today signed the bill.

The bill, authorizing a $4,700,000 bond issue for purchase of the five Boston & Maine Railroad Mystic River docks and reconstruction of two, was signed in the presence of John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston and present member of the Boston Port Authority, who was a leader in the pier battle; Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston; James Brown, legislative counsel for the Boston & Maine; Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, whose department will build the pier, and Senator Robert L. Lee, Charlestown Democrat, who sponsored the original bill.

Before the measure gained the two-thirds majority vote in the House and Senate, required on enactment of all bond issue measures, a combination of powerful gubernatorial pressure and a strong waterfront lobby was necessary.

The Governor's office called in numerous legislators who had opposed the pier construction program at earlier stages to request and demand their support of the measure on enactment. Waterfront interests had numerous lobbyists buttonholing legislators throughout the day seeking to muster sufficient voting strength.

Until the Saltonstall-waterfront interests put on their last-ditch campaign yesterday, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations' representatives, conducting a counter-lobby, were convinced they had sufficient votes to block enactment.

But in the face of their opposition they found the natural apathy of upstate legislators toward voting money for Boston projects overwhelmed by the pier-favoring group.

Development of new piers for Boston has been a major issue in the 1941 Legislature and in several previous Legislatures. Governor Saltonstall in his 1941 inaugural address stressed the need of new waterfront facilities to restore Boston to its former maritime glories, and insisted its rejuvenation would benefit the entire State.

On two different occasions in the past week the House rejected a pier construction program, first a $1,725,000 plan for purchase and reconstruction of Fiske, Harris, and Constitution wharves, a program attacked by pier advocates as totally inadequate. The other plan was a slightly different version of the $4,700,000 bill now awaiting the Governor's signature.

The enacted measure provides for State acquisition of the Boston & Maine property by eminent domain, with the purchase price to be set by court action. The original measure provided for outright purchase after price negotiations between the State Department of Public Works and the railroad. The road's asking price is $1,345,000, according to Representative Walter L. Bayles (R) of Taunton, a leader in the fight for new piers.

Port Rules on Wartime Basis

Control of all shipping and port activity is to be tightened to a wartime basis under the most stringent regulations in force at Boston in history, promulgated by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and approved by President Roosevelt.

Regulations far more drastic than those prevailing in the first World War, call for a special license from the Captain of the Port for each movement of every vessel regardless of size, or nationality.

Longshoremen, salesmen, ship news reporters, and all others having business on ships, or piers, must carry a special pass, added to the accumulation already required, showing photograph finger prints, and data including date and place of birth, nationality, height, weight, and color of eyes and hair. Capt. Charles G. Roemer, head of the Boston district of the Coast Guard, and Captain of the Port, has assigned enforcement of the regulations to Lieut. Commander William P. Wishar.

At a meeting of about 50 steamship operators, agents, stevedores, and shipping interests held at the Coast Guard quarters at 40 Central Street, today, the new regulations were explained in detail by Lieut. Commander William Wishar, aid to the Captain of the Port.

A committee was formed to work out the details of putting the new regulations into effect with a view to preventing sabotage and espionage at this Port. The Committee will co-operate with the various branches of the shipping industry, and with the Coast Guard which is charged with enforcement of the regulations.

The Committee consists of Charles H. Hurley, of the Waterfront Service Company; J. H. Shuldice, of the Boston Line and Service Company; C. Campbell Patterson, of Patterson, Wilde & Company steamship agents; and Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Approximately 20,000 special passes are expected to be necessary at the Port of Boston, it is estimated.

Strict enforcement of age-old ordinances forbidding smoking on any pier in this Port will be sought as part of the program to ensure safety and prevent losses due to possible sabotage. Steps will be taken also to prevent all smoking in the holds of all ships and elsewhere aboard except in specially provided quarters.

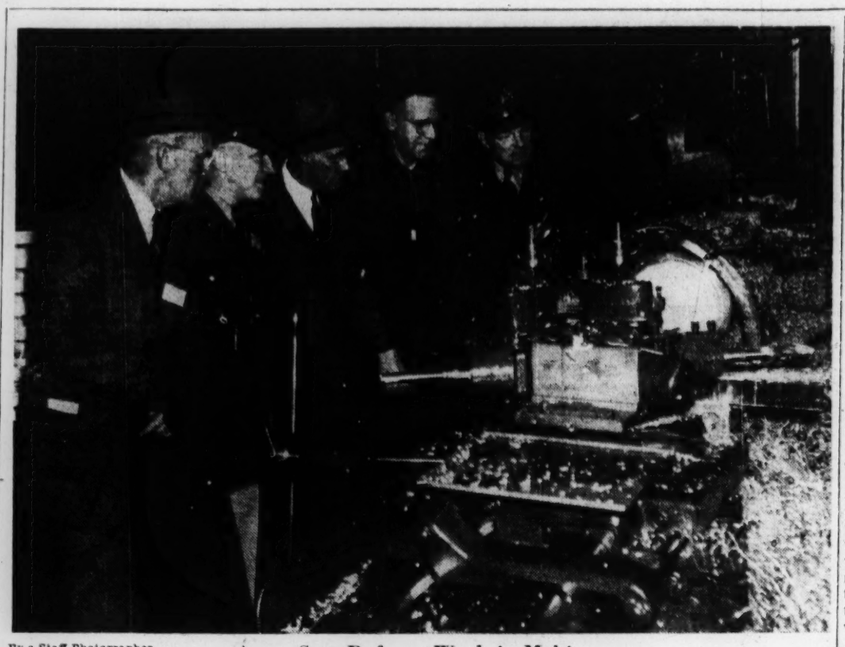
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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By a Staff Photographer

Army Sees Defense Work in Making

Oscar Hanson, who operates a turret lathe in the big River Works plant of General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass., shows Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Assistant Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, how war equipment is made. Mr. Hanson is working on impeller blanks for superchargers, a vital factor in airplanes. Left to right: J. F. Cunningham of Schenectady, N. Y., assistant to the Vice-President of General Electric, who came here for this inspection trip; Lieut. Col. J. S. Crawford, Executive Officer of the Boston Ordnance District; N. J. Darling, Manager of both West Lynn plants of General Electric; Mr. Hanson, and General McFarland.

Army Spokesman Calls G. E. Workers 'Soldiers'

Continued from Page 1

sional shout greeted the khaki clad visitors as they here and there momentarily halted an operator at his machine. Some of the army men had never seen such huge parts in process of making as for instance the 13-foot tall, 40-ton, $20,000 gears for ships.

The trip had also an educational angle for the Army. Half the party consisted of ordnance officers who are students at the Army Industrial College at Washington.

"Most of these hitherto have seen only the finished products," said one of the leaders of the expedition as he paused between machines. "Now they see the product manufactured and the care with which these things are done. They become tremendously impressed with the high grade workers, and from all they learn of the processes of production are highly benefited.

"In other years we have sent the whole class to Pittsburgh. Now we are breaking it up into squads of about eight and sending them over the whole country, so that on returning each group can present the operation and problems of each district. Thus we shall cover the entire country.

"Four of these classes are held annually at the college, each lasting three months.

"The students will become ordnance procurement men, inspectors, purchasers, advisors in an administrative capacity, or do service in lend-lease."

The first building that General McFarland inspected was the motors building, the largest devoted exclusively to the making of motors in the world, according to company officials. Its motors are going into tanks, battleships, machine tools, etc.

Women winding wire furnished a novelty among all the men at work. This is nothing new, however, a company spokesman said, as women make better wire winders than men. Their number has increased only in proportion to that of the enlarging force of men.

This afternoon the Washington visitors inspected the plant of the National Fireworks Co. at West Hanover, Mass., whose 2,500 employees make it the largest shell loading plant in New England.

Sir Louis Beale: "Victory Certain"

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sir Louis Beale, member of the British Supply Council in North America, declared today that "victory is certain" and that the United Kingdom and her Allies know America "will not fail us."

Sir Louis spoke at a defense Ship Building Day luncheon honoring William S. Newell, founder of two new shipyards, as thousands of workmen rushing construction of cargo carriers for Britain and America laid down their tools briefly to join in the tribute.

"We hammer away at Germany's lines of communications and sink her ships," Sir Louis declared. "You build the ships to send the munitions to the men fighting against Germany and Italy. And so the strain on the enemy grows greater and greater. One day the strain will reach the breaking point . . . victory is certain."

Thanking the American people on behalf of the British, the Russians, Chinese, and other nations, he said:

"So long as our two navies hold command of the seas, so long will Hitler pound impotently against the might of the free peoples."

Halloween Party Plans Completed

Final preparations for Boston's biggest party of the year—the Annual Halloween Party of the Police Department—were being made today.

All boys and girls of the city up to 16 years of age have been invited to attend any of the 50 parties to be held tomorrow evening throughout the city. Parties begin at 7:30 and will be over at 10:30.

Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty, who originated the Halloween Party idea several years ago in an effort to cut down vandalism and to protect the youngsters from injury, urges eceryone to come in costume as there will be several hundred worth-while prizes for those wearing the most original. If you want to locate the party in your section of the city go to your local police station or ask the patrolman on the beat.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Illustrated public lecture, "An Old Covered Bridge," by C. A. Maine. At the Central Library Building Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley Square. Open free to the public at 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Miniature Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Elks Campaign for Air Cadets

Opening a campaign to "Keep 'em Flying," the Boston Lodge of the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks is seeking candidates for the Flying Cadet Corps in the Aviation Service in National Defense among high-school graduates and those with two years of college training. Candidates must be between 18 and 26 years of age and in good physical condition.

This work of the Lodge will be in the nature of "direct, intimate, and honest propaganda." And, by way of starting the campaign off on a flying start, a mass meeting of all Elks and the public generally in Greater Boston will be held at the Lodge Auditorium, 177 Huntington Avenue, at 8 p. m. today.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and officers representing both the Army and Navy will address the meeting, at which motion pictures of cadet training and aviation and other patriotic entertainment features will be presented. Military and Naval literature pertaining to the Flying Corps Cadets will be available at this mass meeting which is open to the public. In addition, there will be band music, tableaus, and a choral ensemble.

'Smil'—Norwegian for 'Smiles'



By a Staff Photographer

Norwegian Bazaar Gets a Customer

There is nothing quite equal to a beautiful doll dressed in native Norwegian costume to bring smiles of delight to little girls, thinks Carolyn Bemis Moller of Springvale, Maine. Carolyn attended the opening of the three-day Norwegian Bazaar at Horticultural Hall, Boston, this morning. The Bazaar, for the benefit of the Norwegian Old People's Home and Charitable Association, Dorchester, Includes entertainment and refreshments.

U. S. Break With Vichy Is Advocated

Complete diplomatic break with the Vichy government and official recognition of General De Gaulle as the de facto leader of France are essential if the United States is to extend most effective aid to the people of France, in the opinion of Dr. William M. Agar, former Columbia University Professor, and Executive Director of the Fight for Freedom Committee to Defend America.

Dr. Agar was in Boston today as principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held tonight at John Hancock Hall under the auspices of the Boston chapter of France Forever, the Free French organization.

In an interview at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon, Dr. Agar pointed out what he described as the incongruity of the present position of the United States, which on the one hand maintains diplomatic relations with the Nazi-controlled Vichy government and on the other extends aid to Britain which is fighting the Nazis.

It is resulting in an utter state of confusion in the minds of the French people, he maintains, who look to the United States for hope of deliverance and are unable to understand this two-handed policy.

Dr. Agar believes that the people should be awakened to the fact that the United States is bound to become involved in this war. "Someone," he declared, "has got to begin to prepare the American public for the inevitable result of all this." That, Dr. Agar explained, is the purpose of the Fight for Freedom Committee which was organized three months ago in a joint combination with the Committee to Defend America.

Dr. Agar stated that since the recall of the Nazi consuls in the United States, Nazi propaganda work has been carried on by the Vichy consuls here.

Other speakers at the rally tonight will be Michel Wibault, Vice-President of the National Executive Committee of France Forever, and Lieutenant Tripier of the Free French Navy, Mr. Wibault reports that the Free French organization, organized in September of 1940, now has a membership of 10,000, with chapters in 20 cities throughout the United States.

'No Taxes' Sign Is Hung Up By Connecticut Town

CANTERBURY, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—This Windham County agricultural town of a little less than 1,000 population has voted to do without taxes this year.

Mrs. Lillian Frink, Town Clerk and Treasurer, sees nothing unusual in the situation.

Says she: "We just have enough money in the treasury, so why should we collect any more?"

The balance is $15,500. The tax rate for the fiscal year just ended was 28 mills which seems rather high, but the assessments are away below actual valuation.

There were no votes against the "no-tax" proposal at the town meeting, but some folks argued, anyway, that a small tax ought to be collected. The town's biggest taxpayer (Mrs. Frink didn't identify him further) said it might be hard to get people to pay taxes again after the cash balance is depleted.

Real sufferers from the situation is Tax Collector Christian Kerr, whose pay is a percentage of the taxes he collects, but he said he didn't mind if it made his neighbors happy.

Sam Skolfield Going Along As the Sailors' Haven Moves

Sam Skolfield—who happens to be a frock-coated ship's figurehead—who braved the storms of generations from his position above the door of the famed Sailors' Haven, on Water Street, Charlestown, moved into a new home today.

Bearded Sam, who once adorned the prow of a sailing vessel, was taken down from his perch some months ago, in latitude 42.22.20 north, and longitude 71.03.32 west—exact nautical position of the old Sailors' Haven—and while stored in a section of the Haven's yard, was beset by "pirates" who, unfortunately beheaded the old gentleman.

But the head is to be replaced, and the figure set up in the new quarters of the Sailors' Haven—to be known after Saturday, as the Seamen's Club of Boston—at the corner of Milk and Batterymarch Streets, to which location Sam moved today along with other goods and chattels of the organization.

For a half century the Sailors' Haven has been a haven of refuge for many a seafarer "on the beach" or otherwise in need of help. It has been located in Charlestown.

Close Its Doors

Sponsored by the Episcopal City Mission, the Haven will close its doors Saturday morning, bringing to an end the name Sailors' Haven, but continuing its work on even a broader scope, adjusted to meet changing world conditions, in its new home.

The new quarters are those once occupied by the Exchange Club—meeting place for bankers, brokers and business-men—a six-story brick building, with the first story faced with sandstone. The building was purchased by the Mission. Formal opening has been set for Nov. 7, according to Harry J. Pearson, General Superintendent.

The Episcopal flag will fly from the new building, but the familiar figurehead will be housed somewhere inside, and the large white cross that is equally a landmark in the Water Street section of Charlestown is to be given to a mission. The ship's mast that is on the stage of the old concert hall in the Water Street building, is expected to be donated to some marine organization.

Cats Also Going

Then there are the two cats, Port and Starboard, who have acquired a reputation for offensive and defensive ability. They, too, are going to the new quarters in the heart of Boston's financial and business district, yet close to the waterfront.

All of the employees are being retained. One, Miss Rachael Stevens, is in her 50th year of service for the Haven. She is hostess and is known to thousands of seafarers of all nationalities scattered in all ports of the world as "Ma." And she has been just that. She has comforted, advised, cared for, and, when occasion required, shooed objectionable visitors away from the building with her apron.

One of the current tasks of the organization is to assist men of the naval and merchant ships under British control that visit Boston. Some of these are British, others Norwegians, French, Swedes, Dutch, Javanese or Hindu.



Marines Steal 'Navy Sweetheart'

Stealing a march on their brothers-in-arms, the sailors, the United States Marine Corps today sent a detachment of men to the East Boston Airport to welcome motion-picture actress Rita Hayworth, "sweetheart of the Navy."

The actress made her first trip to Boston for appearances with the opening here of her picture, "You'll Never Get Rich."

The Marines, commandeering a new station wagon from their base at Newburyport, Mass., for the occasion, presented Miss Hayworth with orchids.

CCC Aid to Defense Includes Huge Parking Area at Edwards

Defense News in Brief

CCC Aiding National Defense—Reports received by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby from CCC camps in the New England area indicate the major part the young men of the Conservation Corps are playing in national defense.

At Camp Edwards, Mass., in the brief period of six months, Headquarters, 113 Company, CCC, Army Forest Camp No. 1, has among other things, completed 10,000 square yards of parking area at the antiaircraft range and the known-distance range for Army trucks; built a half mile of road through the post storage area; leveled 12 acres of land in the gun emplacement area; made ready large areas for building construction, and cleared nearly five miles of roadside to reduce fire hazards. These projects were completed despite the fact that 20 per cent of the company's strength had to be used in the construction of a new CCC camp. The company lived in tents during the first three months.

At Underhill Center, Vt., Camp AF-1-Vermont reports these projects under way: Construction of two antitank gun ranges; clearing of three miles of right-of-way for telephone-pole lines and a mile of ditch for buried cable phone lines to serve the Fort Ethan Allen ranges, maintenance of seven miles of road to provide rapid communication on the artillery ranges, including the draining, stoning, and grading of two miles of road which were impassable the past spring, even to gun tractors; clearing of firebreaks to prevent the area from repeated blazes started by shellfire; construction of protective fences and gates, and razing of undesirable structures to permit fuller use of the range.

Sixth Army Corps Furloughs—Christmas vacations for all Sixth Army Corps troops—soldiers stationed in New England—have been promised by Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commander of the Corps which includes the 26th and the First Division. At the same time, the General said 30-day leaves would be granted selectees during their first year of service. A public relations headquarters announcement said the only exceptions to the post-maneuver furloughs would be "a few men required for alerts at barracks."

Governor to Visit 26th—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall plans to leave Boston next Tuesday for a three-day informal visit with the Yankee Division at Maness, N. C. He will be accompanied by State Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

New Quartermaster Depot Commander—Lieut. Col. Bernard E. McKeever has assumed command of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, succeeding Col. Merrill D. Wheeler, who is retiring from active service at his own request, it is announced at the Boston Army Base today. Colonel McKeever, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the military service in the World War as a First Lieutenant in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. He has held a commission in the Quartermaster Corps since November, 1917. He comes to Boston from Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot where he served as supply officer in charge of storage and distribution.

Truesdell "Captured"—In one of the major coups of the North Carolina war games a patrol of Pennsylvania's 176th infantry Regiment yesterday ambushed and captured Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, and his entire staff. The actual capture of General Truesdell was accomplished by Sergeant P. K. Daniel who pursued the General into the woods when he fled from his ambushed car.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer, followed by occasional light rain tonight which will continue with little change in temperature on Friday; gentle southeast winds; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 45 degrees.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by light snow, changing to occasional light rain in north and followed by occasional light rain in south portion, not so cold tonight; Friday occasional light rain and warmer.

For the Rest of New England States: Cloudy and warmer followed by occasional light rain tonight which will continue with little change in temperature on Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	34	New Orleans	72	68
Chicago	44	43	New York	44	41
Denver	27	27	Norfolk	55	49
Kansas City	46	46	Philadelphia	37	32
Los Angeles	55	51	St. Louis	47	46
Miami	76	75	San Francisco	49	47
Minneapolis	40	38	Washington	45	39

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 30.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:36 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 8:26 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:10 p. m.

Perils of 1917 Cited in Neutral Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Senator Elbert Thomas (D) of Utah, resuming the Neutrality Act debate in the Senate today charged that the Senate's refusal in 1917 to uphold President Wilson at a moment of dispute with Germany was the "evil thing" that plunged the United States into war.

Senator Thomas, a former college professor, went back into history and appealed for senatorial support of the President at present. Advocating repeal of restrictions on shipping in the fourth day's debate on the neutrality act revision, he recalled President Wilson's request to Congress for authority to arm merchant ships and its failure to pass because of the filibuster of a "a little group of willful men."

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, an opponent of the present bill, also made reference yesterday to the same filibuster, which his father led. Senator La Follette argued that the arming of merchant ships today would lead to war as it had in 1917.

Hudson Workers In 'Fight to Finish'

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP)—Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy Department told several hundred workmen in the Hudson Motor Car Company naval arsenal today that they must "give the lie in the teeth" to anyone who attempts to convince them they have a dispute over pay or any other grievance.

"If you were below deck in a battleship," he said, "you wouldn't think of shirking your duties during an engagement under fire; I want to tell you with all the emphasis at my command that you are in the same position now in this plant. We are in this fight to a finish for human rights and liberties."

Secretary Knox, who has been here for two days inspecting defense activities in the Detroit area, was principal speaker at the formal dedication of the arsenal, a $20,000,000 plant, begun last March and now 95 per cent complete and already in production on the Oerlikon 20-millimeter antiaircraft machine gun.

Michigan Editors Will 'Cover' S. America in 10,000-Mile Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROYAL OAK, Mich.—Newspaper editors in some of the smaller cities are giving themselves an assignment for next spring that will take them over 10,000 miles of water and land. They are planning to "cover" South America.

The idea originated with Floyd J. Miller, who with his brother publishes and edits the Tribune here. Now it has been taken up by the National Editorial Association and the Inland Daily Press Association which have become cosponsors of the expedition to start March 13 from New York City.

The party is to be limited to 32 members so that it can be a real working expedition. Members are to write as they go, sharing their copy with one another so that all may get as thorough a knowledge as possible of the countries they visit.

To Improve Americanism

As Mr. Miller puts it, "This trip is intended for working newspapermen and newspaper women who realize that South America is a 'hot spot' in developments today and who wish to go down there for news and material." The party will spend 52 days on the journey, going down the West coast, crossing over by plane to the East, and coming up that shore—visiting each country in turn.

"When you get back," Mr. Miller tells those planning to take the trip, "you will be a better American citizen because you will have begun to understand that we are only North America; that there is a South America which we must know and understand better if we are to serve our own Nation as understandingly as we would desire."

American State Department officials interested in promoting cordial relations with Latin-America have given their approval to the venture, but Mr. Miller, as chairman of the N. E. A. Pan-American Committee, says he is not angling for invitations to visit celebrities or to be entertained by chambers of commerce. The working newspapermen will gain more by getting out among the people, he feels. He has been assured the assistance of Associated Press and United Press bureaus in the various countries in this endeavor.

Mr. Miller is spending his evenings this autumn improving his Spanish at a foreign language school. He hasn't had much chance to use it since the year, a good while back, when he did newspaper work on the Havana Post. He is also studying the geography of Latin America with the zeal of a student trying to get an A.

"If I never got to go on this trip, I'd still have learned a great deal about Latin America," says Mr. Miller.

He got the idea for the journalistic expedition from taking a trip to Europe in 1939 and touring the continent with his family by automobile. When he got back home he found the experience had been of the greatest help to him in his newspaper work.

"I'm just a bush leaguer and didn't try to meet notables," he says modestly. "In fact, we ignored the 'big shots' in a big way. But it's surprising what an understanding of European conditions we got by just motoring around and talking to ordinary people. That's what we hope to do in Latin America."

The trip was originally scheduled for this fall, but upon request of those interested was postponed until spring.

Descendants Seek 1812 Hero's Portrait

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30 (AP)—The New Jersey Historical Society and the great, great grandchildren of Capt. James Lawrence have carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals their fight for possession of a portrait of the War of 1812 Naval hero of "Don't give up the ship" fame.

The picture was turned over to the Historical Society in 1888 just after the passing at Newport, R. I., of Mrs. Mary Lawrence Redmond, only surviving grandchild of Captain Lawrence, a native of Burlington, N. J.

A recent Chancery Court decree held the heirs were entitled to the portrait, painted by Gilbert Stuart, early nineteenth-century artist. No money value was placed on the picture in the litigation.

The three Lawrence descendants contended the portrait had been loaned to the Society and became their property at the passing of their father, William Preston Redmond, son of Mrs. Redmond, in 1938.

Mrs. Redmond in her will left the picture to the Society, subject to the claims of any descendants by her son.

Heirs seeking to clinch their claim to the picture are Lawrence Preston Redmond of Wisdom, Mont.; Dorothy Redmond Hubbard of Kelly, Wyo., and Gertrude Redmond McCain, Bureau of Public Roads at Grant National Park, Calif.

Religious Freedom Reported Restored

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—DNB asserted that complete religious freedom and private property rights had been established in the parts of Russia occupied by the German armies.

The official agency said that land which belonged to collective farms under the Soviet regime "now becomes the personal property of individual farmers and will be tax and toll free."

Aircraft Icing Solution Sought

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30 (AP)—Hope that the icing problem in aircraft induction systems may be solved within a year was expressed today by Leo B. Kimball, a National Bureau of Standards engineer from Washington.

Mr. Kimball, in a paper prepared for the national aircraft production meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, described in detail the altitude laboratory the Bureau set up after funds for an icing survey project were made available in July, 1940.

"Our hope," he said, "is to furnish information which will enable operators to substantially reduce the number of accidents and interruptions during the coming winter and during the winter of 1942 and 1943 to eliminate all accidents from this cause.

"The ideal induction system for which we strive is one in which no ice will accumulate during severe icing conditions and which would require no heat, alcohol, anilol or, protected air intakes."

Mr. Kimball described in detail a series of tests which indicated, he said, that the induction system could be made substantially ice free if certain rules were observed in its design.

These included designing the induction system below the carburetor so there would be no change in the aspect ratio of successive sections which might prevent escape of ice formations loosened from the metal surface; providing a slight draught in the down-stream direction of the induction passage so that ice could fall off readily from the metal walls; and removing nuts, bolts, thermometer bulbs or other protuberances extending beyond the wall of the intake passage into the mixture stream which might hinder removal of ice formations.

Plane Crash Kills 14

MOORHEAD, Minn., Oct. 30 (AP)—Trapped in fog and mist, a Northwest Airlines plane crashed within two miles of its objective early today causing 14 fatalities.

Only survivor was Capt. Clarence Bates of Minneapolis, Minn., pilot, thrown clear as the big liner struck the earth.

The crackup occurred on a flat prairie. Captain Bates was found wandering in a field by motorists attracted by the flames.

Miss Eva Lineberg of Fargo, N. D., one of the first to reach the scene, said Captain Bates apparently tried to tell what happened. Bob Donahue, local advertising man, said Captain Bates mumbled something about the air speed indicator not working and about controls not responding because of ice.

Government to Buy Millions of Oranges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced it planned to buy the equivalent of nearly 4,000,000 boxes of citrus fruit products for domestic relief programs and for shipment to Great Britain.

Purchases, to be made from the 1941-42 crop, will consist largely of canned grapefruit, grapefruit juice, grapefruit pulp, concentrated orange juice, and orange pulp.

The Department said about 2,950,000 boxes of grapefruit and 1,000,000 boxes of oranges would be needed for the manufacture of the products it plans to buy.

Niagara River Again Spanned



New Rainbow Bridge Soon to Be Dedicated

This view from Goat Island shows final form of the graceful arch and simple uprights of this new crossing. The Maid-of-the-Mist, familiar to millions of tourists, is seen below like a diminutive toy.

McNutt Announces 'Freedom's Forums'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 30

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, has called "for hundreds of thousands" of teachers, educational leaders and citizens to volunteer to promote civilian morale through public meetings to be called "Freedom's Forums."

They will be held in schools, union halls, churches, libraries and elsewhere.

Mr. McNutt announced formation of "The School and College Civilian Morale Service" to carry through the program.

Plans for recruiting participants in the forums as being developed by the Office of Education. It has sent copies of a manual on "How to Participate" to 1,700 college presidents, 18,000 superintendents of schools, 26,000 high school principals, 9,000 librarians and numerous civic groups.

Rainbow Bridge Over Niagara River To Open Officially to Public on Nov. 1

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—The shining steel Rainbow Bridge, spanning Niagara River's rocky gorge opens Nov. 1—an engineer's dream and a tourists' delight.

The 950-foot, $3,760,000 bridge between the United States and Canada is described as the world's longest fixed-end, steel-arch span and replaces the Falls View or Honeymoon Bridge which collapsed in January, 1938, when the tremendous ice jams pulled it from its foundations.

To engineers and workmen toiling on the structure since May, 1940, when ground was broken, the huge arch has been a constant challenge.

To the thousands who are expected to use the span as a sightseeing platform or a speedy intercountry roadway, it promises new and unsurpassed views of the falls as well as a broad path of international friendship.

With a 10-foot sidewalk along the south side and no obstructions to vision, the bridge affords a clear picture of the cataracts—Canadian and American.

The concrete roadways, separated from the walk by a steel wall, are 22-foot wide twins, divided by a four-foot partition. Gliding along 217 feet below is the river.

Leading to the roadways will be 12 traffic lanes on the American side—four entrance and eight exit—and 14 lanes on the Canadian side—six entrance and eight exit.

From the beginning, the bridge has been a tough job.

To make way for the approaches and plazas, an entire block of houses was razed in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and three blocks of buildings were removed along the river in Niagara Falls, Ont.

There were complicated engineering problems. No "falsework" of trestles was possible, because through the gorge foams water of generally unknown depth, but at least 160 feet deep in some places. This meant pillards could not be dropped to support parts of the bridge while under construction. The result was a tie-back design—the whole structure containing 7,500 tons of steel, was "tied back" at each end with 480 feet of cables.

The tie-back necessitated huge anchors rammed 30 feet into the ground and cemented in solid rock. From there the cables were swung across the top of 140-foot towers and then down to hold the structural steel.

This giant web, which gave the bridge the appearance of a suspension span, was only for use until the arch could support itself.

Under the bridge was slung a broad net—no fatalities were reported during the entire construction period.

The site of the bridge was dedicated in June, 1939, by King George and Queen Elizabeth of England. The span will be dedicated formally next spring.

In addition to the cost of the bridge itself, the structure will represent an additional $1,500,000 or more for terminal buildings.

Principles of Urban Planning Stressed at Chilean Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The principles of urban planning were set out in the Second Inter-American Muncipal Congress which met during celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the founding of this city. These call for reasonable autonomy so that towns can be freely developed within a national and regional framework and a revision of municipal tributary system to finance better planning.

The Mayors of practically all Latin American capital cities and those from many municipalities of the United States, meeting under the presidency of Señor Ricardo Gonzales Cortes, a Chilean architect, subscribed to the resolution on municipal planning.

While admitting that the opportunities for and limitations of municipal development are, to a certain extent, determined by national and regional conditions, the Congress insisted that all local and urban planning should be guided by a comprehension of the social and economic factors which affects the community. In addition to municipal autonomy and revised tributary system it was deemed necessary to have laws of expropriation at valuations which favor society as a whole rather than the commercial spirit.

The Commission on Planning and Improvement obtained unanimous approval of the principle that "it is good municipal policy not to transfer land under its control." Land has no value in itself, it declared, but only according to its employment and the results obtained.

Recognizing that excessive density of population is one of the primary causes of "many serious urban problems," it was agreed that good class collective transport at low rates is the best means of combatting traffic and parking congestion in the cities. This would promote the generally - favored scheme of "satellite towns" around a metropolitan area. These would be well organized with green spaces in between instead of continuous and excessive expansion from the initial nucleus.

Among the conclusions of the Congress was insistence on the provision of adequate recreation for persons of all ages and the different seasons. It was suggested that municipalities should not concentrate exclusively on physical recreation but remember, also, the spiritual, cultural and artistic requirements of the people.

Arising out of the studies of the same Commission and accepting the joint proposal of Delegates Jacob Crane (U. S. A.) and Carlos Loza (Argentina), housing was conceded as a national problem, not to be considered separately by governments and municipalities. It was urged that legislation be passed, where not already in existence in American countries, to insure national planning with co-ordination between State and municipalities.

It was agreed that housing legislation should be based on national, regional and urban plans and that an autonomous technical institute should be made responsible for the general plan, to guarantee participation of organizations for municipal development and improvements. A permanent secretary of the Municipal Congress will be responsible for intercommunications among nations adhering to this approach to the housing question.

On the recommendation of the Commission on Public Service, it was accepted that all private utilities should operate "only in the consumer's interest." This means there should be the lowest possible tariffs consistent with satisfactory operation of the service, maintenance of financial stability and provision of adequate reserves for repairs and development. The profit motive should be absent, it was declared.

Roosevelts to Entertain Princess at Hyde Park

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her children, Princess Beatrix and Irene, who have been living in Ottawa, will be guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., during the coming week end.

British Preacher Sees Church Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Church leaders have a particular responsibility to see to it that the democracies make good advantage of the post-war era to redeem their failure to profit from the victory of 1918, according to the Rev. Dr. A. Maude Royden, British preacher and writer.

"That is the call of the new world," Dr. Royden told newspaper representatives at an interview at the George Washington Hotel here Oct. 28. "I take it for granted that Britain and her Allies will win the war. My concern is with what we ought to be doing now to lay the foundations of a just and lasting peace when the war is over. I believe that such a peace can only be based on Christian principles and that Christian leaders have therefore a tremendous responsibility for giving the world a lead. The Church is on its trial."

Dr. Royden, Minister of "The Guild House" of London, is here at the invitation of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. She will address groups of women, ministers and mass meetings in cities in all parts of the country.

Idaho Has Dilemma In School Tuitions

CALDWELL, Idaho, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sixty-five children trudge off to classes each day from their migratory farm labor camp homes, while the Caldwell School District and the Farm Security Administration attempt to settle the question of who is to pay for their schooling.

For three weeks this fall they stayed home altogether.

Then the FSA hired teachers to instruct the elementary children at the camp, and 13 older students went to the district high school under an agreement whereby the FSA placed in trust money to cover their tuition, pending outcome of a court case.

The court action, believed first of its kind in the Nation, was filed in District Court asking an injunction against the district's denial of instruction. It was filed in behalf of Glen Hasseltine and John Brunmeier, camp residents, who have children.

Ascap Tunes Back on Air As Compromise Is Reached

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The protracted dispute between the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers and big radio networks which kept the society's catalogue of 1,250,000 songs off major hookups since Jan. 1, has been settled and today Ascap tunes are again back on the air.

Officials of the Society, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System signed contracts yesterday that will be in force until Dec. 31, 1949, when they will be renewable for nine years. The Mutual Broadcasting System and the Ascap came to terms a few months ago.

The settlement provides that the networks shall pay Ascap 2¾ per cent of net receipts from network commercial business and their managed and operated stations will pay 2¼ per cent of commercial program income. The society had originally demanded a flat 7½ per cent of network receipts for commercial programs.

Solution Acclaimed

"Solution of the music problem is welcomed equally by radio and the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers," a statement issued by Niles Trammell, President of NBC; Mefford R. Runyon, Vice-President and director of CBS, and Gene Buck, President of Ascap, says.

"Never before has there existed such complete understanding and friendly relations between Ascap and the broadcasters as there is today.

"The task of working out a set of contracts acceptable to the Society and to all segments of the broadcasting industry was long and arduous. That this result has been accomplished is due to the earnest desire of all parties to bring about a lasting peace in the interests of public service.

Recognize Mutual Needs

"Radio and Ascap recognized their need for each other. They also recognize their duty to the American public and the cause of democracy. We believe that the contracts entered into today between radio and Ascap will result in years of useful implementation in the fulfillment of that duty and that cause."

Should Ascap seek more favorable terms the contracts provide for arbitration and also stipulates that Ascap will provide its music free for television programs at the present time, but the right is reserved to cancel this service.

The new agreements mean a reduction in the Society's income from radio, a spokesman for the group admitted. Ascap got $5,100,000 from radio in 1940 whereas it is estimated that the new scale will bring about $3,000,000 yearly, he said, adding that the controversy cost Ascap about $4,000,000 in lost revenue.

Envoys to Dedicate Belle Isle Peace Symbol

DETROIT, Oct. 30 (AP)—Jay Pierrepont Moffat, American Minister to Canada, and Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, will dedicate an international peace monument on Belle Isle Armistice Day.

Alex Park of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the Monument Builders of America, said the monument would be dedicated "to a hope of everlasting peace between the United States and Canada."

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TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE
2 cups sugar
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1 pound (4 cups) Eatmor Cranberries
Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Add cranberries and boil without stirring until all the skins pop open (5 minutes is usually sufficient). Remove from fire and allow the sauce to remain in sauce pan until cool. Makes 1 quart sauce.
For a thinner sauce . . . Just bring sugar and water to a boil. Add cranberries and cook until they stop popping.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Defense Begins in Kitchen, Garden Club Members Told

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Defense begins in the kitchen, Mrs. Edward H. McKeon, President of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, hold members of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts today. Addressing the afternoon session of their annual convention at the Copley-Plaza on "Conservation and National Defense," she told of the campaign already well under way in Maryland to eliminate food waste.

As President of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, which have emphasized conservation during the past year, and also as a member of the Women's Division of the National Defense Council she quietly conducted a survey in Baltimore, her home city, to see how much and what kind of food was wasted by the average family. She carried on her investigation over a period of three weeks, she said, driving through various sections of the city and unobtrusively inspecting the garbage pails left out for the garbage collectors.

Finds Much Waste

She observed that there was much waste in fruit and vegetables that had spoiled, especially in apartment and rooming house areas where there were not adequate facilities for storage or refrigeration. It was evident, she said, that many persons bought more vegetables than they needed when two or three pounds were sold at a special price, thinking they were saving money, said Mrs. McKeon. The extra food then spoiled, went into the garbage and both food and money were wasted.

In the better sections of the city there appeared to be the least waste, she said. In the lower class sections, she often saw discarded good bones that would have made fine soup. "I am old-fashioned enough always to make soup of the bones," said Mrs. McKeon, "and this also uses up left-over vegetables so nothing is wasted."

Great waste of bread was another thing she observed, she told the Garden Club members. This she set about to correct by instituting a "save the bread contest" over the radio. Station WFBR, of Baltimore, co-operated over a period of two months and Mrs. McKeon herself tried out the recipes. All had to be original.

Uses for Stale Bread

The four classes, all for the use of stale bread, were: "For the use of crumbs or otherwise as part of another hot bread; use as or with a vegetable; use with meat, fish or eggs; use in a dessert."

Many of the Garden Club members took notes as Mrs. McKeon gave the four winning recipes. Here are two of them:

Mrs. M. E. King of Baltimore submitted this "Mixed Casserole and Meat" for the main course: Grind in a grinder, any left-over meats and place a layer in the bottom of a glass baking dish. Place on top a thin layer of onions and finely cut celery, season with salt and pepper. Add a good layer of toasted bread crumbs dotted generously with butter or margarine, add another of ground meat; next, a layer of sliced tomatoes from which the skins have been removed; a layer of green peppers, cut thin, and top with a thick layer of bread crumbs, dotted with butter. Pour over all a can of cream of mushroom soup. Bake three quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. If the mushroom soup is concentrated, dilute with water as directed. This is a whole meal dish. To speed the baking time, cook the onions and green peppers beforehand in a little water.

Banana Pie Recipe

The "Banana Crumb Pie" recipe submitted by Mrs. Susie E. Rice of Virginia follows: One-fourth cup of butter or margarine, one tablespoonful of sugar, one cup of fine, dry bread crumbs. Soften butter, rub into sugar and crumbs and pat mixture firmly against bottom and sides of well-buttered 8-inch pie pan. Bake 15 minutes in 400 degree oven.

For the filling, use one-third cup of fine, dry bread crumbs, one-fourth cup of sugar, one and a half cups of milk, two egg yolks well beaten, three bananas, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two egg whites.

Combine first four ingredients, cook until thick, and cool. Slice bananas, sprinkle with lemon juice and place in baked crumb crust; beat egg whites until stiff; gradually add sugar, beating constantly; spread over pie and bake in moderate oven until golden brown.

Defense Stamps

First prizes for each class were $5 in defense Savings Stamps, said Mrs. McKeon.

Another conservation project in Maryland last summer was the establishment of markets, held weekly for surplus garden products, proceeds from the sale of which have been used to buy American seeds to send to Britain, she said.

Mrs. Robert M. Bowen, of Concord, President of the Massachusetts Federation, is presiding at today's sessions.

At the luncheon nine certificates were awarded by Mrs. Bowen, to women outstanding in horticultural work during the past 14 years. The awards were made by a committee headed by Mrs. Joseph S. Leach of Walpole. The list of women receiving them was headed by Mrs. Thomas Motley of Milton, founder and First President of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts and first acting President of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, a pioneer in garden club work.

Others Honored

Others were Mrs. Henry H. Buxton, first Recording Secretary of the National Council and also of the State Federation; Mrs. Albert E. Fowler of Westfield, first Treasurer of the National Council, for her work in the Grandmother's Garden in Westfield as Chairman of the Park Commission; Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, President of the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, for conservation work; Mrs. Hollis Webster of Lexington, for development of interest in herbs; Mrs. Wilfred O. White of Vineyard Haven, for development of the beach plum; and Mrs. Lucien B. Taylor, Chairman of Horticulture in the Massachusetts Federation and in the National Council of Garden Clubs, for service in development of horticulture.

Awards also were made to the Framingham Garden Club for its achievements in junior garden club work, and to the Berkshire Garden Center of Stockbridge for its service as the center of garden information.



By a Staff Photographer

At Garden Club Gathering

Mrs. Edward H. McKeon, left, of Baltimore, President of the Maryland State Federation of Garden Clubs, who was the speaker at the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, today, with Mrs. Robert M. Bowen of Concord, President of the Massachusetts Federation. They are standing before one of the interesting fall fruit and vegetable arrangements that decorated the tables at today's luncheon.

Colombia Oil Will Initiate Maine Pipeline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 30—Heralding opening of the Nation's first national defense pipeline, the tanker Esso Dover will dock here Monday and will immediately begin discharging 4,326,000 gallons of crude oil, officials of the Portland Pipe Line Company announced today. Its cargo, brought from Covenas, Colombia, and destined for Montreal, Canada, refineries, will be stored in one of six new tanks built at the South Portland terminal to await the formal opening of the new $8,500,000 Portland-Montreal Esso Pipeline between now and Nov. 10.

Officials of the new line said that the finishing touches are now being put on this project, which was begun last June and which will permit the United States to discharge its commitments under the Lend-Lease Act to deliver crude oil to Canadian refineries. Transporting this crude direct from Portland, hard-pressed tankers will be saved the long trip through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and down the St. Lawrence River. They point out that the Esso Dover will be able to take on another cargo of crude at a South American port 12 days sooner than would have been the case had it been forced to unload at Montreal.

Harvard Makes Newsboy Award

Arthur I. Neyhus of Temple Street, Boston, has been awarded the Boston Newsboys' scholarship to Harvard College for 1941-42, the College announced today. Mr. Neyhus graduated from Boston Latin School in June and is a member of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation.

Connecticut Governor Likely to Run Again

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Oct. 30 — Gov. Robert A. Hurley, obliquely but nonetheless definitely, has announced his candidacy for a second term. The Democratic Governor, elected in 1940 and now nearly at the end of his first year in office, will run again in 1942.

For several years members of the Connecticut General Assembly have been holding occasional reunions, meeting in Hartford for a purely social afternoon and evening. The 1941 legislative reunion was held a few days ago with members of the past three sessions attending. Governor Hurley was a speaker, and although none of the speeches at these parties are expected to be serious, the legislators took seriously the Governor's parting remarks. "I hope," he said, "to be able to stand here in the not too distant future and bid the 1943 Legislature farewell."

The Governor was elected last year in a three-cornered contest with Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, and then Governor, and Jasper McLevy, the perennial and always dangerous Socialist candidate. He won the Democratic nomination in a contest with former Governor Wilbur L. Cross, but Dr. Cross has now definitely retired from the political scene, and at this date no other potential candidate has appeared.

City Elections

Politics is in the air this week as the state's four largest cities prepare for their biennial elections the first week in November. Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury will ballot for the election of mayors and other city officials. In each city the party power is expected to win easily, Democrats in Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury, and Socialists with Mayor McLevy in Bridgeport. Predictions are that balloting will be slack. There has been little interest in the campaigns.

Interstate Parole

Connecticut this week became the thirty-fifth State to adopt uniform procedure for crime prevention when Governor Hurley signed an interstate parole compact. The compact permits any parolee or any prisoner on probation to live in any of the 35 participating States, provided his family lives with him or he has a job. The State where the probationer or parolee chooses to live assumes responsibility for supervising his case.

Interstate compacts and so-called uniform laws have not been popular with Connecticut Legislatures. This is one of the first to go into effect in Connecticut.

Speed Indicators

Railroad locomotives should have speedometers to tell the engineer how fast they are going, says the Public Utilities Commission. The commission investigated a fatal railroad accident at South Kent in which a locomotive jumped the track at a curve last August 28. The report concluded that the engine was traveling at too fast a rate and when one wheel of the tender climbed the outside rail, the sidewise pull was enough to overturn the engine. The commission suggested that the New York, New Haven & Hartford equip its locomotives with speed indicators at once, or report to the commission if such devices are found unreliable.

Fair Rent Issue

Hartford's Fair Rent Committee, established without specific legal authority, now has a court precedent. Judge Henry C. Stone in City Court used the findings of the Fair Rent Committee on which to base his decision in an eviction action. He granted a stay of execution of the eviction order and gave the tenant family another month to look for a place to move its household goods. The rent of the Sylvio Grasso family was $23. The landlord raised it to $28. The Fair Rent Committee heard testimony and said that $23 was enough to pay. The landlord moved for eviction, but Judge Stone has told him he must wait.

Traffic Violations

The State needs more traffic policemen, more arrests for traffic violations and more convictions, it appears from a study of traffic violations and accidents made public by Motor Vehicles Commissioner John T. McCarthy. Connecticut's traffic experience in the first six months of 1941 indicates, says the Commissioner, that traffic has increased so much as to go beyond effective police control. The only answer is "more men."

The Commissioner used what he called a standard measurement for the effectiveness of police work in handling traffic, a ratio between the number of convictions and the number of accidents. For good results the convictions should increase as the accidents increase. They have not done so. In 1938 there were 19 convictions for each 10 accidents. The next year the ratio fell to 15 convictions for traffic law violations for every accident. Now it is down to 13 to 10. "Traffic will not control itself," said the Commissioner. "Police supervision must be substantially stepped up to prevent a repetition next year of the very unsatisfactory accident experience we are having this year."

'Tobie' Knew the Way

"Tobie" Rushworth of Wethersfield is three, but he knows the way from Wethersfield to his grandmother's home in Lawrence, Mass, 145 miles away. He can tell his father what turns to take when they are driving to grandma's.

The other day "Tobie" and a playmate, Lawrence Wood, who is four, disappeared. Their parents hunted. Boy Scouts were mustered. A nurse who heard about the missing boys found them on Main Street, Hartford, four miles away, headed for Lawrence on "Tobie's" tricycle. One boy pedaled and the other rode on the back. Then they swapped. They were on the right road. All they needed was time and they would have reached their destination.

U. S. Coast Guard School Is Planned

EASTERN POINT, Conn., Oct. 30 (AP)—The State of Connecticut has made plans for doing its part in the establishment of a United States Coast Guard school on a millionaire's estate here where about 1,800 petty officers will be trained annually.

A measure appropriating $1,936,000 for the school has passed Congress and now awaits President Roosevelt's signature. Connecticut intends to purchase the 87-acre estate for $85,000 and give it to the Federal Government. It already has taken a $2,500 option on the property.

The land, owned by the estate of the late Morton F. Plant, railroad and steamship magnate, is on the tip of Avery Point across the harbor from New London, nerve center of the entire Coast Guard system where the service's academy for commissioned officers is located.

It is expected that work will begin as soon as the President signs the measure and that the classroom and dormitory buildings, of reinforced concrete, will be erected quickly.

Women Warned Against Nazi Propaganda

Declaring that plain speaking was necessary as "many things are happening here that I saw happening there, and little is being done about it," Lars Moen, American author and natural scientist, yesterday described in detail for members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, the fifth column methods of the Nazis and Fascists in countries of Europe.

Addressing the clubwomen at their Press-Defense Conference at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Moen told, country by country, of official corruption and lack of alertness on the part of individual citizens who had played into Nazi hands and contributed to the downfall of the nations. He returned to the United States less than a year ago.

He described the rise of Fascism in Italy, as he observed it in 1929 during seven months residence there and the ruthless suppression of those who opposed the regime. He gave details of corruption among French officials including the police which resulted in the fall of France.

In Russia, he said, a former official of the Soviet secret police was found also to be head of the Nazi fifth column operating there and a school for spies was conducted in the German Embassy. He stated also that the Embassy was full of personable young men whose duties included mixing socially with secretaries of other embassies. When a particularly difficult report was to be made by the representatives of one of the democratic countries on Soviet industries or defense measures, there was always one of these affable young Nazis on hand to offer the use of reports prepared by his embassy, said Mr. Moen. "We have it all, why go to the trouble to prepare another when you may have ours?" would be their generous offer. As a result, many of the "official" reports that came out of Russia to the democracies previous to the war were actually carefully prepared Nazi propaganda, he said. Nazi propaganda was even found in new Russian dictionaries, in illustrations of the use of words.

In England, German "refugee" girls were found to be working as domestics, many of them in the families of Army officers, said Mr. Moen, describing espionage and fifth column activities there. Referring to pre-war appeasement movements he declared it was "to our undying shame" that "an American" was used for Nazi designs, his influence contributing much to convince English statesmen that the air power of Germany was much greater than it was and the military power of Russia much less. "The result was the Munich Pact," he said.

In Belgium, said Mr. Moen, the Nazi propagandists used the feeling of division already existing in the country as fertile soil in which to plant the seeds of further dissension.

He warned the clubwomen to be on their guard against whispering campaigns and to learn to recognize propaganda phrases.

End to Neutrality Act Urged

Repeal of the Neutrality Act which "has made effective aid to England impossible" was urged by Gaspar G. Bacon, President of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Association of Knights Templars Commanders, at the annual banquet of that organization at the Hotel Touraine last evening.

The meeting followed the 138th annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at the Boston Masonic Temple.

Roundly denouncing isolationists, Mr. Bacon declared that the United States is actually at war, and repeal of the Neutrality Act is demanded for our self-preservation. "Only through renunciation of petty politics can America be saved," he said. The Neutrality Act "was not a neutrality act at all," and has failed, declared Mr. Bacon. "It limited our rights as a neutral nation, and imposed humiliating restrictions upon our shipping and has made effective aid to England impossible."

Our Navy is ordered to shoot at any Nazi ship within certain areas on sight, he said. "The Nazis have sunk 11 of our ships and killed a number of American citizens. Whether we have a declaration of war depends largely upon Hitler. Obviously, the last thing he wants is for us to declare war.

"Neither party has been guiltless of obstructionism. There is little to choose between a Republican Fish, Taft, or Nye, and a Democratic Wheeler or either of the Clarks."

At the annual conclave, Arlan M. Spencer of Springfield was elected Grand Commander, succeeding John E. Rines of Haverhill. Mr. Spencer has been active in Masonry for many years, and first became affiliated with the fraternity in New Hampshire. His connection with the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island started in 1933, since which time he has passed through the chairs. The new officers were installed by Past Commanders William S. Hamilton and Ansel A. Packard.

Women Voters Fete Mrs. Wise

A farewell tea in honor of Mrs. Edward Wise, who is leaving for Washington today to become Assistant Information Specialist in the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, was held yesterday afternoon at the Women's City Club by the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Wise, who has been Director of the Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council Agencies since March of this year, is well known in the Boston and State League of Women Voters.

Prior to connection with the Council of Social Agencies, Mrs. Wise was Executive Secretary of the Boston League, and since then has been serving as State Chairman of Publicity.

Miss Caroline Monks, new Executive Secretary for the Boston League, was also a guest of honor at the tea.

Mrs. Wise's two sons, Timothy, and Edward, Jr., will remain at their home in Cambridge, Mass., for the present until Mrs. Wise has established a residence in Washington.

Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League, poured, and among guests were Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League, Mrs. Mary Heard, Executive Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Langley, Assistant Publicity Director, and Mrs. James J. Culhane, Chairman of District Groups for the Boston League.

Designer of Hats Guest Speaker At Soroptomist Club

Miss Ethel Atkins, hat designer, was the guest speaker last evening at the regular monthly dinner and meeting of The Soroptomist Club, Boston member of Soroptomist International, at the Hotel Kenmore.

Miss Atkins modeled one of her new frou-frou creations in purple and kelly green, with matching kelly green ensemble costume. Her talk covered methods of small-shop buying, the attitude of the small-shop owner in building a permanent clientele, hints to the customer in judging the qualifications of a good saleswoman. Miss Atkins further urged that the customer place her confidence in the judgment of the good saleswoman. She concluded her talk with an original monologue in the manner of Beatrice Lillie on "The Life of a Saleswoman."

Mrs. Mabel Krueger, President of the Club, gave a brief and inspiring talk on the place of the club members as individuals in the present defense effort, basing her remarks on information gained at the Women's Civilian Defense School.

French Group Opening Season

The Boston-Cambridge Group of the Alliance Française will open its forty-first season Saturday at the Copley-Plaza with a lecture at 3:30 o'clock by Prof. Jean Seznec of Harvard, a native of Brittany. His subject will be "L'ame bretonne et l'esprit français."

Professor Seznec is a graduate of the Ecole Normale of Paris, as well as a member of the French School of Archaeology of Rome. His teaching has taken him to England, Spain, Italy, and this country, where he came following France's part in the war, in which he served as a lieutenant. He is now a professor of romance languages at Harvard.

He will lecture in both the United States and Canada for the Alliance Française this season. Others who will appear on the program of the Boston-Cambridge Group this year are Mlle. Germaine Arosa, diseuse, Nov. 15, and Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard, Nov. 29.

Lampoon Buries a Hatchet

The irrepressible Harvard Lampoon, which one year celebrated three Thanksgivings, another time called a "plebiscite" for "repressed minorities" in Cambridge, and again declared itself an "independent and sovereign State," today again placed tongue solidly in cheek and this time endorsed Michael A. Sullivan, colorful political figure, for Mayor of Cambridge.

Coles Phinizy, of Ventnor, N. J., Lampoon President, when approached for a statement of his preference in the impending Cambridge P. R. election, in which Mr. Sullivan is candidate for Councilor and Mayor, consulted his "boys" and gave his "unqualified approval" to the man who for many years has been a political opponent of Harvard.

Replying graciously to the compliment, the political figure, who for many years has served on the Cambridge City Council, said, "I am glad to see the Lampoon boys have come to their senses. I am willing to forget the past."

The funny magazine once "mobilized" its sovereign and independent army for a "march" on the "enemy," which then, at Mr. Sullivan's instance, was seriously suggesting that Harvard University secede from the City.

Just as the Harvard boys massed for the assault, Mr. Sullivan intervened on the ground that they did not have a permit to hold a parade. There was an exchange of "ultimatums."

Later the magazine appeared with an "exposé" of Mr. Sullivan, claiming they had found out he was in reality a Soviet commissar. The Councilor had made a reputation for his attacks on Communism.

Mr. Sullivan retaliated with a threatened $100,000 libel suit, which is still pending—or was, until the Lampoon made its peace today on election eve.

Belmont Lawyer Gets N. E. Post

Vernon C. Stoneman of Belmont, principal attorney of the wage-hour division in Washington, has been appointed New England regional attorney, Leo A. Gleason, Wage-Hour Director for this district, announced in Boston today.

Mr. Stoneman has been associated with the division since 1939 when he was appointed senior attorney in charge of litigation.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 31

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

1:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Friday, Oct. 31

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4m) and 15.35mc) 19.5m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—The World's Literature.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; Rhythmic Rhapsodies; Music.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page, Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble Intermezzo.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Beverly Mahr, Songs; Melody Time.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Two Men and a Girl," Best of the Week.

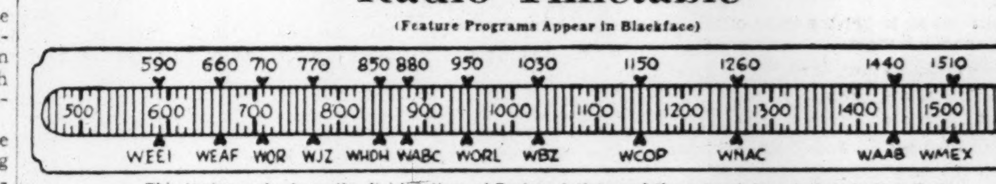
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Musical Variety. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Musical Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Harvard-Williams debate:	Sports and music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"Should Communications	Sports and music
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Be Govt. Controlled?"	Sports and music
4:00	Cincinnati Conserv-	Network Program	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	atory of Music	Richard Liebert, organ	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	A Boy, Girl, Song	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service
6:00	News: comment	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15	Political Talk	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Financial Talk
6:30	Political Talk	Sports Digest: Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political talk	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary"	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Death Valley Days"	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Political Talk	Victor Herbert's Music;
8:15	"Death Valley Days"	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Political Talk	recordings: talk
8:30	"Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Dance Music
8:45	solos: or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	News Here and Abroad	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	Connie Boswell; Don	Colonial News Service	cal Album": records
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	ing: "How Can We	Ameche; J. Lester; Mu-	Political Talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	Stop Rising Prices?"	sic Maids; guests; orch.	Political Talk	cal Album": records
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Town Meeting	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Football Preview	First Piano Quartet	Barrymore; guests	"Spotlight Bands"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Dance Time	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon;	Political Talk	Vaughan Munroe's Orch.
10:45	News: Sports	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	quartet; guests; orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Alpineers": orchestra
11:00	Weather: Music	News: Music	News Service	National Defense Talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Music": network	Want"	Postview "Sons of Fun,"	Jimmie Fidler	"Day's End": music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	interviews	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music: News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45	News: weather	News: Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast: music	Weather: news	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News: Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue: music	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Brass Hats"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News: talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	of the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Up": orchestra
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel" music	"Bess Johnson"	"New England Cupboard"	Homespun Harmonies
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News: Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate": drama	Political Talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Singing Strings
11:15	"Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Hum and Strum"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News: Talk: Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports: Weather: Music,
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	news: guests; orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	News: Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Whols Sophisticates"
2:00	Serial drama	NBC Music Appreciation	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Lud Gluskin's Orch.
2:15	Serial drama	Hour, Direction Dr.	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Walter Damrosch	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Quaker City Conga": or.	D'Artega's Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Grimm's Daughter"	Dedication Ceremonies	News Service
3:00	"Hits & Encores"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Musical Program	Sports and Music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	Senor Tellez	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Political Talk	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers," orchestra
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest: Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dramatization
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Political Talk	News of the World	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:30	Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger":	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Gang: songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	Kate Smith; Donald	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	Crisp, drama; vo-	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	calists; orchestra;	Richard Liebert, organ	"Information, Please!"	Henry King's Orchestra	Political Talk
8:45	guests; E. Davis	Service Men's Contest	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Henry King's Orchestra	Harry Horlick's Orch.
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter":	"Michael and Kitty":	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House": variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Wings of Destiny":	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	miere": drama	G. F. Harrison, cond.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Political Talk	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Variety Show: Ralph	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News: Music	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Jack Starr Hunt	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30	Music: Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Premiere, "Birth of the	"Day's End"
11:45	Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Blues"; C. Ruggles, m.c.	"Day's End"; News

18 Candidates for Two School Committee Posts Prepare for Final Sprint

School Battle Nearly as Hot As Mayoralty

By DeWitt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the campaign in its final stages, 18 candidates for two posts on the Boston School Committee were waging vigorous battles today with radio speeches, nightly whirlwind tours of various rallies, and house-to-house canvassing.

Although popular interest in the School Committee contest has been even more listless than in the mayoralty race, the candidates were trying energetically today to arouse popular concern over the forthcoming choice of men to help manage the Boston public school system and its $16,000,000 budget. The five School Committee posts carry no salary.

Most of the 18 candidates are making very active campaigns, though a few have not showed up at many political rallies. Two of the field are women. Most of the group are Democrats. Two are Republicans. One, Otis A. Hood, is a Communist. No candidate outshines his opponents very far. Political observers do not consider the field particularly strong. There are no outstanding controversial issues, and none of the candidates have advanced very detailed, concrete programs.

Ward and Foley

City Councilor Michael J. Ward of Ward 21, Allston, is politically strong, observers say. He is considered a shrewd professional politician. He won his spurs in Ward 9, Roxbury, stronghold of former Mayor James M. Curley. He has an extensive organization of political workers.

Councilor Ward takes a middle-of-the-road stand and advocates expansion of vocational training but also "all-around development of students." He advocates "a proper balance between what is cultural and what is practical in education." He offers his experience and knowledge of public affairs as valuable.

Dr. Patrick J. Foley, South Boston dentist and only candidate who has served on the Committee, is expected to finish high on the ticket. Following three years of service by interim appointment, he finished as runner-up in the 1939 election with 43,358 votes.

Dr. Foley advocates more secretarial and commercial training for girls in high schools, so they will have other opportunities besides teaching. He is reminding voters that he secured reduction in the number of pupils per class in primary grades. He advocates "cutting out frills" so as to get the most out of the school budget.

Gorman, Bayley, Snow

Paul H. Snow, Jamaica Plain attorney, urges the voters to eschew "racketeers" and "professional politicians" who he says are interested mainly in getting their hands on school funds and in using the Committee as a political springboard. He points out that he has achieved distinction in handling of youthful and delinquent court cases. He urges establishment of a "better system of civic education." He has worked in political campaigns but has not served in public office.

James C. Bayley, Jr., Back Bay attorney, urges more play spaces and better recreational leadership. He advances a four-point program: Give the children a practical education, provide adequate playgrounds, maintain the high standards of teachers and teach Americanism. Mr. Bayley has sponsored playground activities in his section. A Republican, he may show strength in the Back Bay, West Roxbury and Brighton.

Thomas H. Gorman makes claims about his prospects in South Boston, his home section, where he hopes to worst Dr. Foley. Mr. Gorman has a wide circle of friends but has not been notably active politically.

Fitzgerald and Lerner

Another prominent candidate is former City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of the West End, former lieutenant of Martin Lomasney. He should show strength in many sections because of his connection with old Lomasney workers who have since moved to newer sections from the West End.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who has been in public life for 25 years, points out that "no scandal has ever been attached" to his name. He advocates giving school children an hour off weekly for religious instruction in the churches of their choice. He urges that children a week or so too young for entry to the schools on the autumn opening date be allowed to enter the kindergarten a week or so late.

Expected to attract many women voters is Rose Spatz Berenson of Dorchester, who has been prominent in women's club and social service circles and has the support of a number of prominent women. Mrs. Berenson is expected also to draw a good share of the Jewish vote, although Max Lerner of Dorchester, who is not well known in Boston politics and is not making a spectacular campaign, may draw some. Mr. Lerner, incidentally, has been a teacher. He advocates establishment of a free city college.

Berenson, Harris, Donlan

Mrs. Berenson is a practising attorney as well as a housewife and mother of two children. She has been interested in social betterment projects, and has also served as a delegate to State and National Democratic conventions. She is urging voters to elect a woman to the School Committee because "a mother can understand some things about the problems of children better than anyone else." Having taught, Mrs. Berenson also argues that she understands the teacher's viewpoint.

Mrs. Berenson's appeal to women voters may be hurt to some extent by presence of another woman, Mrs. Mildred M. Harris, in the contest. Mrs. Harris is the only woman ever elected to the Boston City Council. She advocates bigger and better play spaces. Position of her name as first on the ballot gives a definite fillip to her candidacy.

Representative Edmond J. Donlan of West Roxbury, who sponsored permissive legislation for the weekly religious instruction, is campaigning for adoption of this plan in Boston, as a means of lessening delinquency and crime. Husband of a former school teacher and father of five children, Mr. Donlan urges that he has a first-hand understanding of school problems. He is expected to show substantial strength in West Roxbury, but his prospects in other sections are problematical.

Morello, McMorrow, Cotter

Angelo Morello, only Italo-American on the ballot, should prove an important candidate because of the Italo-American voting bloc. With another of his race in the field, Mr. Morello got 1,670 votes for the Committee in 1937.

Mr. Morello is a graduate of Boston University and has gone to graduate school as well as to college. He is an attorney. He is urging prevention of waste and extravagance, and better protection of health of the school children. He pledges alertness in prevent-subversive or weakening influences in the schools.

John T. McMorrow of Dorchester declares "the influence of the schools should be extended to include supervision in the field of movies, radio, and outside erading," to strengthen the moral fiber and Democratic feeling of youth. Mr. McMorrow is an attorney and has managed the last three political campaigns of Joseph C. White, present Chairman of the Boston School Committee.

John F. Cotter, formerly Secretary to Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Suffolk Superior Court when the latter was in Congress, warns that defense taxation makes it imperative for local government to reduce its expenditures. He expresses the view that the school budget can be reduced—a view advanced in recent years by civic research groups. Mr. Cotter pledges himself to further budget reductions but without cutting salaries.

Two Fitzgeralds on List

Robert S. Tobin, representative from Dorchester, will have his name last on the ballot. He points out that both Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Mayor James M. Curley have praised his work in the Legislature.

Success of John I. Fitzgerald, whose name appears sixteenth on the ballot, may be impaired somewhat by presence of Thomas E. Fitzgerald of South Boston in the contest. Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald's name appears fourteenth.

John J. Sullivan of Charlestown has not made a spectacular campaign but may draw some votes, especially in his home section. He received 13,471 votes in the 1939 School Committee contest, and these were fairly well scattered throughout the City. His name is a political asset.

The final candidate is Herbert G. White of Hyde Park, only candidate from his ward in the contest. He may show strength in his home district, with votes also scattered elsewhere.



By a Staff Photographer

Candidate Curley States His Stand

Left—"I've been the 'crisis Mayor' of this City," former Mayor James M. Curley tells his campaign audience at the Mather School in Dorchester. "I was Mayor during the last war, and during the depression in 1930. There will be breadlines and soup kitchens and riots when this war is over, and Boston needs a man of experience in the Mayor's chair!" Right—"The election of the wrong man four years ago compelled you to pay $7.70 more in your tax rate, and for those of you who rent, it meant higher rentals than you would have had to pay if Curley had been made Mayor of Boston."



By a Staff Photographer

Candidate Nichols Urges His Election

Left—"A Democratic political machine has been built at City Hall," former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols tells his campaign audience at the South End Republican Club in Boston. "City employees have to wear Tobin buttons and they had to circulate Tobin nomination papers. . . . If you re-elect Tobin, he will rise up to menace Governor Saltonstall, and Senator Lodge, and other Republican leaders." Right—"And wouldn't Jim Curley like to get his hands on that Democratic machine at City Hall, and his fingers in that $80,000,000 annual City budget. What a picnic! What a picnic!" (Laughter from the audience.) Thus Mr. Nichols turns the heat on his other opponent, former Mayor James M. Curley.

Each Boston Candidate Has Own Type of Rally

If rallies are a reliable weather-vane, telling how the wind will blow at the polls next Tuesday—and no one can prove they are reliable—the voters are going to give Mayor Maurice J. Tobin a second term at Boston City Hall by a resounding plurality.

You can't take rallies as conclusive evidence. You have to weigh them with additional information. Many voters are too busy to attend rallies, and therefore miss the organ-like verbal solos of former Mayor James M. Curley, the settlement-worker atmosphere of School Committeeman Joseph Lee's meetings, and the devotion of former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols' little gatherings.

Many folks aren't there. Nevertheless, the kind of people at rallies and their reaction to candidates, if properly weighed, give some idea of the political wind. This reporter believed the four rallies to be described here are typical of the four candidates, and also typical of the political situation.

There was a stir in the jammed auditorium at Roosevelt School near Egleston Square, a night or so ago, and you knew instantly that the mayoralty candidate—late as usual at such affairs—had arrived. Somebody struck up the Tobin campaign song, "It's Gonna Be Tobin," on the piano. There was a commotion. The tall young Mayor pushed through the crowd at the rear of the hall and strode down the aisle amid enthusiastic, prolonged cheering. Many persons arose from their seats. It was a Tobin audience, all right.

There were nearly as many women as men—a clue that the hall wasn't "packed" with political hacks. There's the woman vote to remember, too. . . Many of these people seemed fairly young, in their late twenties, their thirties or forties, but some older folks too. Mostly Irish, working people, family folks, reasonably well-dressed.

The turnout was splendid, the reception to Mr. Tobin (for whom the people had waited about two hours) was whole-heartedly warm, the audience interested. You felt a spark here.

This rally was held in an old Curley stronghold, the Roxbury section. Earlier in the evening, Mr. Tobin had received an even more spectacular ovation at the Vine Street Municipal Building in Roxbury, in the neighborhood where Mr. Curley was born, and where he always has been politically entrenched.

There was another scene that same night at the Michelangelo School in the North End, where candidate Joseph Lee appeared at one of his major rallies of the evening. Most of these people were Italo-Americans, for this is an "Italian district." Little prosperity here. Practically all of these hearers are men—which may not be as significant as it sounds, because Italian women don't seem to enjoy a political campaign quite as keenly as the Irish women do.

There were plenty of empty seats. There are a good many young men, fellows who perhaps knew Joe Lee as their benefactor at his boat club on the Esplanade, where he taught them how to sail. Undoubtedly many of them are working for Joe Lee in this campaign.

This is supposed to be Joe Lee's stronghold, but his reception, while marked by cheering, seemed less than wholeheartedly enthusiastic.

The hall at Mather School atop the hill in Ward 15, Dorchester, was about half filled when former Mayor James M. Curley appeared last night. You had passed various men hanging around the doorway when you came in. It was fairly late, but the audience had waited patiently. Now they greeted him with fervent cheers and clapping.

There was a distinct contrast between the average age of this group and that of the Tobin or the Lee group. Many older people—couples in their fifties or sixties, who have known "Jim" for years and years. Their reception was enthusiastic and sincere. You had a feeling they were sold on Curley before they came that night, and you wondered if his speech would make any converts.

"Boston is in the hands of the banking fraternity," Mr. Curley indignantly intones. "But Jim Curley, when he was Mayor, didn't measure human suffering on the scale of the rule of the bankers. He understands the sorrow, the heartaches, the problems of the poor." Very soothing, now.

The reception was loyal. The audience was responsive. But there were few young people, and these folks looked like "dyed-in-the-wool Curley people." Mr. Curley got about 80,000 votes in his unsuccessful bid for the Mayoralty four years ago.

While waiting for the candidate to arrive, the Mather School audience had been entertained by singing and speeches of other candidates, enlivened by the periodic howling and barking of a dog nobody bothered to remove from the hall.

Mr. Nichols' rally was at the South End Republican Club on Shawmut Avenue, in the living room. About 50 were present, both men and women. Mostly older people. For an hour the audience waited for their candidate.

"Mal hasn't got a dime. He's campaigning without a campaign fund. He's the gamest man in shoe leather," Joseph Launie, Nichols lieutenant, feelingly tells the audience.

"He gave us an extra day's pay and the other mayors took it away," the working man interrupts again. There's almost a revival meeting atmosphere in the responses of these people.

Soon Mr. Nichols arrives and is greeted cordially but quietly. He appeals to his audience not to betray the Republican Party by voting for a Democrat. D. H. J.

Sky Display Is Forecast By Sunspots

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sunspots—those instigators of auroral displays and magnetic storms—are at it again, say concurrent reports received today from the Hayden Planetarium in New York and the McFarland Observatory near Oxford, Ohio, which forsee a possible appearance of northern lights tonight.

The sun is marked by two huge spots each 50,000 miles in diameter, a burst of unusual solar activity, according to Dr. W. E. Anderson, Director of the McFarland Observatory. He described them as "two of the largest spots I ever saw." The Hayden Planetarium reports that there is one large and two small spots capable of producing magnetic storms.

Sunspots, say the astronomers, are really titantic storms which move to and fro across the sun's surface, undoubtedly the result of chemical changes in the sun's surface, or to giant explosions within the sun itself. Seeming to originate near the sun's equator and to migrate toward the poles they are like great whirlpools which dig deep into the sun and throw out long filaments indicating the presence of tremendous fields of force.

In a comparative way the spots are "cool" places on the sun. Although their temperature is estimated at 7,000 degrees this is still 3,000 degrees cooler than the surface of the sun. Thus, being less heated, they have a dark appearance.

Each spot assumedly pours forth great streams of gases or electrically charged particles into interplanetary space. These particles, it is believed, strike the atoms and molecules of the earth's atmosphere and in so doing, strip off electrons thereby producing colorful luminescence and causing a magnetic disturbance.

Long observations during sunspots periods have indicated that during magnetic disturbances, short waves traveling north and south are subject to less interference than are east-west or west-east waves.

Taking advantage of this phenomenon, the Radio Corporation of America Communications, Inc., outwitted the elements during the unusual auroral display on Sept. 18, by flashing its messages from New York to London via Buenos Aires, involving a detour of 12,000 miles. Since radio waves travel with the speed of light, the detour around the "elbow" meant no appreciable loss in transmission time.

Brockton Man Pleads Innocent; Held in $25,000

WHITMAN, Mass., Oct. 30 (AP)—Charged with the shotgun shooting of young Grace Hayward Vera, bride of a day, Fred Stonkevitz, Brockton shoe worker described by police as a former suitor, pleaded innocent today to assault with intent to murder and was held in $25,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Bed Sheet Price 'Ceiling'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said here he is preparing a schedule of maximum prices on bed sheets. They cost too much at retail, he said, and a "ceiling" will be placed on manufacturers' prices at about the level prevailing in the last week of July.



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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twenty-eighth in a series of 36 pages)

Propaganda—How to Detect It

Into the editorial sanctum of a large newspaper a reader stepped the other day to inquire about propaganda in the news. Is it difficult to detect it? Let us listen in on a conversation on the subject.

Reader: At last I've got an editor cornered and can ask him the questions I've been storing up about the newspaper business. You see, I suspect that newspapers are no better than the propagandists and the politicians these days.

Editor: Yes, I know that there is much — too much — mistrust of newspapers among the public. That is a very serious threat to the survival of a free press, because we newspapers depend—whether we realize it or not—on public confidence.

Reader: I'm glad you see that, at least. And don't you think that newspapers themselves by sensationalism and unreliable stories and scare headlines build up that mistrust?

Editor: I certainly do. I think the press is its own worst enemy. We all need to be much more careful and discriminating. Especially in our use of scare-heads and wild rumors which may be news but certainly aren't established fact.

Reader: Ah, ha! Just what I thought! So it's true that you can't believe what you see in the papers!

Editor: No, sir. You have to be discriminating. Behind a certain smokescreen of sensationalism — which, incidentally, is far worse on the radio than it is in the newspapers and doesn't apply to all newspapers—you will find in the American press today news more fully, accurately, and revealing than any nation has anywhere else in the world or ever had before in history.

Reader: Where and how do we Americans get our news?

Editor: There is a truly amazing network of American news-gathering agencies throughout the whole world wherever dictatorships don't forbid them. The Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service are the three agencies in order or comprehensiveness. And several American newspapers maintain their own correspondents in key points abroad. Together, they cable or radio or telephone hundreds of thousands of words to American newspaper offices every day.

Reader: But aren't they censored?

Editor: Yes, they are. But even so, many of the basic facts get out, and you can always compare what comes from one country with what comes from another.

Reader: Isn't a lot of it wild propaganda claims and lies?

Editor: Yes, but we editors try to weed out the most evident of these lies and label them as "claims." But sometimes we, and you, just have to weigh one lie against another.

Reader: I get confused by all these claims and counter-claims.

Editor: Of course you do. So it's the job of the newspaper to try to give you interpretative news, to try and guide you through the maze of claims, and tell you what things mean.

Reader: But don't the papers print a fearful lot of war news?

Editor: We try not to overdo it. Take yesterday's paper. It had a total of 192 columns. Of these, 144 columns were reading matter, excluding advertising. And of that, about 40⅔ columns might be described as war news. Of course, there was a lot of American news bearing on the war. But after all, considering that the war is the biggest problem on our hands today, I think 40⅔ columns a small total rather than a large one. As an alert citizen, of course you want to know the basic facts from day to day.

Reader: Yes, but how do I know when I'm being propagandized?

Editor: Use your common sense. I think you and all other citizens of free democracies are quite able to examine the facts and make up your own minds. You always have in history, and you still can.

Reader: You mean, I can tell propaganda when I see it?

Editor: I certainly do. You're toughened up to it. You hear it all day long in the radio plugs. You hear it from countless organizations and orators. Weren't you told a couple of years ago that if the Germans went and sank one of our ships we'd be in war sure? That our public opinion would be inflamed?

Reader: Yes, I was.

Editor: Well, they sank the ships. Did you get inflamed?

Reader: No-o-o.

Editor: No. And if you stick to your good old cracker-barrel philosophy you won't go far wrong. You know, I have great faith in you—you individually and collectively. You've thought your way through a lot of other wars, and you've come out all right. Your instinct is sure.

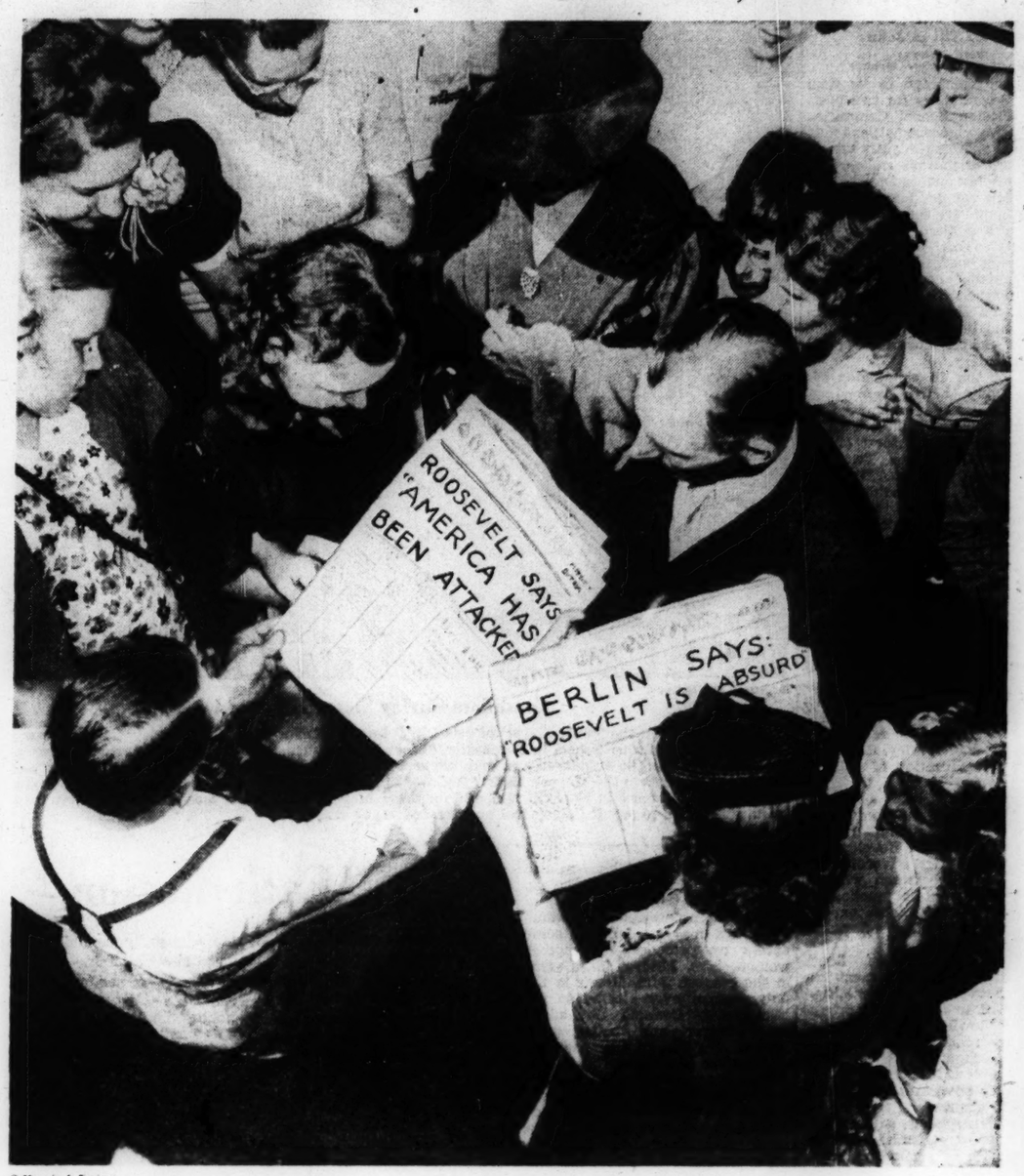
Reader: But don't all those Senators and Representatives know about these things a lot better than I do? And some of them tell me one thing, some another.

Editor: We have a great many able public men, and some of them have good information. You can listen to them all, study their words in the light of your own experience. See how it stands up over a period of years. If a Senator a couple of years ago said this was a "phony" war, and there wouldn't be any real fighting—and several of them did—then you wouldn't trust him much today. If another said, in 1939, that repeal of the arms embargo would land us in war in 90 days—which it certainly didn't—what would you think of him now?

Reader: I'd distrust him.

Editor: Certainly you would. Well, examine these so-called authorities. If their ideas stand up, then pay attention to them. Let your own sense of probabilities and wisdom and experience govern. You won't go far wrong. That goes for newspaper editorials and articles, too.

The Reader Has a Job to Do, Too



© Harris & Ewing

Group of persons examine front pages of newspapers and find difficulty in reconciling statements from widely separated points. Nevertheless, behind the smokescreen of sensationalism, there is said to be in the American press news more accurate and revealing than is to be found anywhere else.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Facts About the American Press



By a Staff Artist

In the United States, 2,403 English language and 27 foreign language newspapers appear daily. They have a total circulation of nearly 75,000,000 copies.

In the United States there are about 1,000 cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants each. Most of them, as well as many smaller cities, have local papers of their own.

There are about 100,000,000 Americans over 15 years of age, so there is a copy of a paper every day for three out of every four such persons. There are more than two copies a day for each family.

* * *

There are 10,796 weekly papers and 4,867 weekly or monthly magazines.

The 15 most widely-read magazines have a current circulation of more than 27,000,000 copies.

* * *

More than 135,000 people work at writing America's newspapers; far more are engaged in printing and distributing them.

The newsboys alone number about 600,000.

* * *

Most newspapers and magazines live from their advertisements. The paper alone in an ordinary copy of a 2-cent newspaper costs about a cent. The writing, printing, advertising and distribution may cost even more.

The publisher of a 2-cent paper sells each copy to the newsboys for somewhat over a cent. This means a decided loss on each copy. Advertisers pay the deficit and substantial profit besides. From 70 to 75 per cent of the income of an average newspaper is estimated to come from its advertising.

Annually $1,648,000,000 is expended in the United States for advertising of all sorts, and through all mediums—well over $1,000,000,000 in newspapers and magazines. In the record year of 1929, the cost of newspaper advertising was $860,000,000.

Standard High

It appears, that a very small number of centers in the United States provide most of the Nation with its periodical reading matter.

What kind of periodicals do the American people prefer? If we may judge from the magazines for which the Americans give the most nickels, dimes and quarters, we may say they like rather wholesome reading, well illustrated, attractively printed, presented in a rather bright and sparkling manner, and containing a happy ending. Although no Shakespeare, Goethe or Dante seems to be writing for Americans at present, and although literary critics justly scoff at much of the "pulp" being printed, while self-respecting citizens rightly deplore the moral tone of certain class of periodicals, it seems quite certain that in no country at any other time in history have so many people read magazines of so high a standard.

* * *

If one should judge from the non-fiction books for which Americans have spent their money during the last year, he could not escape the conclusion that the nation shows an overwhelming preference for reading that opposes Hitlerism and autocracy. Here are some of the anti-Nazi books that have become best sellers:

Berlin Diary; You Can't Do Business With Hitler; The White Cliffs; No Other Road to Freedom; That Day Alone; Out of the Night; Blood, Sweat and Tears; Patterns of Conquest; Men and Politics; America. In contrast to this, no pro-Hitler or anti-democratic book has had a very large sale.

Foreign News Channels

Much of the foreign news, read by the American people comes to them through three channels: the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service, usually designated as A.P., U.P., and I.N.S. respectively.

The first is owned and co-operatively controlled by 1,437 newspaper publishers. In other words, it serves about 60 per cent of all American dailies. Normally it has staff men in all the world's major capitals, and local "space" men in points of minor importance. It sends expert reporters to every "hot spot" in the world as it appears. It is said to spend $11,000,000 a year collecting news.

The United Press serves 975 American papers and the International News Service 700.



By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

Most news, including foreign news, needs careful sifting and appraisal. This is due to many reasons. First, the news agencies are in keen competition and often vie with one another in sensationalism, so as to increase the selling power of their dispatches. Then, again, these agencies lay extreme emphasis on speed. They try to beat one another at all costs, so haven't time to verify all rumors.

Many foreign correspondents are local space men in small places. They couldn't get anything published if it were not sensational. So they make it "hot" in order to earn a little more money.

Finally, it is not at all easy to find out the facts in all cases.

Cartoons are an outstanding feature of newspapers and popular magazines in all free countries. Perhaps the most influential cartoonist in America's newspaper history was Thomas Nast, whose picture of "The Tammany Tiger" with the sub-heading, "What are you going to do about it?" is said to have beaten the Tweed ring.

The most powerful cartoonist in the world of free men today is the New Zealander, David Low, who works in London.

* * *

A very distinctive feature of American daily papers are the columnists. They are a product of American individualism. Various vigorous and in some cases gifted Americans sell their views, news, and fantasies to chains of papers. They gain large followings, exert much influence and become rather permanent American institutions.

One such personal service, that of William Bruckart, called "Washington Digest" appeared in 2,300 papers in 1940. O. O. McIntyre's column about New York was sold to 375 dailies. Walter Lippmann's column is said to appear in 165 papers.

They, like the movies and radio, exert a potent unifying force in American life. In New Orleans, Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, Omaha and Boston, one may read each day the same opinions or gossip or wise cracks or exhortations from the same columnists.

With most papers using the same entertainers, counsellors and news services, the American press has become astonishingly uniform.

Public Opinion in a Democracy

By Erwin D. Canham

We have all had under our very eyes, in the last two years, one of the most striking case examples of the operation of public opinion and its interaction with policy. If we ever hope to know anything of how public opinion works, we should know it now.

What, then, has been happening?

For over two years now, those who oppose President Roosevelt's foreign policy have charged that he was leading the nation rapidly into war. Two years have gone by; and we are not literally at war today. Therefore, obviously, if President Roosevelt was actually seeking to take the nation into war he has been restrained by some powerful factors. These factors can be nothing save public opinion, influenced both by world events and by the energetic opposition.

If, as some isolationists say today, the President has deceived and beguiled the people, then he has been very slow about it, while the people have held him back mightily. And to this very hour, the gloomy time-forecasts of these prophets of American entry into the war—and of some hopeful interventionists as well—have been utterly wrong.

But, from what the isolationists tacitly admit and all the rest of us can see, American policy has been controlled, guided, if not dominated for these two years by the power of public opinion quite as much as by the Chief Executive, his advisers, or the Congress. That is why these years have been an unparalleled laboratory study in public-opinion operation.

It has not been nearly so complicated as the pundits who profess the study of public opinion would make out. American people have done what they have always done in earlier crises: gone rather slowly along making up their minds as best they could on the basis of available evidence. Today we are close to the stage of outright, energetic war-effort. We have still not declared war, and nobody knows whether we will or not.

From September, 1939, until May, 1940, we, too, sat out the Sitzkrieg. We began what now looks like a leisurely rearmament. There was much talk about aid to Britain, but little action. The American people, on the whole, retained the conviction that by such aid measures the United States would remain out of armed conflict, and in all probability Britain and France would defeat Germany. We repealed the arms embargo clauses of the Neutrality Act in order to open the way to aid to the democracies, and we thought we were doing a great deal.

With the fall of the Low Countries and the conquest of France, we had a rude awakening. No propaganda from the sources usually blamed—President Roosevelt, the British Embassy, Hollywood, the newspapers or the radio—produced this awakening. Events alone did the job. With Hitler the master of Western Europe, Americans began to wonder if his threats of aggression toward the New World mightn't be serious. Our aid to Britain increased enormously, at first after Dunkirk in the shape of spare military equipment, and then it took the form of the bases-for-destroyers swap and the Lease-Lend Act.

At first, after Hitler swept through France, Americans felt the bitter taste of defeatism. Then Britain weathered the German air attack, the invasion did not come, and the chances for survival with American aid grew distinctly brighter. The Purchasing Commissions here multiplied and really made purchases, the Lease-Lend Bill and our own national defense measures helped build up confidence. The North African, Yugoslav, Greek, and Cretan campaigns succeeded one another, while Americans rotated between hope and disappointment. Finally, the Russian war found the nation at first skeptical, then admiring, and throughout unwilling to accept the Hitler crusade against Bolshevism.

American willingness to help Britain, and then Russia, grew steadily throughout the entire period. As the Battle of the Atlantic intensified, our willingness to accede to shooting-war became apparent, and the nation tacitly ratified the President's orders to ships and planes to shoot on sight.

These events have been recapitulated to show that American public opinion has not been evolving in a vacuum. Nor has it been swayed by deliberate propagandist plans. It has responded directly and visibly to what was happening in Europe.

But all along, the American people, just as they did in the slow years which led up to the American Revolution, and the even slower years which preceded the War Between the States, have responded to the logic of events rather than to the thumping of tubs or the reverberation of loud-speakers. "Incidents" in the shape of ship sinkings, sometimes with the loss of American life or attacks on the flag, have struck the public consciousness—and bounced off. The people have not grown excited. In the midst of events which a few years ago we would have said would have stirred us to our very depths emotionally, we have coolly assayed events and bided our time. We have fooled most of the prophets.

Now, impelled by the inexorable turn of events, American public opinion has come to the point where it seems ready to follow the President and the Republican faction led by Wendell Willkie into an all-out resistance to the forces which challenge civilization as we have known it, based on freedom and respect for the individual. Have we, in our democratic way, been too late? That is the grim question which men face today. Our deliberate democratic decision may turn into our greatest source of strength, for freemen when united are surely and ultimately stronger than slaves. But the struggle may be hard, the fire hot, before the proof comes.

How Influential Are Allied Radiocasts?

Protest 'strike' in France over killing of hostages expected to give at least partial answer.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct 30

The influence the British and Free French can invoke by radio appeals for a token strike in Nazi-occupied lands will be put to the test tomorrow, with main emphasis in France, where the Vichy Government in a new countermove has decreed severe penalties for listening to foreign radiocasts.

By the new law, Vichy appeared to acknowledge the effectiveness of the Free French Gen Charles de Gaulle and the British Broadcasting Corporation's "Colonel Britton," sponsor of "V for victory."

General de Gaulle has urged Frenchmen to strike for five minutes at 4 p. m. Friday in protest against the German executions of French hostages; and Colonel Britton is scheduled to give the strikers final instructions via radio at 3:45 p. m.

The BBC said the instructions would be radiocast in French, Norwegian, Dutch, Flemish, Polish, Czech, Greek, Serbo-Croat and German.

The Vichy decree, effective today, provides jail terms up to two years and fines up to the equivalent of $200 for listening in public or private to British or certain other foreign radiocasts, and six-month padlocking for any public place where a radio is tuned to stations deemed to have issued anti-French propaganda.

The reason for the law was given as protection of "those who are likely to be troubled by these lying news stories, since they have neither the time nor means of verifying their incorrectness."

The source explained that illegal Communist stations, perhaps not in France, also were included.

The same source said American stations were not affected if they avoided "anti-national propaganda," defined as "severe criticism of the French Government and its policy."

The timing, however, left no doubt that fear of General de Gaulle and the mysterious Colonel Britton was the reason.

While this serious battle of the radiocasts was shaping up to a new climax, the Germans continued their campaign of elimination against Jews in conquered areas, and new bloodshed as reported from former Yugoslavia.

The Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme reported that about 200 Serb insurgents had been killed in a battle with occupation forces.

The Serbs fought all night, the paper said, but were surrounded, and dawn found most of them killed.

It told of other fatalities in a five-hour fight in anotner locality, and listed 154 persons as executed at three different places on charges of being Communists.

Arms and war equipment are being found in great quantities in Serbian homes, the paper added.

Reuters, British news agency, quoted French reports saying more than 1,000 Jews had been executed by Germans who forced them to kneel in wholesale grave-trenches in Northern Poland, near Lomza, and that several hundred other Jews had been killed in Southern Poland.

The Germans themselves acknowledged, through the Dienst aus Deutschland commentary service, that 48,000 Jews were being transported from former Czechoslovakia to conquered lands farther east and that the aim was to remove all Jews from the protectorate "within a short time."

Of the 200,000 Jews in Czechoslovakia when the Germans took over in March, 1939, only about 90,000 are left, the Dienst said.



Jensen, Chicago Daily News

Latest in Military Tactics

Fortunes Seized

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—A dispatch from Zagreb, in partitioned Yugoslavia, said yesterday the Croatian Government had decreed state acquisition of all Jewish fortunes for revival of the national economy.

French Homeless

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Official Journal today listed 64 towns in Northern France, including Amiens and Abbeville, as still unable to house their residents adequately because of war damages.

Nazis Ban Maurois

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—A ban on all writings of André Maurois, prominent French author, was announced in the official Gazette. His books had been popular in Germany.

M. Maurois, whose real name is Emile Hertzog, introduced the French to the English-style novel, visited in England and the United States, and wrote mostly about English and American characters.

Sympathy

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 30 (AP)—Baron Wilhelm von Schoen, German ambassador, called on Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rossetti Oct. 28 to acknowledge Chile's petition for mercy in the execution of French hostages.

The Ambassador said Germany sympathized with Chile's motives but explained that the matter was in the hands of military authorities.

Baron Paul d'Hybouville, French Minister, thanked Senor Rossetti for the Chilean petition.

Roman Catholic Prelate Says Pope Did Not Ban Soviet Aid

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—Archbishop John T. McNicholas, writing to priests and laity of his Roman Catholic Archdiocese, said today the late Pope Pius XI's denunciation of Communism "was not given as a moral direction to governments regarding aid or refusal of aid to Russia in case of a war of defense. The same must be said regarding diplomatic relations with Russia."

After quoting from the Pope's encyclical on atheistic Communism, the Archbishop declared:

"If we keep in mind the clear distinction that Pope Pius made between the system of atheistic Communism, which he condemned, and the Russian people, whom he loved, we shall be able to rid ourselves of much perplexity regarding the Russian question.

"The saintly Pope made the same distinction between the system of Naziism and the German people."

"Loss of Freedom"

The Archbishop said that "our country is rightly concerned not only about the total war of many nations but also about the total loss of freedom under two systems that seek world dominance—Naziism and Sovietism."

"We are horrified at the religious persecution and at the brutal murder of unnumbered persons because they would not give up their personal, their family, and their religious freedom," he added. "The disease that will spread from war zones and from the starving peoples of occupied countries will become in all probability a world epidemic, taking a greater toll of lives than the war itself.

"This consideration naturally gives up grave concern. Let us be constant in our prayers that these days of darkness, when the powers of evil seem to be triumphant, will be shortened. . . ."

Speaks as Bishop

Declaring he was speaking only as a Catholic Bishop and did not wish to enter the arena of politics, the prelate said:

"From both priests and people we learn of their perplexity regarding the Russian situation. The words of our late beloved father are quoted and interpreted in a sense which would determine the course of action that our (Roman) Catholic people, and even our Government, must follow if they are to be guided by moral principles.

"In the interest of souls, of truth, and of the unity of our people, we wish to give an objective interpretation which we base on a study of the document, Atheistic Communism, and of the mind of the late Pontiff. It is necessary that we again recall that Pope Pius XI kept clearly before his mind the distinction between the system of Sovietism and the Russian people."

Pointing out that the Pope condemned, without qualification, atheistic Communism, Archbishop McNicholas commented:

"In the light of the context it is clear that the Supreme Pontiff admonished the faithful that in their localities there can be no cooperation with Communists, not even in affairs that were apparently initiated to promote humanitarian interests or to advance laudable movements which are in perfect harmony with the Christian spirit and the doctrine of the Church, because the Communists would take advantage of this collaboration to make known their Bolshevist program and to gain a victory for it.

"However strongly we condemn Sovietism and all the satanic crimes that can be charged to it, we must not, from the words of Pope Pius XI, . . . say that the great and courageous Pope was laying down a course of action governing our country and all other countries regarding every future circumstance whatsoever, especially in a war of defense.

Extreme Interpretation

"Such an interpretation seems to us extreme, and, indeed, unfair to the memory of the glorious Pontiff. Pope Pius XI wished only to condemn atheistic Communism and its tactics and did so in language that no one can fail to understand. . . .

"We must not forget that the suffering and persecuted people of Russia, deprived of freedom and put in bondage, have still some rights."

Archbishop McNicholas urged his people to pray "that the strength of atheistic Communism, which enslaves man, may be broken; that the Communists may be converted; and that God may guide the officials of our country so that they may do what is best for our citizens and for the peace and restoration of a shattered and war-mad world."

Soviets Admit Loss of Stripped Kharkov

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 30

Abandonment of the great industrial center of Kharkov was acknowledged by the Red Army, after most of the important factories with their stocks of raw materials had been removed.

The Germans at the same time claimed to be still gaining ground in the Crimea and in the Donets Basin, where the upper course of the Donets River was said to have been reached.

Farther north, however, the Russians claimed successes. The Russian press agency, Tass, declared that the Red Army, counterattacking south of Moscow and west of Rostov-on-Don had regained footholds on the south bank of the Nara River guarding the Capital and won strategic heights commanding the route to Rostov.

The Germans had tried repeatedly to cross the Nara toward Moscow, but were beaten back, Tass said. The news agency added that the Russians then drove across the river and entrenched themselves on the south bank under heavy fire.

Artillery Halts Nazis

The Nara flows into the Oka River near Serpukhov, 50 miles south of Moscow.

Heavy Russian artillery fire was said to have stopped the Nazis elsewhere along the southwestern approaches to Moscow.

Of the fight between Taganrog and Rostov-on-Don Tass said "all enemy attempts to break through to Rostov are encountering staunch resistance. . . . For several days picked SS (German Elite Guard) detachments concentrated on this front have been marking time."

While the Germans said yesterday that they had advanced within 10 miles of Rostov, the important port at the gateway to the Caucasus, Tass declared that within the past two days the Red Army had sprung counterattacks at several places along this front, gaining heights overlooking the steppes.

These positions, Tass said, were solidified and held.

Soviet Planes Raid Berlin

German armies were reported hurled suddenly onto the defensive in some of these salients. Tass said the Nazis topped their tanks and used them as fortresses to attempt to hold their gains.

Official Soviet agencies reported in radiocasts that while German bombers were attacking Moscow last night the Red Air Fleet raided the Berlin area.

Meanwhile a series of German mass air raids on Moscow reached a new high yesterday when more than 300 planes attacked the City and 39, a record number, were brought down, the Moscow Radio reported today.

The radiocast said only a few planes penetrated the fierce Russian antiaircraft barrage and most had to drop their bombs in fields outside the City before turning back.

War 'Over' for Rumans?

Rumanian troops stationed at Ochakov are reported to believe that the Russian war is over as far as they are concerned.

High Rumanian authorities said the main Rumanian advance had ended at the west bank of the Bug River, which runs almost parallel to the 1939 Dniester River frontier, 50 to 100 miles deep in the Ukraine.

Their statement was interpreted to mean that Rumanian territorial ambitions have been realized.

Now that Odessa has been taken, many of the occupation troops expect to return home.

Russian Prisoners 'Pampered' by Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 30 (AP)—Army authorities have issued an order branding "the affectionate treatment of war prisoners a crime against the troops at the front," and threatened to deprive over-generous Finnish civilian employers of the further service of the captive Russian laborers.

They charged the prisoners were being given illicit privileges, more food than regulations permitted, and other comforts "at a time when the citizens of our own country have to restrict their daily bread."

Variety at Dinner Brings Fines in Paris

PARIS, German-Occupied France (AP)—For the crime of eating or serving more than three sorts of food at one meal, a number of diners and restaurateurs were fined in police court after raids on 35 restaurants. In aggravated cases, imprisonment is provided.

Moscow Patriarch Moves to Volga

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 29 (Delayed) (AP)—Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, Acting Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, has moved from Moscow to a town on the Volga, Russian quarters reported. His entire entourage accompanied him.

Hum of Machines Drowns Out Boatmen's Song on the Volga

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 29, delayed (AP)—On the Volga, where the boatmen's song used to roll, the hum of machinery now is rising as industries spread along the river's flat valley.

From Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and other industrial cities, threatened or occupied by the Germans, entire factories have been picked up, carried off and transplanted to regions far from the front.

One factory, far from Kuibyshev, which was removed from Kiev and which Russians said now is more than fulfilling its production plan, has been inspected by American newspapermen.

This modern, complex institution was ordered to leave Kiev on June 29 and within three days workers and machines started rolling by railway cars deep into Russia.

This was only seven days after the Germans invaded Russia. Kiev was more than 200 miles inside Russia.

The factory personnel and the machinery arrived at the new site between July 10 and 18 and production was resumed Aug. 5.

August production, Russians said, was estimated to total 107 per cent of planned production, while the September output was nearly double that of the factory at Kiev.

Inevitable difficulties were encountered in transplanting factories.

These included shortage of skilled labor, the temporary stoppage of some supplies and the scarcity of working space and living quarters.

Russians proudly stated that workers volunteered to stay at their posts extra hours daily during the emergency period and engineers undertook to perform three to five hours' additional work daily as mechanics after finishing their own tasks.

The particular factory visited brought 600 specialists from Kiev and engaged and trained local workers, including women and youths, from State Labor Reserve schools.

Moscow Defiance: Musical Show Opens

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Oct. 30 (AP)—In defiance of the Germans' latest effort to conquer Moscow, the Soviet Capital is opening a new musical comedy theater next Saturday. Two performances daily are planned, at noon and 3:30 p. m.

Writer Accompanies Tanks

Eddy Gilmore started from London to Russia some time ago on a new war coverage assignment for the Associated Press and apparently has arrived somewhere in the Soviet Union with a convoy carrying war materials from Britain. The fact that the British censors have just released the following story he wrote on Oct. 7, while leaving England, indicates his ship has reached its destination safely.

By Eddy Gilmore

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 7. Delayed.—I know now what it feels like to be a tank for Russia.

Together with droves of iron robots I climbed aboard this ship for a Soviet port. It was a funny feeling. They put the tanks in one part of the ship and me in the other—otherwise the gentle treatment both received was the same. But the longshoremen and I looked at things differently.

"Those tanks have to get through," said a broad-backed, burr-tongued veteran of the freight piers as he shouldered me out of the way of a truckload of spare parts.

"I have to get through, too," I said.

"Don't worry, mate," he grinned. "If they get through, you do. If they don't, you don't."

It was something to think about. This was among the first ships loaded at this port with supplies for Russia. Besides tanks, the ship was packed with planes, spare parts, corned beef, shoes, blankets and at least one item from the United States—bandages made in New Jersey.

Port authorities said supplies for Russia were "just getting started." A few ships already had left and reached their destination, they added.

"Since we've been trying to get these supplies off," one official said, "I believe we understand better your problems in sending aid to Britain. It's easy to talk about aid, but it's another thing actually to get it under way."

Incidentally, it's a strange feeling to be sailing with such a cargo. It should be something to tell grandchildren about.

Dogs Pulling Loads In Streets of Paris

By the Associated Press

Paris, Occupied France, Oct. 30

Dogs appeared on the streets of Paris yesterday as beasts of burden for the first time in many years.

A law forbidding their use for transport was suspended temporarily on condition that the dogs are healthy and comfortably harnessed.

A Cordial Invitation

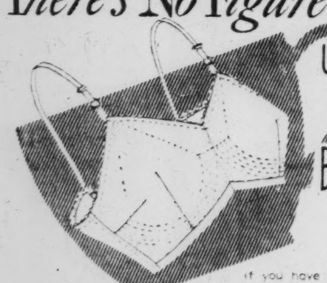
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The Dissenting Opinions of Roger Kent

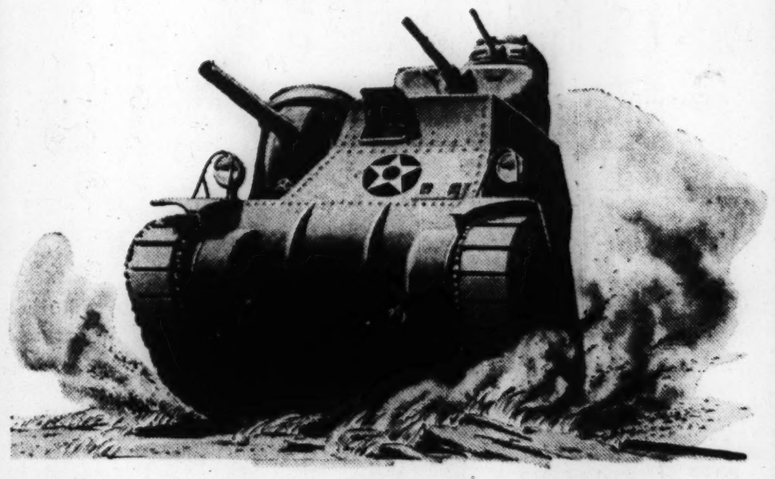
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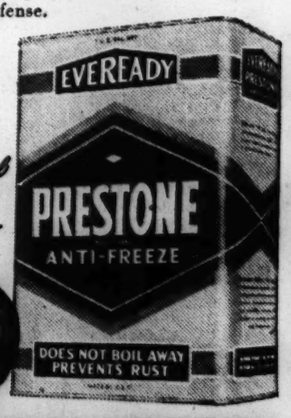
Remember this

In addition to the demands made on "Prestone" anti-freeze, raw materials necessary for its manufacture are being used in making defense equipment.

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War Restrictions Now, Pale Beside Those of World War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Consumers and manufacturers who kick about defense cuts in automobiles, washing machines, zippers and other civilian goods have probably forgotten what happened in the last war.

A few of the conservation achievements of the Commercial Economy Board and its successor, the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board were recalled today by the Office for Emergency Management.

Shoe colors were reduced from upward of 100 to three shades—black, white and a single shade of tan. Shoe styles were simplified. Savings resulted in leather, dyes, boxes, shipping space, labor and transportation.

Simplification of style and colors of sweaters and other garments reduced the quantity of wool used in these textiles by one third, enough to provide cloth for 900,000 uniforms.

The Conservation Division cut styles of stoves and heaters 75 per cent, eliminated 5,500 styles of rubber footwear, cut tire varieties from 287 to 32, reduced washing machine styles from 446 to 18, plows from 312 to 76, harrows from 589 to 38.

It also increased the amount of thread on spools, limited bathing cap manufacturers to one style and one color and cut the styles of buggy axles from over 20 to 1.

Pens were cut from 130 to 30 styles, only four types of alarm clocks were permitted, and colors of typewriter ribbons were reduced from 150 to 5. Reduction in colors of house paints, enamels, and varnishes and elimination of intermediate size containers enabled these manufacturers to operate with 25 per cent less materials.

The 1941 aluminum drive also had its World War counterparts. Every large store in the country maintained receptacles for collection of peach pits, valuable for use in chemical warfare. Old paper was saved and collected for reprocessing. Paper wrappers were substituted for pasteboard cartons and wooden packing cases.

Wonders of Research: Turbines for Defense

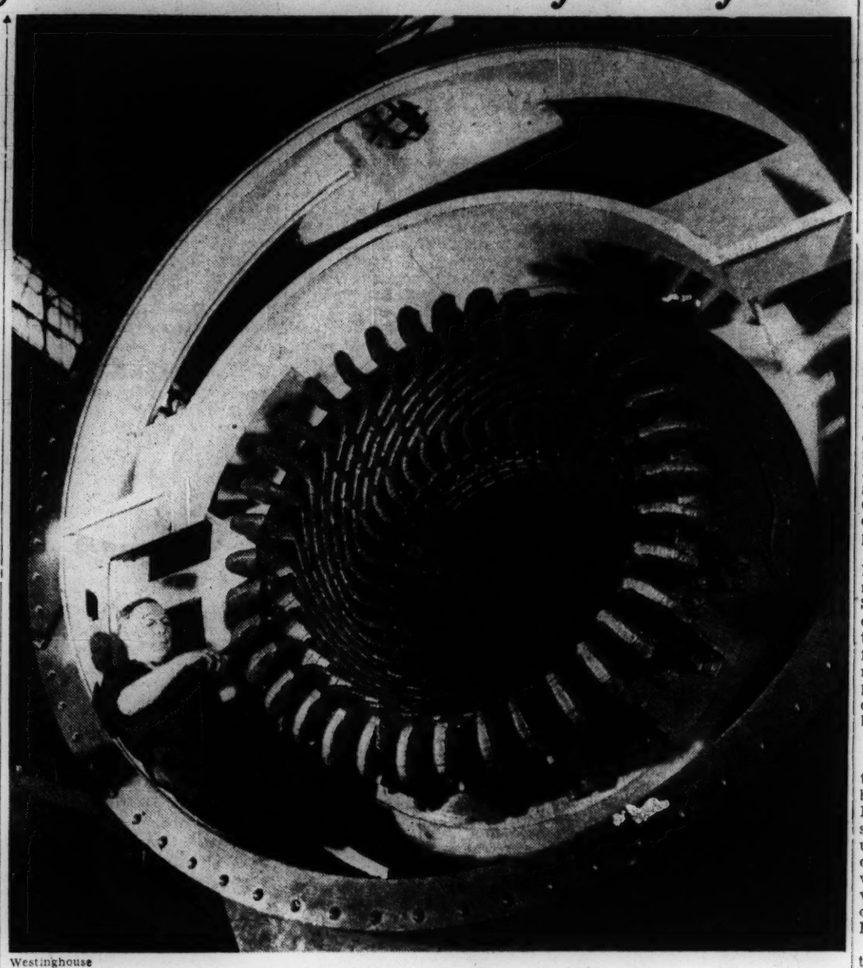
Pennsylvania plant to turn out giant generators to provide more power in vital industries.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the steadily increasing hum of giant steam turbines which furnish power to run industries and to propel ships, America can hear its defense efforts gradually gaining momentum.

Plans for a $22,000,000 plant to manufacture steam turbines and gears for 100 merchant ships for the United States Maritime Commission are well under way by the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company in South Philadelphia, Pa., where 1,500 workmen will be employed. Steam turbines to be delivered annually by the plant will have a total capacity of 630,000 horsepower, enough to drive 100 ships carrying 1,000,000 tons of cargo.

Explaining that turbines are complicated machines, R. A. McCarty, Westinghouse Vice-President, said that tolerances which are one-twentieth the thickness of ordinary paper must be observed in machining big marine gears. Each steam turbine will contain from 6,000 to 6,500 stainless steel blades, individually precision finished.



Westinghouse

New York Generator Made Ready

Veteran electrical craftsman inspects coil windings for a hydro-cooled turbine generator being built by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in Pittsburgh for the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. The picture shows the 90-ton outer and inner frames which surround a rotor spinning at 3,600 revolutions a minute. When installed at the Sherman Creek Station in New York, this generator will furnish 50 million watts of electric power for the Metropolitan New York area.

How Sun Refuels?

Each second the blazing sun speeds on its journey around the center of the Milky Way, it sweeps up something like 110,000,000 tons of hydrogen from gaseous clouds in space for refueling purposes, if a new astronomical theory is correct. Other stars undoubtedly pick up similar amounts of interstellar gas and thus keep refueled, according to Dr. R. A. Lyttleton and F. Hoyle of Cambridge University, writing in the latest Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Such a theory, if true, is a revolutionary change from the generally accepted idea that stars get their energy from a transmutation process in which hydrogen turns into helium, giving off energy as it does. However, "Science," reports the astronomers as saying that "the available astronomical evidence, particularly from the study of double stars, led us to the view that a further potential source of energy must be introduced from cutside the stars, either continually or intermittently, replenishing the hydrogen in the star."

But even if the sun doesn't refuel itself, it has enough hydrogen (35 per cent) to keep it burning for 10,000,000,000 years, Dr. George Gamow of George Washington University, said last night in an address on the General Electric Forum in Schenectady, N. Y.

New Aerial Eyes

If you hear someone in the future say, "the eyes have it," they may be talking about the 30,000 new "eyes" being marshalled by the Untied States Army Air Corps for national defense.

The "eyes" are the lenses for aerial cameras which can photograph objects on the ground from heights of 10,000 feet—almost two miles above the earth—and bring out objects invisible to the human eye more clearly than the subjects in an ordinary camera snapshot.

With the addition of color to aerial photography the camouflage of the World War is obsolete. The more colored paint and the more zig-zag lines are used to make tanks, cars and trains and airplanes invisible, the more they stand out from the landscape on a color picture. Even the hights of trees, mountains, and buildings can now be measured from the sky by taking slightly overlapping pictures of the same ground area. These show a three-dimensional effect when viewed through the aerial mapper's stereopticon.

According to a report from Special News Service, fog is no obstruction to these aerial eyes which use highly sensitive plates which record only infra-red, or heat rays. The cameras can also take pictures after dark by means of a phototelectric cell attachment which trips the shutter automatically when a flare is dropped from the plane.

To meet modern blitzkrieg tactics of fast movement of mechanized forces, the Army has combined all these developments into one—a fast photographic plane equipped with automatically operating cameras and a complete developing and printing laboratory from which pictures can be dropped speedily by parachute.

Is Mars Inhabited?

While Mars shines brilliantly in the evening skies, this age-old question is discussed in the November issue of "Sky and Telescope," a new astronomical publication which combines two magazines heretofore published respectively by the Hayden Planetarium of New York and the Harvard Observatory.

In an article, "Mysterious Mars," Dr. William H. Barton, Jr., Curator of the Hayden Planetarium, says that attempts to detect oxygen on Mars have met only with failure. If oxygen does exist, it is probably less than one third as dense as that on the earth. Temperatures in the planet's warmest regions range from perhaps 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the daytime to about 130 degrees below zero at night, he writes.

If human beings do live on Mars, they would probably be different physically (be larger perhaps) than earth's dwellers in order to get along in the low temperatures with scant oxygen and little moisture.

Earliest Man?

Perhaps the earliest traces of human beings in North America—found in deposits in the floor of a New Mexico cave which geologists date at more than 25,000 years ago—are described by Dr. Frank C. Hibben of the University of New Mexico in a bulletin just issued by the Smithsonian Institution.

They consist primarily of projectile points, probably spearheads which are similar in design to those attributed to so-called Solutrean man in France.

Hitherto the earliest known human inhabitants of this Continent were the so-called Folsom men, makers of a type of spearhead which has been found in several places associated with the bones of late Ice Age animals, particularly mammoth and giant bison. That the latest findings antedate the Folsom man is determined from the fact that they lie below a formation containing unquestionable Folsom artifacts.

I. L. O. to Hear Roosevelt; Postwar Program Speeded

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The news that President Roosevelt will address the final session of the International Labor office convention, carrying with it the possibility that he will place the stamp of official American approval on I. L. O. efforts to lay a basis for a postwar world organization stirred conference labor delegates here today to take action to provide an actual working plan before the parley ends for such a postwar association of nations.

While administration circles in Washington believed the President might use the occasion to make a major statement on labor policy—a statement which would be highlighted by the success or failure of coal strike mediation efforts—many quarters here felt that Mr. Roosevelt would go further and give a special stamp of approval on I. L. O. efforts at charting the democratic-labor course in the postwar world.

Working quietly, an informal labor steering committee, stemming largely from the United States and British Commonwealth of Nations delegations, broached to fellow laborites today proposals for conference action to start the machinery for organization of a postwar grouping of nations accepting the principles enunciated by the I. L. O.

Pacific Charter

Simultaneously a proposal that the Atlantic Charter proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill be supplemented by a Pacific Charter under which China could make its contributions to postwar Asia as well as to the rest of the world was made by China's employers' delegate to the I. L. O., Dr. Shaw Kinn wei.

While the parade of delegates to the speakers' platform continued, with representatives heard from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Norway, China, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa, more concrete proposals began to appear in the addresses, and a backlog of 17 resolutions was building up for consideration beginning tomorrow by the convention's Resolutions Committee, of which Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, is Chairman ex-officio.

Proposals were heard this morning for the granting of pension and unemployment insurance to demobilized war veterans, for extension of technical and financial assistance to China, for a world information bureau on the demand and supply of surplus commodities.

Credentials at Issue

Meanwhile the matter of credentials arose for discussion, with workers' delegates expressing themselves in their private committee hearings as favoring the official recognition of the Free French observer, Henri Hauck, at the convention over the representative from Vichy.

Among Latin-American worker delegates and especially in the delegation from Chile a strong tide was building up for the admission of a Soviet Russian delegation. Since the expulsion of Russia from the League of Nations for its attack on Finland, Russia has been nominally, if not technically, out of the I. L. O. There are believed to be sufficient Soviet Russian officials in the United States to compose a complete Soviet delegation to the I. L. O. if the Chilean proposal should find general favor.

The workers group has invited the Histadrut, which is the Palestine federation of labor, to be represented in its discussions.

The labor war between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor intruded in the sessions when telegrams of protest from the C. I. O. were received because of the seating of an A. F. of L. official, Robert J. Watt, as the American worker delegate. While the C. I. O. is represented by two labor advisers to Mr. Watt, the feeling in C. I. O. circles is that the chief delegate should alternate on alternate years between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

Miss Perkins Explains

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor and President of the Conference, explained that when the I. L. O. was formed and when Mr. Watt was first chosen, the A. F. of L. was "the most representative American labor group."

The United States strike picture continued to excite the apprehension of delegates from the allied powers, and delegate speakers, whether capital, labor, or government representatives, almost to a man punctuated their remarks somewhere with the warning that the prime need of the movement was the subordination of private gain to the national industrial collaboration necessary for victory. Tom Moore, president of the trades and labor congress of Canada and Canadian workers delegate, declared:

"We know there can be no future peace until the evil forces now seeking world domination are totally destroyed, and only then can opportunity again be afforded to free men to work out their destiny with justice for all."

Declaring that Canada had already entered upon the first phase of reconstruction, Mr. Moore related for the benefit of other nations the Dominion's measures for rehabilitating into civilian life those who were discharged or may be demobilized from the fighting forces.

Canada is not only providing pensions for the war-time disabled but also assistance to them in fitting themselves for self-sustaining employment, he said. The Canadian measures provide to the discharged payments equal to payments under Canada's unemployment insurance law until they obtain re-employment; similar pay while undergoing training under any Government approved scheme, or while resuming interrupted higher education, or while becoming established on a farm or in a small business.

At the same time arrangements have been made, Mr. Moore said, whereby ex-soldiers obtaining work will be merged into the unemployment insurance plan after being employed 15 weeks and will be given full benefits in that plan for the whole period of their service to their country.

St. Louis Machine Tool Strike Halts Work on Defense Orders

By the Associated Press

The machine tool plant of the Medart Co., in St. Louis, Mo., which makes equipment essential to metals industries, was closed today by a strike of 300 Congress of Industrial Organization production workers seeking higher wages and a closed shop.

Ray Hartlein, international representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, said union demands were for an immediate increase of 10 cents an hour and a five-cents increase after six months, together with a closed shop. He stated the company had offered a union shop, which would enable five non-union employees to stay out of the organization, and two five-cent increases during the next six months. Union members said hourly wages ranged now between 40 and 75 cents.

Walter Siegerist, President of the company, said the walk out stopped production of machine tools necessary for aluminum, brass and steel companies with national defense orders.

The union is asking a full closed shop with all employees forced to join the union as a condition of employment. The Company is offering a union shop with the five non-union employees exempted from joining the Union except of their own will. The company agreed that any workers hired to replace the present non-union employees shall be union men.

Tiffin, Ohio—A striking union at the Midland Wire Corporation plant here sued the company for $500,000 and asked an injunction to restrain Midland from moving the lant out of the county.

Local No. B-1270 of the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, whose members have been on strike for two weeks, filed in Seneca County Common Pleas Court a suit asking $200,000 for alleged loss of earnings, $100,000 for anticipated losses and $200,000 punitive damages. It charged the Company refused to bargain collectively. The plant employes 135, approximately half of them women.

The Union called the strike to enforce demands that all employees be members of the Brotherhood, and for wage adjustments involving increases of unspecified amounts for workers in some departments.

Company officials declined comment on the suit.

The Brotherhood is a federal type union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Buford, Ga.—The Bona Allen Leather Manufacturing Company and the United Shoe Workers of America, C. I. O., signed an agreement ending a stoppage of work begun Oct. 23 by 1,800 employees.

The contract provides for wage increases, pay assignment of union dues, an eight-hour day for production workers and a 40-hour week for others, with time and one-half for overtime.

Roosevelt Dupes U. S. With Words, Hitler Aid Says

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (AP)—Dr. Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's personal press chief, today described President Roosevelt as "a gangster of the intellect who by systematic confusion of ideas would like to deceive entire nations in order to cheat them of their futures."

Dr. Dietrich's blast, two columns long, was written for this morning's issue of Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, and climaxed a second day of the violently abusive anti-Roosevelt campaign.

He accused Mr. Roosevelt of "dispensing poisoning medicine to the people and of trying "in an increasing degree to narcotize the healthy sense of the American Nation by means of mental forgery."

Dr. Dietrich contended that "by this means he has whipped up public opinion in the United States almost to hysteria . . . and drowned reason in a sea of phrases."

Hambro Warns Against Complacency

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Carl J. Hambro, President of the former Norwegian Parliament, said yesterday he detected the same false security in this Country that existed in Norway at the time of the German invasion.

"We, too, in Norway felt secure," he told a luncheon gathering. "We had no enemies, no serious friction with our neighbors. We knew peace for 125 years and we had no axe to grind.

"We too had our geographical privilege in that we were protected by the sea. And yet we were attacked without warning, our first official information of disaster coming when the fight was five hours old."

Democracies, he said, take too many things for granted.

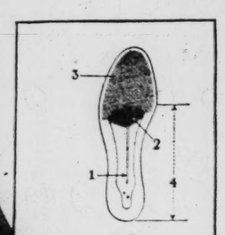
Soft Pillows for Gobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—If the gobs don't rest easy o'nights it won't be the Navy's fault. It is buying 386,000 pounds of chicken feathers this fiscal year for pillows.

FOR ACTIVE MEN







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Glenwood, cooperating with the National Defense Program, brings you these pointers taken from the experience of thrifty homemakers for saving food and fuel.

★ Plan whole meal in oven or whole meal on single top burner.
★ Cook as large quantities of food as possible at one time—use refrigerator for left overs.
★ Buy cheaper and larger meat cuts, larger size cans, in case lots—avoid "delicatessen" buying.
★ Serve more of the vegetables and fruit that are in season, less out-of-season.
★ Study canning methods.
★ Keep recipe file from cook books, newspapers, magazines and government bulletins.

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Never, Never Give In, Churchill Tells Boys

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—"Nor less we praise in darker days
"The leader of our Nation,
"And Churchill's name shall win acclaim
"From each new generation.
"For you have power in danger's hour
"Our freedom to defend, Sir.
"Though long the fight, we know the right
"Will triumph in the end, Sir."

That is the new verse that the boys of Harrow have added to the School's traditional song in praise of its famous men when yesterday Prime Minister Winston Churchill found a brief respite from the cares of state at the scene of his own schooldays.

And Mr. Churchill, in a speech to the boys with whom he is linked by the common heritage of the School, its customs and traditions, asked for one little amendment to the stanza in his honor.

'Sterner Days'

"Do not let us speak of darker days," he said, "let us speak rather of sterner days. These are not dark days. These are great days—the greatest days our country has ever lived. We must all thank God for allowing each of us, according to our station, to play a part in making these days so memorable in the history of our race."

Touching upon "the catastrophic events and ups and downs of fortune" of the past ten months, the Prime Minister said there was real cause for gratitude in the improvement in Britain's situation, and the moral he drew from these events was "Never give in—never, never, never, never."

He went on "never yield in any way great or small, large or petty, except to convictions of honor and good sense. Never yield to force and the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy . . . we stood alone a year ago and to many countries it seemed that our account was closed. We were finished. All this tradition of your songs, all your history which is a part of the history of this country were gone and finished and liquidated.

Different Mood Today

"Very different is the mood today. Our country stood in the gap. There was no flinching, there was no thought of giving in, and by what seemed a miracle outside of these islands — they never doubted it—we now find ourselves in a position where I say that we can be sure that we have only to persevere to conquer."

For nearly two hours, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill, old Harrovians, and schoolboys sang the rousing, touching and loyal songs of the school, including, of course, Harrow's particular song "Forty Years On."

This is the anthem of Harrow's sons all over the world, they being one lodge, so to speak, in the British freemasonry of Old Boys. It is important to use capital letters for the last two words—the English equivalent for former pupils—because age has nothing to do with membership in the fraternity.

Mr. Churchill's visit to Harrow illustrates one of the most favorable aspects of the old school tie—which is not just a piece of ornamental neckwear. Whatever its demerits—and they are admittedly many—it is also a powerful bond in British life—whether the school concerned is public, private, or state-owned.

So it can almost be said that all Old Boys of all schools here had a particular understanding of the occasion that took the Prime Minister back to school again yesterday.

Noel Coward Fined £200

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Noel Coward, playwright, was fined £200 and £20 costs today for violation of Britain's wartime finance regulations.

The fine was levied on the first of three summonses charging violation of defense finance regulations. The others were marked "No separate penalty."

The playwright's counsel contended that he was "morally innocent" and that, being a man who was "bored with business," he was unaware of regulations. He explained that Mr. Coward had been in England only six weeks from the beginning of the war to May, 1941.

He said Mr. Coward left his business in the hands of others and it was a "staggering blow" when he was accused of evading responsibility and hampering the war effort by living extravagantly when he should have been contributing to the Treasury.

The prosecution claimed Mr. Coward failed to offer to the Treasury $57,847 in United States currency, that he sold, without the Treasury's consent, 100 shares of American Can, receiving $11,420. It is also charged that he sold 100 Chrysler Corporation shares without consent, receiving $8,599, and 100 General Food Corporation shares for $4,798.

Mr. Coward, who described himself as an unofficial Government worker in the United States, was asked, "Did you imagine that the Ministry of Information would know you were spending money in America?"

"What else could I do?" he replied. "I had to. I traveled back and forth across America talking to editors and prominent citizens to find out a cross section of America's opinion as regards the war, and on my return I reported to Lord Lothian (late British Ambassador to the United States)."

Easy Divorcing In Florida Probed

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 30 (AP)—Mass production of quick, easy and sometimes fraudulent divorce in Florida's rich resort area has collided with the most searching court inquiry since the State's 90-day divorce law was enacted six years ago.

Four Miami Beach attorneys—two women and two men associated with them—face disbarment proceedings ordered by Circuit Judge Richard H. Hunt.

More than 1,000 cases filed by about 15 other attorneys since Jan. 1 are being studied by a committee of 10 court-appointed lawyers in search of fraud or collusion.

The most common complaint is that two or more lawyers working hand-in-glove direct every step in a case, from filing the original complaint to appointment of a special master to take testimony, through preparation of the report and filing of a final decree ready for a judge's signature.

Since the 90-day divorce law became effective, the annual rate of divorces in Miami alone has grown to more than 4,000 a year, whereas only 3,700 were granted in the five years from 1930 to 1935.

Much-Blitzed Coventry Humming With Activity

City presents picture of vigorous and undaunted living against background of destruction.

Coventry, 11 months ago, was a symbol of destruction. Today it is a symbol of courage and hope. How this British city is carrying on, recovering from one of the worst bombings on record, is described in the first of two stories. The second article will outline Coventry's plans for rebuilding on a finer scale after the war.

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY—Coventry today is a city of vigorous living against a background of destruction. The war production centered on the city goes on much as normal though the dispersal policy makes Coventry itself less important.

Men are working 58 hours a week and earning big wages, but they hurry home in the rush hour through streets of ruins. There are many bizarre sights which are typical of the city's life. An unblitzed flower shop displays late roses and magnificent dahlias beside an area of broken stones and twisted metal. Another burned out building is the stand for a frivolously painted ice cream cart. There is a man living in a caravan on the site of his destroyed house. Wheat has been growing in the middle of the city where a seed shop used to stand. The ground floor of one gutted building is hung with flags and filled with booths selling national war savings.

Coventry's last big blitz was in April, 1941, and everywhere the town has improvised and adapted in order to carry on. There are emergency shops, single story shacks built chiefly of asbestos. One big furniture store, which formerly consisted of two, four-story blocks, has been reduced to one of these shacks and a cellar. It has made the best of it by arranging a garden with pot plants on the bombed space in front, where the display windows used to be. Shopkeepers store their goods in neighboring towns and villages and bring them in to their limited city accommodation as required. The local paper is being printed at Nuneaton, some eight miles away. A good deal of shopping for clothes and unrationed goods is also done in other towns, but the local stores have been working hard to get re-established, and there is hardly a pile of debris without a notice giving the new address of a business.

Some Sleep Outside Town

Of the [one word censored] houses in Coventry which were damaged, many have been given "first aid" repairs. Most people are anxious to get back to their homes, though some have settled down in neighboring towns and villages. Some families use their house in the day time and go outside Coventry to sleep. In addition to Coventry people themselves, war workers come into the district from the surrounding country. Country bus services at the peak hours have been doubled. There are also special factory buses and workers trains. Some firms even provide an extra week-end bus service, so that men billeted near the works can get home to their families in other towns. The actual population of Coventry is less than before the war, and there seems to be something of a change over, some workers going elsewhere and new ones coming from other towns.

About 70 per cent of Coventry's restaurants have been bombed and municipal "British Restaurants," to serve low priced meals, have been established. There are six of these, providing 12,000 meals a day. The writer visited one which was surprisingly attractive. The walls and fittings were pastel shades and there was a surrealist mural of fishing. Yet it had been done by the hard-worked officials of a much-bombed city. The same appreciation of non-utilitarian values is shown in the hurry to repair St. Mary's Hall in time for the election of the new Mayor in November. Mayors of Coventry have been elected in this medieval hall for the past 500 years, and the city does not want to let Hitler break the tradition. The present mayor, Mr. J. A. Moseley, who was formerly an engine driver, came into office just before the first big blitz. He is very proud of his people's courage. He spoke to the writer gratefully of American gifts to his air-raid relief fund, which now totals £65,000.

Coventry is expecting to have to face raids again and is making preparations. There are not yet sufficient shelters and shortage of labor makes it difficult to build them quickly. Those first built were unsatisfactory; they were put up hurriedly with bad materials after the fall of France, and some collapsed after frost without any bombing. Subsequent plans for shelters, or for putting the people in hutments in the country, were too elaborate and costly to be sanctioned by Whitehall.

No Regular Shelter Life

Coventry seems to have made the mistake of not doing enough before bombing began and then trying to do too much afterwards. Sleeping in neighboring villages and the indoor "table" shelter seem to be two solutions. Coventry never developed a regular shelter life as London has done. In previous bombing, feeding the people was a great problem. Now cooking depots are established outside the city, where food can be prepared in safety and brought in in mobile canteens.

There are now 15,000 school children in Coventry as against 25,000 before the war and all of those who are in the city are at school. Mr. F. H. Harrod, head of the City Education Department told the writer that the children were splendid and only a very small percentage showed any ill effects from bombing, rationing, or general war conditions. The attitude of the children depended on that of their parents and the courage of the adults had prevented them from becoming nervous.

In the Technical College youngsters between 13 and 15 are engaged on actual war production. Evening classes for adults, on subjects quite unconnected with the war, have been run all summer, but are now closing down with the blackout. Coventry has lost its repertory theater, bt still has London Philharmonic concerts in the Baptists' Central Hall, and in summer people went to see Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, 20 miles away. In general, however, culture is suffering from the war, as people are too busy for art and study. Another thing which Coventry has lost is its two chief hotels. The writer is staying several miles out at roadhouse and country club which is now given over to lodging works' engineers and a barrage balloon crew.

Reorganization after bombing has not diverted Coventry from national war activities. The Home Guard carries out large-scale exercises, and there are special tank fund collections. In no other city has the writer see so many V signs.





© The Architect and Building News, Wide World

Coventry Bounces Back to Useful Living

Upper: A close-up of some of the rebuilt shops in one of Coventry's much-bombed districts. Lower: Shoppers now stroll calmly on Corporation Street, where once Nazi bombs fell like rain. Women pause in front of a baby supply shop, one of the many temporary one-story structures that have replaced larger structures smashed in raids. This picture illustrates vividly the inability of Hitler's bombers to subdue the British people. Photo passed by British censor.

Bomb-Free London Perks Up

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Prolonged freedom from night raids is giving London a new jauntiness.

At the outset of the fourth month without an air-raid alarm a large part of the population is out to make the most of the respite. Theaters and motion picture houses, operating until 9:30 or 10 p. m., in many instances draw large crowds.

The shrinkage of the shelter population is marked.

Those regularly sleeping in bunks in subway stations totaled 70,000 at the peak of the raids last spring; now the number is only 28,000.

When the raids were heavy, between 2,800 and 3,000 persons stayed nightly in the large West End subway stations. The average now is 600.

Despite repeated sharply-worded warnings by the Government and the press, thousands of evacuees have returned to London.

The number of school children in the capital in 1940 was 225,000. At the outset of 1941 the number had been reduced to 80,000. The present number is 138,000.

These figures compare with a peacetime figure for the County of London of 450,000.

Isolationist Policy Assailed by Flynn

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national chairman, said continued adherence to an isolationist policy by the United States was dangerous to the Nation's future and criticized the "so-called America First organization" for "promoting disunity and preaching false doctrines."

Mr. Flynn said recent speeches by America First speakers contributed to "disunity" and "in addition expounds the fallacious doctrine that our economic system, our liberties, and our democracy can be forever maintained, no matter what the outcome of the present world struggle might be."

"Our economic system, our liberties and our democracy are not perpetual institutions," Mr. Flynn said. "They are the accumulated results of common ideals, common effort, and common attainment by millions of individuals over an extended period of time.

"If disunity is created, if neighbor looks upon neighbor with suspicion, if social and religious barriers split us into factions and groups, than our common bond will be destroyed.

"Instead of an 'America First' organization, which promotes disunity and preaches false doctrines, we must have a great people's movement to place American purposes first, to see to it that no subtle propaganda and no organized group can destroy our kindred purposes."

Australia Finds Firm Hand Settles Industrial Troubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 30—The seizure by the new Australian Labor Government of a ship belonging to a leading shipping line in the course of a labor dispute points to a means of settling industrial troubles in emergency times that so far is proving effective.

Pending investigation of the men's claims by an independent tribunal, the Government in Australia decides upon a provisional basis of work regarded as offering reasonable protection for the interests of masters and men, and demands that it be observed by both sides. In this case the Huddart Parker shipping line had refused to accept the interim basis of work, so the ship in question was seized and handed over to a rival company for operation as an agent of the Government.

The dispute concerns the refusal of the shipping concern to meet the seamen's demand for half pay if taken prisoner. Minister for Labor Edward Ward declared that a clause would be inserted in the articles to insure that the contract of service, as between masters and men, would not be automatically voided by capture. The Tribunal would apportion any increased cost between the Government and the shipowners.

"The Government will take similar action against other shipowners who may refuse to assist in the settlement of disputes on terms contemplating reference to an impartial tribunal," said Mr. Ward.

Meanwhile Australia's great war budget, which brought the downfall of the Fadden Coalition Government Oct. 3 and was expected to be a severe test for the new Labor administration, was finally introduced in Parliament yesterday by Treasurer J. B. Chifley. The budget reached the record amount of £325,000,000, including £217,000,000 for war purposes.

Details of the budget proposals would indicate that already the Prime Minister, John Curtin, has gained a victory against the powerful Labor caucus—that is, the group charged with carrying out the decisions of the party conference. The caucus has been eager to embark immediately on an attack on the banking and monetary system of the Dominion, and the issue has provided the first major contest within the labor ranks as to who is to be supreme in shaping the Government's policy, the Labor Cabinet or the Labor caucus. The Caucus had overruled the Prime Minister on the old-age pension question, insisting on 25s. 6d. a week instead of the proposed 23s. 6d. But the Prime Minister effectively countered the move of the "Liberal Finance" group for immediate and complete control of the banking and credit. Showing an ability to control the Labor hotheads who were eager to move at a dangerous speed, he explained that he did not want to take drastic action against the banks unless they had given proof that they were unprepared to co-operate.

It is becoming clear that Mr. Curtin prefers to follow the policy of the New Zealand Labor Party, which, when it came into power in 1935, issued a statement to a very similar effect. The private banks in New Zealand took the Labor Government's hint and so far no drastic action has been necessary.

Mr. Curtin hopes to be able to hold his Liberal Finance group in check while he achieves a similar result here by persuasion rather than by force.

No official statement has followed a recent conference between the Prime Minister and the Treasurer and the Chairman and Governor of the Commonwealth. It is understood, however, that the bank which, though established by the Government is independent of political control, will assist the Government to restrict profit-making by private banks from credit expansion. It has been said that the bank is prepared to co-operate with, rather than oppose the wishes of the Government—which might well bring more revolutionary changes in its train.

Thus labor has been able to impose a tighter rein on the banks by persuading that Commonwealth Bank to exercise more fully its powers as a central bank—including control of the interest rates and national direction of investments. The section of the budget dealing with the banking policy of the Government announces that the Government will allow the business of banking to be carried on only by license. A licensed bank must hold on deposit with the Commonwealth Bank its excess investable funds, on a basis to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer, after consultation with the Commonwealth Bank. It must also furnish a statement regarding its business.

The Auditor General is to be empowered to investigate the affairs of banks periodically. These powers will be exercised to prevent expansion of credit by trading banks arising from increased funds due to war activities, according to Mr. Chifley.

Australian Radio To Seek U. S. Audience

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 30

Prime Minister John Curtin, outlining plans to stimulate understanding between the peoples of Australia and the United States, announced today that a powerful short wave station costing more than $900,000 would be built so that Australian talks can reach American listeners.

Big Profit on Transaction In Shakespeare 'First'

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Thirteen years ago Gabriel Wells, New York collector, sold a rare first folio Shakespeare to the late Edward A. Newton, famous Philadelphia Bibliophile, for $62,500.

Last night, at one of a series of auctions of Mr. Newton's choice library, Mr. Wells bought the folio back.

He paid $22,000.

U. S. O. Win Soldiers' Thanks; First Army's Morale Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"You made me feel that we have been friends for years."

Corporal Henry F. Guarino of the United States Army's 101st Engineers wrote that to Mr. and Mrs. James Riddle of Asheboro, N. C.

Thousands of other Carolina families are hearing and reading words like those today as the First Army trains in North and South Carolina. While the soldiers are learning the tactics of war, they are learning something, too—how they can back up an army with the assistance of United Service Organizations field workers and build national defense in their own homes.

"I feel that my own home is now not really so far off," continued Corporal Guarino. "Mother and Dad will certainly be pleased to know all this."

Not much of a morale problem there!

Each week end, more than 100,000 of Uncle Sam's young army are sharing Corporal Guarino's experience with people like the Riddles. Convoyed into town by the Army, they are being invited to entertainments of all description. U. S. O., working with Army recreation officers and citizen defense recreation committees organized by the Federal Security Agency, helps make this possible.

One hundred men of the 71st Infantry, 44th Division, were given an opportunity to display more tangibly their gratitude for the southern hospitality so freely dispensed. They were spending the week endwith the residents of Carthage, N. C., when a fire broke out in the town's principal business block. Short-circuited power lines prevented a siren call for the volunteer fire department, so the U. S. O. district worker awakened groups of sleeping soldiers and they tumbled out at 6 a. m. to keep the blaze from spreading until nearby fire companies arrived to bring it under control.

Experiences like these are beginning to pile up although the emergency recreation program is just getting under way in the Carolinas maneuvers.

Entertainment like the washboard band competition in the Wadesboro, N. C., Roman Catholic Recreation center, the formal and informal dances of more than 80 Carolina towns, free athletic events and Sunday picnics is but a small part of the service civilians are offering the 450,000 soldiers in this area. Hundreds of soldiers are getting shower baths, writing letters, reading and dropping off to sleep on makeshift cots as well as featherbeds in centers established by each of more than 120 communities and serviced by U. S. O.

Every Saturday night for the remainder of the maneuvers, several thousand will enjoy a free U. S. O. movie and watch a coast to coast radiocast of "Spin and Win with Jimmy Flynn" from the ball park in Hamlet, N. C. Thousands of others are being treated to Sunday afternoon concerts in many of the towns. This is just the week-end program.

During the week, when their tactical problems keep them in camps away from the towns, feature movies and sports films are shown to them by seven mobile units dispatched into the field by U. S. O. Four of these units are serving to radiocast church services to troops gathered in the field and function as public address systems for many other programs.

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Canada at Crossroads On War Effort Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 30—Canada is at a point in its war program where it must choose between various alternatives and concentrate on the alternative chosen. Is Canada to have a big army? Or a substantial navy? Or a formidable air force? Or should it devote its remaining energies to the production of armaments? The time of choosing is now at hand.

So far as the public has been informed, no choice has been made. The Nation's war preparations continue to expand in all directions, in all the fighting services, in the factories and even in agricultural production for Great Britain. The question which now concerns thoughtful Canadians is whether the effort, spread so wide, may not grow too thin.

The Winnipeg Free Press, a Liberal newspaper and traditionally the Government's chief supporter, warns: "What is most important to keep in mind is that there is a bottom to the well. We are not drawing on inexhaustible resources. We will—very soon now—have to choose."

The well is not empty yet, of course. Canada at present is spending about 40 per cent of its total income on the war. Canadians have recently studied with interest the researches made by the Institute of International Affairs in Britain which indicate that Britain and Germany are both spending about 50 per cent of their domestic incomes on war. The proportion is higher when it is taken to include Britain's "disinvestment," or the liquidation of foreign assets, while Germany can add to its own war output the loot of the conquered countries. Neither of these sources, foreign investments or foreign loot, are available to Canada. An increase of say 10 per cent in Canada's war effort, bringing the total drain of the war well past 50 per cent of the Nation's income, would probably exhaust all the practical capacity of the Nation.

That is putting it in terms of money as the most reliable indicator of physical capacity.

Man Power Demand

In terms of man power the story is the same—the rapid employment of available supplies. Soon Canada must look for extra labor to women who can leave home and enter war factories or take on light jobs in civilian industry and free men for heavier work. At present the fighting services require 132,000 men a year to maintain their present plans of expansion and if the army were increased from six to eight divisions the drain would rise to 163,000; if to twelve the demand would be for 223,000. This takes no account of any further expansion of the air force, which continues to expand all the time.

In addition, war industries will need 226,000 men in the next eight months, on the basis of the present establishment. That establishment is being enlarged as Canada undertakes new manufacturing processes of many sorts.

All these figures indicate the same thing—that Canada will reach peak production and peak mobilization within a year. The problem is to concentrate the remaining energies, man power and machinery of the Nation where it will do the most good.

Here the Government is assailed with conflicting advice.

On one side there is a widespread demand for a large infantry army, some officials of war veterans' organizations suggesting that Canada can mobilize 40 divisions. Some highly-placed experts feel that Canada should make its chief contribution in the air with an enlargement of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which has been enlarged more than once already. The Navy has powerful advocates also.

Premier's Statement

On the industrial side, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has declared that Canada must be the arsenal of the British Empire.

Canada obviously cannot do all these things. Sooner or later it must call a halt in some departments in order to expand others. Perhaps the most urgent and most difficult decision is between all the fighting services and war industries, since both cannot expand indefinitely.

The first difficulty in making any final decision here is the uncertainty of the war itself. Will it require large infantry forces? Will Britain have to lean more and more on Canada for munitions if and when fighting grows heavier?

There is a political difficulty also for the popular Canadian imagination usually reckons the war effort on the size of the fighting services and the Government is critical in some centers because the Nation has not enlisted as many men as in the last war when, however, it had no navy, no air force, no training scheme and no great war industry. This big-army viewpoint finds its expression generally in a demand for conscription of men for overseas service, against which the Government is pledged and vigorously opposed, though it is not opposed to conscription for home defense or for industry.

No Government decision has been indicated on these vital questions of policy and strategy.

First Photographs Following Arrival of U. S. S. Kearny in Port





United States Army Signal Corps from Wide World

Showing Damage

Destroyer Kearny arrives at an unnamed port, escorted by a sister ship. Torpedo hit about midship on left.

Crew of the Kearny inspect havoc made by the explosion inside the ship.



United States Army Signal Corps from International

Lt. Commander Anthony L. Danis
Commanding officer of the U. S. S. Kearny.

Kearny Hit While on Convoy

Continued from Page 1

anywhere it must expect to risk torpedoing.

3. The official American view is that Germany had been warned to keep its raiders outside "American defensive waters" on pain of being shot on sight but the German claim is that a German U-boat did not shoot at the Kearny until the American vessel had first dropped depth charges.

Had Left on Convoy

The Navy's formal report shows that the Kearny had left on convoy and in rushing to the aid of a second convoy found a merchant ship under attack by a U-boat. She dropped depth charges and shortly afterward a torpedo exploded in her side and killed 11 men. This was on the night of Oct. 16-17.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in releasing this official account, also made public a report by Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, describing how structural features enabled the Kearny to survive the explosion and reach port.

Text of Account

The text of the official Navy Department release follows:

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today released the following additional information concerning the torpedoing of the U. S. S. Kearny, as result of information received from the ship. (Location of the ship at present was not given.)

On the night of Oct. 16-17, the U. S. S. Kearny while escorting a convoy of merchant ships received distress signals from another convoy which was under attack from several German submarines. The U. S. S. Kearny proceeded to the aid of the attacked convoy.

On arriving at the scene of the attack, the U. S. S. Kearny dropped depth bombs when she sighted a merchant ship under attack by a submarine. Some time afterward, three torpedo tracks were observed approaching the U. S. S. Kearny. One passed ahead of the ship, one astern, and the third struck the U. S. S. Kearny on the starboard side in the vicinity of the forward fire room.

The force of the explosion breached the side of the ship well under the water line, flooding the boiler compartment and killing the men stationed in the boiler room on the steaming watch. The force of the explosion was forward and upward. The deck above the fire room was ruptured with such force that wreckage was thrown onto the bridge.

Eleven men were killed as result of the attack. In addition, two men were seriously injured and eight men received minor wounds.

The U. S. S. Kearny was forced out of action by the explosion. Her commanding officer, Lieut. Commander A. L. Danis, U. S. Navy, immediately invoked casualty and ship damage routine and by prompt action prevented the ship from sinking. The U. S. S. Kearny was escorted to port by other destroyers of the United States fleet.

How Ship was Saved

On arrival in port, the men seriously injured were removed to the Army hospital for treatment. Those receiving minor injuries were given out-patient treatment and returned to the ship.

In the report made by Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, United States Navy, chief of the Bureau of Ships, to Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, it was pointed out that due to the arrangement of the ship's boiler and engine rooms, the commanding officer was able to shift from the damaged fire room to another fire room and able to take the ship into port under her own power.

Other features of the report were:

The force of the explosion not only opened the starboard (right) side of the ship, but blew out the deck overhead and caused the damage to the deck house and bridge above. The forward bulkhead of the boiler room was broken through, flooding the next compartment, but the after bulkhead, although deflected, held firmly, leaving the forward engine room intact.

The ship was cut almost completely around from the turn of the bilge on the starboard side except for the heavy deck edge and side plating on the starboard side. This plating held intact.

Although the forward boiler room and smaller compartment forward of the boiler room were completely flooded, the ship remained upright with very little change in trim. Moreover, despite the fact that the forward engine room was just abaft the compartment hit, the machinery was of such excellent type and design that the engine remained serviceable, even though the foundation was slightly deflected.

Jobs Held Big Postwar Need

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions, told the Association of Canadian Advertisers today that a new kind of government which eliminated unemployment would have to be created after the war.

"If you think victory will just be followed by another armistice day of jubilation and then that we shall drop back into the old groove you are due for a colossal surprise and a bitter disappointment," he said.

"We shall never again know the world that ended on Sept. 1, 1939—nor deep down in our hearts do we want to know it again.

"We shall have to develop a kind of government and a kind of economic system that rules out unemployment. No other can survive. Security for the masses must be the first essential of our postwar world."

Canada already is planning for the postwar period, he said. Provisions for reconditioning ex-service men, including industrial and farm training and education were also outlined.

"Roughly two fifths of the people of Canada will have to find another job," he predicted. "This tremendous change will come upon us suddenly. It will seem to happen almost overnight.

"I do not believe there need be any crash, but certainly that is not too strong a word for what will happen if we do not have a program in complete readiness."

Mackenzie King Plans 'Personal' Hyde Park Visit

OTTAWA, Oct. 30 (CP)—The office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said today that he hopes to make "a purely personal visit" to President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park during the week end.

A secretary issued the following statement:

"If Mr. King finds its possible to get away he hopes to spend this week end at Hyde Park as the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, a purely personal visit."

He is expected to leave Ottawa by train tomorrow afternoon, accompanied only by a personal secretary. He will not take with him any officials or technical advisers, under present arrangements for the trip.

While the personal character of the visit was emphasized officially, it was recalled that the Prime Minister's last visit to the President, at Easter, resulted in the "Hyde Park Declaration" for pooling the economic and industrial resources of Canada and the United States for North American defense.

Closer Guard Urged At New York Port

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—A United States Coast Guard official says that the Port of New York, vital to American defense and the aid-to-Britain program, is wide open to sabotage.

Capt. John S. Baylis, describing visits made to inspect guard systems now in effect, told a meeting of shipping men yesterday:

"I have walked through gates without being challenged and spent 30 minutes in a yard or on a pier. Last midnight we went out and visited every shipyard and in some we weren't stopped at all. We must have better protection."

Captain Baylis said that at one shipyard he saw no effort made to stop unauthorized persons from snapping pictures of a British ship being repaired. He suggested more searchlights, the electric eye, and more watchmen."

Japan Orders Key Industries To Go on Full War Footing

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Domei said the Government took its first concrete step today toward placing key Japanese industries on a complete war basis when the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ordered the iron, steel and coal industries to organize control associations.

The news agency also said the ministerial order designated 46 iron and steel companies and 24 coal companies which are qualified for membership in the projected control associations.

Further evidence of the degree to which Japan is preparing internally for a full wartime footing was an Education Ministry announcement that, besides the college closing in December for students' military training, high school graduations would be advanced from March to December to speed industrial training.

Premier Gen. Heideki Tojo, speaking to the Imperila Rule Aid Association, stressed the necessity to total defense of strengthening the Nation's internal structure, saying, that was the first problem Japan must solve.

Japanese press criticism of American activities following President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech meanwhile rose to a new pitch, with the paper Kokumin declaring that "Japanese interests in the South Pacific are under immediate danger and necessary steps must be taken promptly."

It urged "protection of Japan's interests and power" in that region because of what it called a hostile, hampering economic blockade by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands Indies.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, controlled by the Foreign Office, declared under the title "Navy Day opportunism":

"That the President's facts are misrepresented or highly colored is of little moment to Washington, which wants public approval at any price.

"Inflammation of the United States is the immediate job at hand, and Roosevelt has set a torch to the pile."

The paper Chugai, while taking a calmer view than some others toward Japanese-American relations, remarked that "although Roosevelt failed to touch on the Far Eastern issue we don't think appeasement is his intention."

Oil Curtailed

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Oct. 30 (AP)—Informed sources said tonight that Japan had obtained less than half the 1,800,000 tons of oil it was promised under the contract signed here last Nov. 1 with United States, British and Dutch companies which produce most of the East Indies' oil.

The contract will expire at midnight tomorrow, Japan having made no effort to renew it.

When Japanese envoys were here last year negotiating the agreement they demanded the right to purchase more than 3,000,000 tons of petroleum products annually, but the figure was pared down to 1,850,000.

Actually less than 900,000 tons was delivered. First, Japan had difficulty in obtaining tankers, and last summer the freezing of Japanese assets by the Indies Government brought an end to the commerce in oil.

[Standard Oil and the British Shell interests are the companies chiefly involved in this agreement.]

Evacuation Urged

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30 (AP)—The British Embassy in China tonight urged all British nationals in Japanese-occupied territory to leave as soon as possible because of "recent developments."

It was stated authoritatively that the British regard "the political situation in the Orient as having further deteriorated."

The Embassy's action was said to have been taken after consultation between British officials in China and authorities in London.

Those who do not leave at once were advised they must "henceforth be prepared to remain where they are, irrespective of the future course of events, since no similar opportunity for British subjects to evacuate is likely to recur."

Their departure was termed "urgently desirable."

The Embassy's statement, broadcast over local radio stations, said the British Government would pay for the transportation of those without funds if they registered with British consulates between Nov. 3 and 15.

Previous suggestions that British subjects leave Japanese-occupied China were much less urgently worded.

Latin America Found Backing Foes of Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"The sentiment of the people of all the South American countries that we visited was overwhelmingly in favor of the nations fighting against aggression," J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, told a press conence here. "There has been a considerable change in sentiment," he said, "during the past three months."

Mr. MacKinnon has just returned to Ottawa with other members of a trade mission which visited most of the countries of South America.

The attitude of everyone they met, was "extremely friendly," the minister said. They seemed to feel that Canada in future should take a more active part in hemispheric affairs.

The mission signed trade treaties with Ecuador, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. With Peru, which has been in negotiation with other countries on matters of trade, Mr. MacKinnon signed a "Declaration of Intent" to sign a treaty later on. All the treaties were based on the exchange of "most-favored-nation" terms. The principal benefit from the new trading agreement with Ecuador will be the removal of the surtax, which had been placed on imports from Canada. The surtax was imposed by Ecuador tariff regulations against imports from countries where there was an unfavoring balance of trade. The pact with Chile insures Canadian exporters equal treatment with those of any other country with which Chile may agree to reduce tariff rates.

The agreement with Argentina was the most important made during the tour. Trade with that country has been conducted under the terms of an ancient treaty between Great Britain and the district of the Plate River. It dated from 1825. The new agreement is based on the most-favored-nation formula. A similar agreement was signed with Uruguay in 1936, but in this case there was a foreign exchange difficulty to be smoothed out by the mission. With Brazil, an exchange of notes in June, 1937, embodying a trade arrangement which was subject to termination on 30 days notice, has been changed to a formal most-favored-nation treaty.

Canada's annual trade with the four nations with which treaties were signed by the mission has been from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. In recent months there has been a large increase in the importation of cotton from Brazil. Shipping difficulties just now were the great deterrent to trade, Mr. MacKinnon said. There was little that any mission could do about that. The aim of the mission was to prepare a basis for the extension of trade after the war.

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Raw Material Is Still Main U. S. Problem

Continued from Page 1

even went so far as to ridicule those who warned that the Country should be expanding its iron, steel, aluminum, copper and tin production facilities.

At the present writing it is estimated that next year's supply of copper will not exceed 1,700,000 tons, although the need is estimated at 2,400,000 tons, leaving a probable deficit of 700,000 tons. While this can probably be effected by drastically reducing civilian consumption, it is interesting to note that the amount of copper ore imported into the United States between January and June of this year was five per cent less than the amount imported during the same period a year earlier.

The same is true of manganese ore. American imports declined 11.4 per cent between the first half of 1940 and the first half of 1941. Meanwhile, the manganese shortage is reliably reported to have forced some plane manufacturers to return to aluminum castings, although the limited supply of aluminum has been a constant worry to production officials.

Commodity Supply Depleted

Meanwhile, the importation of such items as molasses and cocoa beans rose 38.3 per cent and 58.9 per cent respectively.

Furthermore, the available supply of defense commodities was continually being depleted by civilian industries, working at top speed in the wartime boom, which the OPM was either too tender or unable to curb.

Although it is impossible correctly to judge the extent of actual and potential commodity shortages in the United States due to the long failure to draw up an over-all estimate as to needs, it is doubted if the Country has a tin or rubber reserve that would last without replenishing, over six months' time. This is well below the safety margin.

It is understood that the situation is a little better in regard to tungsten, although on no single commodity is there room for complacency or satisfaction. Perhaps the major victory came with Turkey's recent agreement to sell this Country all its 1942 chrome production—that is, if Germany doesn't advance and get it first.

Equally serious and hard to explain is the delay shown in stepping up the Nation's production of aluminum and steel. Behind this situation is not only dismal failure on the part of OPM officials to anticipate the defense program's scope but also the painfully apparent lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Aluminum Company of America and of many of the steel companies to make the necessary sacrifice for national safety.

While Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was probably guilty of overstatement when he said that "when the story of this war comes to be written, if it has to be written that it was lost, it may be because of the recalcitrance of the Aluminum Company of America," nevertheless, there is evidence that the weight of ALCOA influence has been on the side of restricting, rather than expanding production. This, at least, is the conviction of the Senate Defense Investigation Committee which made an exhaustive study of the aluminum situation.

At first accepting ALCOA's thesis that 800,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year was enough, defense officials now wryly admit that twice that amount may be needed. In spite of this, the program announced by the OPM last May, for the construction of plants with productive capacity of 600,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year is still in the talking stage.

Considerable Pressure Needed

Alcoa's one competitor, a plant with a 100,000,000 pounds annual capacity, but dependent upon Alcoa for its bauxite, is now in production, but it took considerable pressure to get the necessary Federal backing against initial OPM opposition.

Similarly embarrassing to the OPM is the problem of steel production, which is expected to total about 90,000,000 tons this year. Since this is on the very edge of the steel companies' productive limit and since next year's demands are expected to run close to 100,000,000—more if civilian use is not drastically reduced and if the defense program is doubled according to present OPM plans—a deficit of 10,000,000 tons looms.

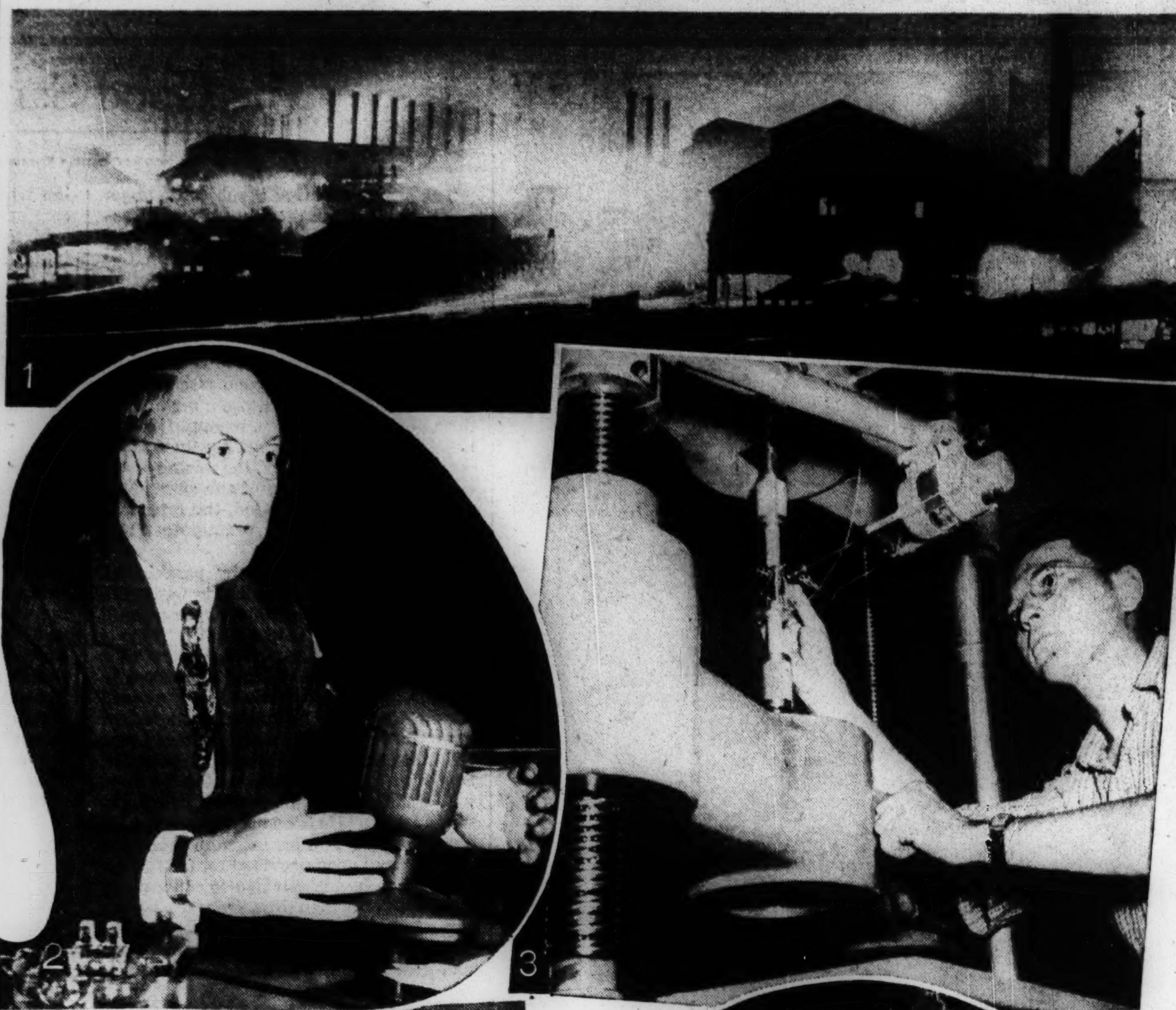
Nor will this be immediately corrected by the recently announced plan to expand the Nation's productive capacity by 10,000,000 tons. The time to have undertaken this expansion, it is now belatedly recognized, was last winter or spring. At that time, however, William S. Knudsen, Director General of OPM, is reported to have said in answer to an offer from a Midwestern concern to build a 15,000,000-ton steel plant that the country wouldn't know what to do with that much additional steel.

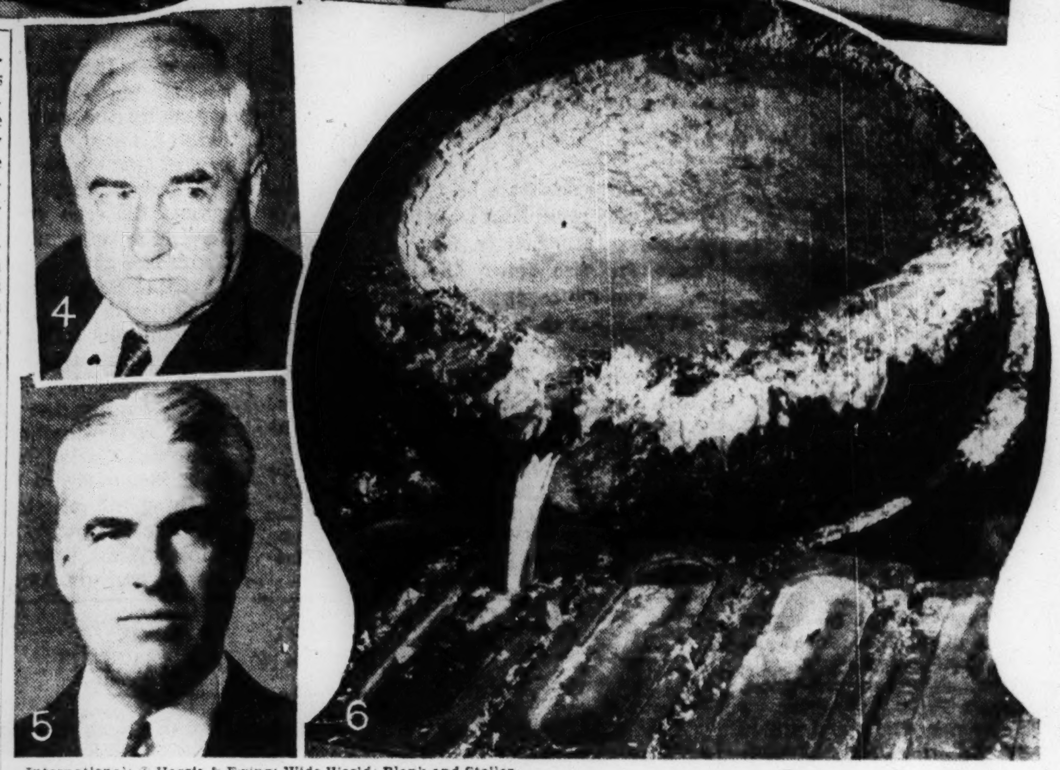
At the same time, the Country has been warned that its supply of scrap iron and steel, which it blithely exported to Japan for so many years, is running low. As long ago as the middle of August, the magazine Business Week warned that scrap shortage would cause "some further decline in (steel) operations."

Less than three weeks ago a report appeared in the press that work on two destroyers in the Philadelphia Navy Yard had been held up for two months because of a lack of steel. Part of this shortage was attributed to the diversion of steel to the automobile industry and part of it to the inability of the steel industry to fill its enormous backlog of orders.

Regardless of the reason, there is evidence that defense officials are determined that such conditions be remedied and it looks very much as if Donald Nelson, backed by the Board of SPAB, is just the man to do it.

America's First Line of Defense





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At the Front in the 'Battle of Production'

(1) Night photo of the Carnegie, Illinois Steel Company works in Gary, Ind. Nighttime transforms the otherwise drab steel mill into a panoramic pageant of color and light. (2) Donald Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. (3) Gilbert Klein tests the strength of aluminum ingots with a tensile testing machine at the National Smelting Company plant in Cleveland, where aluminum for defense is being processed. (4) Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. (5) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, who with Mr. Jones has done much to build up the Nation's supply of vital raw materials. (6) Pouring aluminum from a mixing ladle into pigs.

Mines to Reopen in Armed Truce

Continued from Page 1

ence between Mr. Taylor and me yesterday. Once again Mr. Taylor and I have been able to render a service at a time when it is in the national interest, and in a manner that has secured the gracious approval of the President.

"It may be recalled that seven years ago Mr. Taylor and I settled the captive mine controversy of 1934.

"In later years we substantially negotiated the contract covering present relations in the steel industry.

"At that time I stated in a public statement that Mr. Taylor is an industrial statesman of farseeing vision. I reiterate that today.

"I want to express my gratitude that the matter is on the way to complete settlement without substantial inconvenience to the Country and the defense program."

Lewis Dramatizes Power

The Mediation Board originally declined to make recommendations on the closed shop issue on the ground that it was outside its jurisdiction, but showed its readiness to make such a finding but asking the mine workers and the steel companies respectively either to name it as arbiter in the matter or to set up an independent arbitral agency for that purpose and to agree in advance to abide by the result. Instead of consenting to this procedure, however, Mr. Lewis insisted on the strike. The situation is thus back again where it started from in most respects except that a strike has occurred, and that Mr. Lewis has succeeded in dramatizing to his 500,000 followers that he is still their spokesman in the Capital. Another result has been that the President has been thrice flouted, and that Congress has given signs of demanding strong new legislation to curb such strikes in future.

President Roosevelt confers at noon with Richard T. Frankensteen, leader of the C.I.O. Aviation Union involved in the labor controversy at Bendix, N. J. Striking employees of Air Associates, Inc., at the Bendix plant will return to work at 5:30 p. m., when the night shift reports, under an arrangement whereby representatives of the War Department will be on hand to insist that the workers formerly ousted by the company will be reinstated in their old positions according to the recommendation of the National Mediation Board.

Another Strike Ends

As the storm clouds lifted in the "captive" coal mine dispute today, another critical defense strike ended and settlement of a third seemed in prospect.

Striking members of the United Automobile Workers Union of the C. I. O. returned to the Air Associates, Inc., plant at Bendix, N. J., where War Department representatives were to supervise their reinstatement.

At Plymouth, Mich., officials of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. and the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company agreed to submit their dispute to the NDLMB. The controversy prompted 1,450 men to strike yesterday, suspending production of machine guns. Strikers vote today on returning to work pending NDLMB hearings.

Events leading up to today's conference between Mr. Lewis and his district leaders, and later with Mr. Taylor, were set in motion by a chain of meetings yesterday, winding up at the White House.

Tentative Agreement

At the White House a compromise proposal was tentatively agreed to as President Roosevelt met Mr. Lewis, his former friend and supporter, for the first time since the latter came out for Wendell Willkie in the 1940 election and became a bitter critic. Present at the conference besides Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Lewis was Chairman William H. Davis of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

The White House conference lasted almost two hours. It was agreed that the full 11-man membership of the Mediation Board should hand down a final recommendation on the union shop issue in the "captive" coal mines, and would meet Friday for this purpose.

Mr. Lewis, refused even so, to be bound by the decision of the Mediation Board, but did agree to this morning's conference with district leaders, prior to tentative reopening of the struck mines.

Agreement to the proposal by the United States Steel Corporation—the dominant employer organization involved in the strike—was considered assured. Asked if Mr. Roosevelt's request was acceptable, Mr. Taylor, representative and former Board Chairman of the mammoth corporation, replied:

"Certainly."

Duchess Spends $6 for Duke's Ties Out of Her Christmas Allowance

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—If you run into the Duke of Windsor during the Christmas holidays and he's wearing one of those "thumbs up" neckties, don't feel too badly about your own—his cost only $1.50.

The Duchess slipped out for a little shopping trip today and out of a total expenditure of $150 for Christmas gifts purchased at the British War Relief Society spent $6 on the Duke—four $1.50 cravats.

Among other items bought in the Society's Piccadilly Arcade by the Duchess were two water-color bird pictures at $25 each; two Venetian glass vases for $3.75 each, a $15 spectacle case of needlepoint, bookends, books and phonograph records.

She has to account to the British Exchange Control for every cent of it, she said later in her suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, just like any other British subject making foreign purchases in wartime.

"We make a list of how we spend our money," the American-born Duchess volunteered during a press interview. "When we got permission to leave the Island we were allowed so much money."

She explained that her previous purchases of American frocks were necessitated by the fact she had to entertain so many Bahaman guests as wife of the Governor of the Bahamas.

At home, she added, only cotton and linen dresses were available, unsuitable for every occasion.

Last night the Duke, after touring the Navy Yard in Brooklyn and resting a bit, left by train to visit Detroit defense plants.

President Says Nazi Inhumanity Is Too Common to Notice Rebuke

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt telegraphed Gov. Culbert L. Olson yesterday that "the inhumanity of the present regime in Germany had been too often repeated to single out one particular occasion. . . ."

The President's observation was by way of explaining his rejection of a proposal by Governor Olson that the American people observe a minute silence as a manifestation of sympathy to the French people over German execution of civilians.

"As you are aware," the President said, "I am deeply sympathetic with the plight of these unfortunate people and have expressed not only my own condemnation but the condemnation of the American people of the brutal and inhuman acts of the Nazi aggressors.

"I do not, however, believe that the suggested manifestation would be appropriate under existing circumstances.

"Unfortunately, the inhumanity of the present regime in Germany has been too often repeated to single out one particular occasion for the ceremony of silence which would be observed for moments of deep reverence affecting all people of the country where it is observed, as will be the case in France on the day."

Governor Olson had suggested the sympathy silence be observed on Friday at a time which coincides with the start of the five-minute period of immobility urged upon the French by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, as an anti-German manifestation. Gov. Olson said he would issue a proclamation to the people of California if a similar proclamation were issued by the President.

McNutt Praises NBC's Liberality

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, last night told National Broadcasting executives that the chain had given the America First Committee "ample opportunities to air their views."

Mr. McNutt asserted that "more than any other group in the business of broadcasting, the National Broadcasting Company has been fairer and has done more to preserve freedom of speech by affording ample opportunities to both sides of every question to broadcast their views."

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered NBC and the two other major networks to explain why speeches of Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, will not be broadcast from an America First rally here tonight.



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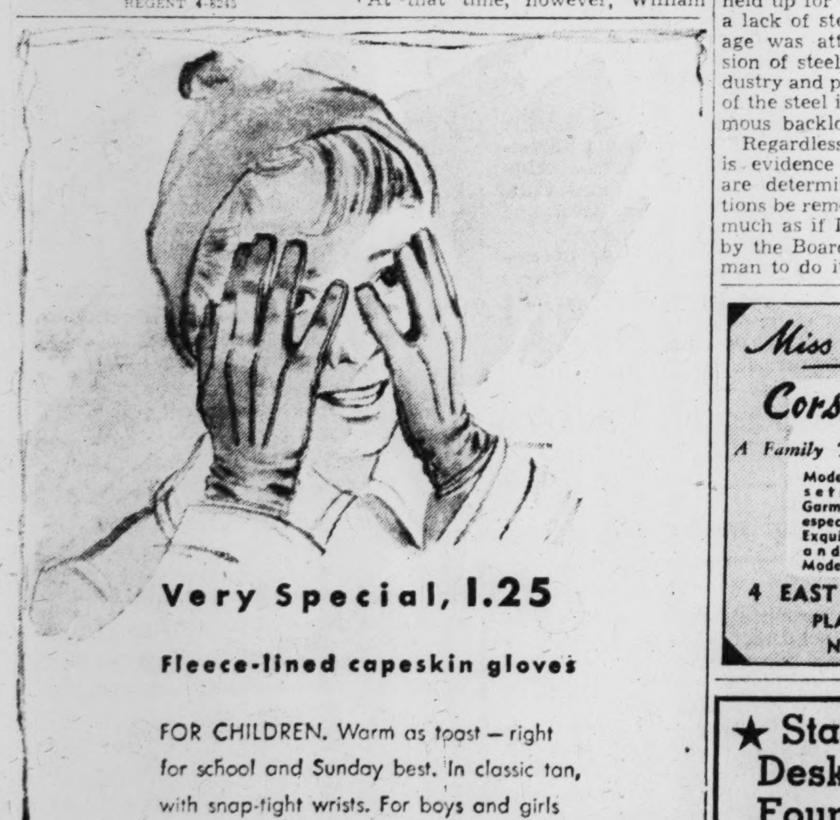
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The Home Forum

We Stayed Home

PAT, OKIE, and HESTER left for a pack trip through Yosemite. A few days later Jane and Mardy loaded two of their horses in a trailer and took off for the High Sierras. Bea came to tell of the beauty of Lake Tahoe, and a card arrived from Dot who was at camp in Texas. Pete speaks glowingly of redwood forests. Jinnie went off to ride a mule down into the Grand Canyon.

Sometime I think we'll go to the Grand Canyon; it isn't far away. Yosemite isn't so very far north, the Sierras are somewhere just out of sight. I've never seen a redwood tree.

From here we can see good enough mountains. Cuyamaca furthest to the east, Capitan near enough to ride up, Viejas like a pyramid. From our own mountain behind the house we look to the south and see San Miguel and Helix, and dim ranges spread in the distance. And from our highest pasture we can see the ocean, and islands like mountaintops far out to sea.

So like Thoreau, we are well traveled, Palomino and I, in the vicinity of home.

* * *

So much to do before summer should be over! One project we planned for ourselves was to finish the sheep shearing. Some of the sheep had been missed by the shearer, for we have sheep who consider themselves cows and go far off over the hills with the heifers.

We knew how to shear sheep—we thought. So often we had seen Charlie pick up a sheep and sit it down and bend over and snip away until the wool fell off in one soft creamy blanket; it took no time at all. So as soon as milking was done one morning, we caught one of the wooliest, towed her to a shady spot, and, while Palomino helped keep her braced in the proper position, I bent over and tried to go to work.

I simply couldn't see where to begin. Wool was so dense that there seemed to be no logical place for beginning. I tried to remember how Charlie started. I couldn't determine where wool ended and sheep began. Finally I dug in and began to snip, then I saw how it went. If I could get one swath cut, one furrow made, I could just continue to plow along. After ten minutes my cleared strip was only two inches wide. And there were so many, many more inches of sheep to do.

The ewe made me feel very warm hearted toward her. She co-operated by keeping still as possible. She amused herself by chewing her cud and, when I had cleared space around it, looked at me dreamily out of one beautiful dark eye. So much wool had grown over her face that she must have been living in a twilight world.

Her endurance outlasted mine. I had to give up holding her like a professional shearer; she leaned too trustfully against me. I hadn't known how heavy a sheep can be. We stretched her out flat, and she sighed sleepily while Palomino held her head in her lap. Then I could sit down beside her, and, when I got snipping along well from head to tail, I found a pleasant fascination in the speed of my going and the sound of blades slicing wool. When I grew tired, Palomino snipped for a while, and, by working in shifts, we finally got the job done. The lambs came to watch their mother wonderingly, and the dogs sat around and looked on, not certain that we were doing the right thing.

I can't be proud of our speed. It was the Fourth of July before we got wool removed from the last thankful wether and we weren't able to improve on our time. Each sheep took three hours (counting rests). Charlie can do them all in far less time than that.

* * *

Another summer project was to convince all our cattle, except small calves and milking cows, to stay near the far spring at the head of the canyon. The best grass on our land is there. Tall sun-cured wild oats, and, up on a small mesa, sweet green bunch grass.

We noticed that every day, just before noon, the cattle came home to drink at the troughs; then they settled down under leafy sycamores and rested luxuriously until about three o'clock in the afternoon. By then, the air was cooler and they were in the mood to start out and graze again. That would be the logical time to drive them where we wanted them. No use ever trying to drive sleepy cattle.

So one day we rested with them, until we thought them ready to be moved. By then they seemed more energetic than we were. The sycamore leaves, green and fresh, made slight dreamy rustlings. Wild doves called in velvety, muted voices; quail began to wake up.

One by one, the heifers roused. They'd stand up, stretch, switch tails, and look about them. Though sunshine was intense and mellowly warm, there were shadows already trespassing on the hills and a cool breeze was coming from the west. Time to start moving. Palomino ran around on foot to get the cattle away from the trees and started out the canyon gate. Three of the goats and the sheep, Bucky, decided to come along.

The canyon is full of shady sumac bushes. Right away the little white bull, Pablo, went into the sumacs and hid. We started the others walking up a stony trail, found him, and lost little spotted Amelia. Our progress was exceedingly slow. The cattle were willing enough to wake up and graze, but they wanted to go where and as they liked. Different ones kept sneaking away and hiding, hoping to be overlooked. When they went among the low sumac bushes we'd have to get off our horses and crawl through the brush. While we were finding one animal, another would lose itself.

By the time we reached the far spring there was not a speck of sunshine left on any hill. We turned our horses loose to graze a while and rested thankfully in the grass, glad to see that even Pablo was where we wanted him. The animals drank and grazed and looked so pleased with their surroundings that we wondered if they would want to come home again ever. We rode down the cool hills with a great feeling of contentment and satisfaction

Next morning we looked out and saw little Pablo and all his friends waiting at the gate.

* * *

So we gave up that project and turned to other things. Picnic suppers and picnic lunches and swims in Ha-na-na Creek. On some very warm days, it was pleasant to do nothing at all. To sit in the shade on a still afternoon and let eyes rest on green things. In summer, when all the hills are brown, the shining cottonwoods and willows of the river bed seem quiet and cool as deep water. When the sun is nearly down, those trees shine brightly for an interval before they are given into shadow.

There comes a time of half-light when the quail make sputtering sounds as they go to roost in live oak branches, and the calling of poor-wills and owls and killdeer becomes the dominating sound. Sometimes, then, a coyote lifts his head and pours his strange wailing over the half-quiet land. The ring of cow bells becomes fainter as the cows move on down the river bed.

On nights of bright moonlight, Palomino and I cannot stand it unless we get on the horses and go riding.

* * *

When night is warm and there is no moon, we love to stretch out on one of the Indian rocks and look at the stars. One of the rocks is a great slab, shaped almost like a couch, into which many mortar holes have been worn. Here Indians had made meal out of the acorns from live oaks, and, when we sprawl in the right direction, we miss the holes and have a stone bed, still warm from the sun's heat and surprisingly comfortable.

We say we never really see the stars properly except on summer nights. Air is so clear that the stars look very big and warm and we search the patterns of the constellations and watch for shooting stars. By the time the Dipper is scooping out of sight over the mountain we are so sleepy that it is tremendous effort to rouse enough to go to bed. Some night we won't get there at all. We'll be surprised when dawn catches us on a stone grown hard and cold.

JUDY VAN DER VEER



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NORWEGIAN SCENE": *A Painting by William MacTaggart*

NORWAY PRESENTS a bold front to the Atlantic, with precipitous mountains that tower almost perpendicularly from the sea. But there are also softer and more gracious aspects of the countryside, where fruit trees and dark firs spring up from grassy slopes and still waters reflect the sky. The fact that Norway is swept by the Gulf Stream mitigates the rigors of its climate; otherwise the country might be covered with an ice-cap similar to that in Greenland.

Mr. MacTaggart is accounted one of the finest landscape painters in Scotland today. He is at home in many lands; but in none more than in Norway, for his wife, Fanny Aavatsmark—an artist and art critic—is Norwegian by birth.

Glimpses in Eritrea

THE GOVERNOR OF ERITREA with his staff and army officers disembarked at Massaua with much saluting of guns. We rushed, by car, to photograph his landing amid lines of soldiers, but barely got a glimpse of him as he pulled out of the station in a train. Then we mingled with the crowd and took movies of the dancers, musicians, soldiers, and Arab natives. . . .

We watched the silversmiths make jewelry. The head man squats on the floor of his dark little shop doing the fine work and five or six boys squat around him dipping the silver in acids, polishing, and putting bracelets or necklaces together. . . .

Mogadiscio and Chismao were both extremely interesting, full of color and primitive bazaars. There is no dock at Mogadiscio, and, as the sea was rough, those of us who wished to go ashore had to get into great canvas bags and be lowered from our ship to small freight boats. It was a definitely dizzy procedure. After tying a knot over your head so that you were as secure as a sack of potatoes, the bag and you were swung clear of the upper deck, and there you hung in mid air, swaying from side to side, while a sailor above who managed the crane waited for the small boat below to rise on a wave. . . . After being released from the bag, you clambered out and were rowed in state to near the sandy beach of the town. There both freight and passengers were borne to shore on the shoulders of great, husky blacks who waded into the sea up to their armpits to get us.—From "Yankee in Africa," by I. H. and JULIE B. MORSE. (Boston: Stratford.)

Learning the Ocean

I HAD SEEN the sea for the first time on my crossing to England, and it had been a disappointment, for it looked like a sheet of dull lead. But now I learned the ocean as I lay in the sun among the heather, with the smell of the earth and the flowers sweeter for the salt on my lips. I saw it on the days when it seemed the time and place for Botticelli's Venus to stand on her pink shell with her hair blowing a little, though it looks like streaming honey. I was then apart from it. It lay light blue under a still, tremendous mass of light, and I rested my eyes again and again on the shadowed page of my book. It is necessary, I presume, to be young to feel that there is some bond between Emerson and the ocean—though not the kind of ocean which must give birth to Venus. I felt in Emerson a movement which rose to luminous crests with the eternal freedom he claimed for the spirit; and the great water before me also held an eternal promise in the rise and fall of its waves. Looking into those high green walls of glass which moved forever forward, curved over, and fell, I shared their rhythm and felt secure in it. The pure strong air blew on me and I took my fill of it, whether it was warm and scented with growing things or whether the fog sank in little drops into the bells of the heather.—From "The House I Knew," by ELISABETH NEILSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Good Samaritan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BELIEF that God is subject to anger still persists in the thoughts of many people whose concept of Deity pictures Him as manlike. If we think of God in this way, it seems natural to accept suffering and disaster as "acts of God." Christ Jesus brought to the world a very different concept of God, as man's loving Father. He taught that the nature of God is expressed in tenderness, love, and compassion. These spiritual qualities he himself manifested throughout his ministry, exemplifying in his acts his divine sonship. By these signs—the healing of the sick, the raising of the dead, the transforming of the sinner—he proved his unity with God, the great beneficent healing power, omnipotent and good.

Jesus often illustrated by parables or stories certain points which he wished to emphasize in his teachings. Once when a lawyer asked him (Luke 10:29), "Who is my neighbour?" Jesus told a story of a man who, on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho, had been robbed and left wounded by the roadside. Two religionists looked upon the wounded man and "passed by on the other side." The Samaritan, however, saw him and "had compassion on him, . . . and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine." He brought the man "on his own beast . . . to an inn, and took care of him," and even provided for his further need when he himself had to continue on his way. Jesus then drew from the lawyer the admission that the neighbor was he who manifested mercy, tenderness, love, and compassion, which Jesus stressed so strongly in his teaching.

Those who have learned to know God better through the study of Christian Science know that Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, studied the Bible, especially the words of Jesus, and pondered his healing works, seeking the concept of God which he taught. Her sacrifice and loving efforts were rewarded, for she gained the true vision of God as divine Love, the only power. This message of Truth she gave to her fellow men in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She was able to follow in the footsteps of Christ Jesus, as he commanded his disciples, preaching the gospel to all the world, healing the sick, and raising the dead. To those who have been healed by its power, Christian Science seems as the good Samaritan in this age. Through its teaching and practice, it comes to the sick and the sorrowing with patient, loving ministrations, lifting them from their sorrowful position, and bearing them to the inn where they may receive healing and comfort.

Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of "oil" (Science and Health, p. 592) as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." And on page 598 she gives the spiritual meaning of "wine" as "inspiration; understanding." This spiritual oil and wine, then, is what Christian Science, the good Samaritan of today, is pouring into the wounds of the war-torn, weary nations. In their eagerness to win more power for themselves at any cost, mortals may pass by "on the other side," but the message of Love, of divine healing, comes to us wherever we are, and brings to us inspiration, spiritual strength, and healing.

During the last World War there were many people who made provision in their homes for the refreshing of the footsore soldiers who were passing by. No one knew of this simple act of kindness except the men who received the help. In the present war, men and women in every country are quietly giving their loving care to the homeless, the orphaned, and the aged, emulating the example of Jesus, who manifested kindness, tenderness, and love to all who suffered from sickness or sin. The poor in this world's goods are sharing their supplies with those in greater need. The loss of political power and privileges, the danger and the suffering, have not been able to destroy the love of God manifested in the hearts and the actions of those who have faith in Him; and those who have learned to understand the omnipotence of God, good, feel safe even in the midst of the havoc being wrought around them.

Many things in which men put their faith have been utterly destroyed; yet many of those material props were hindrances, shutting out the vision of God's all-power. While trusting in the power of material things to aid and support us we may be tempted to turn away from God, the only power. If such should be the case, we cannot afford to stop and grieve over the seeming loss which had the effect of turning us to God for spiritual support, strength, and health.

No material weapons or device of mortal mind can touch, let alone destroy, our spiritual possessions, such as love, supply, strength, mercy. These are gifts of divine Love, which physical forces cannot approach.

The Christ, which was revealed and demonstrated by Jesus, is still abroad in the world, and it comes to us wherever we are, to heal and support and bless. Let us look up and recognize divine Love's ever-presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Den gode samaritan

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side.

DEN FORESTILLING at Gud kan være vred, holder sig fremdeles i mange menneskers tanker som forestiller sig Guddommen som værende lik mennesket. Hvis vi tenker på Gud på denne måten, forekommer det oss naturlig å godta lidelse og ulykker som utslag av Guds vilje. Kristus Jesus bragte verden et meget forskjellig begrep om Gud og fremstillet Ham som menneskets kjærlige Fader. Han lærte at Guds natur uttrykkes i ømhet, kjærlighet og medfølelse. Disse åndelige egenskaper la han selv for dagen i hele sitt virke, og anskueliggjorde sitt guddommelige sønnekår i sine gjerninger. Ved disse tegn—helbredelsen av de syke, opvekkelsen av de døde, omvendelsen av synderne—beviste han sin enhet med Gud, den store godgjørende helbredende makt, som er allmektig og god.

Jesus anskueliggjorde ofte ved lignelser eller fortellinger visse punkter som han ønsket å fremheve i sin lære. Engang da en lovkyndig spurte ham (Lukas 10:29): "Hvem er da min næste?" fortalte Jesus fortellingen om en mann som på sin vei fra Jerusalem til Jeriko var blitt overfalt av røvere som lot ham ligge utplyndret og såret ved veikanten. En prest og en levitt så på den sårede mannen og "gikk like forbi". Da samaritanen derimot så ham, "ynkedes han inderlig . . . og forbandt hans sår og helte olje og vin i dem". Han bragte mannen "på sitt eget dyr . . . til et herberge og pleide ham", og drog endog omsorg for hvad han ytterligere trengte da han selv måtte dra videre. Jesus ledet så den lovkyndige til å innrømme at mannens næste var den som la for dagen barmhjertighet, ømhet, kjærlighet og medfølelse, som Jesus fremholdt så sterkt i det han lærte.

De som har lært Gud bedre å kjenne gjennem studiet av Kristen Videnskap, vet at Mary Baker Eddy, denne Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, studerte Bibelen, særlig Jesu ord, og tenkte nøie over hans helbredelsesarbeide og søkte å nå frem til den opfatning av Gud som han lærte. Hennes opofrelse og kjærlige bestrebelser blev belønnet, for hun vant frem til det sanne syn på Gud som guddommelig Kjærlighet den eneste makt. Dette Sannhetens budskap gav hun til sine medmennesker i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]. Hun var i stand til å følge i Kristi Jesu fotspor, således som han befalte sine disipler å gjøre, ved å forkynne evangeliet for hele verden, helbrede de syke og opvekke de døde. For dem som er blitt helbredet ved hjelp av Kristen Videnskap, står denne religion som den gode samaritan i denne tidsalder. Gjennem sin lære og utøvelse kommer den til de syke og sørgende med tålmodig, kjærlig tilsyn, løfter dem op av deres sørgelige tilstand og bærer dem til det herberge hvor de kan finne helbredelse og trøst.

Mrs. Eddy gir den åndelige fortolkning av "olje" (*Science and Health*, s. 592) i følgende ord: "Helligelse, barmhjertighet, mildhet, bønn, himmelsk inspirasjon." Og på side 598 gir hun den åndelige betydning av "vin" som "inspirasjon, forståelse". Det er således denne åndelige olje og vin som Kristen Videnskap, våre dagers gode samaritan, heller i de krigsherjede, trette nasjoners sår. I sin iver efter å vinne mere makt for sig selv for en hvilken som helst pris, går dødelige kanskje "like forbi", men Kjærlighetens, den guddommelige helbredelses, budskap kommer til oss hvor vi enn er, og bringer oss inspirasjon, åndelig styrke og helbredelse.

Under den forrige verdenskrig var der mange mennesker som innbød sårbente soldater som gikk forbi deres hjem, til å komme inn og få litt hvile og forfriskning. Ingen kjente noget til dette enkle utslag av næstekjærlighet uten de menn som mottok denne hjelp. I den nuværende krig drar menn og kvinner i ethvert land i det stille kjærlig omsorg for de hjemløse, de foreldreløse og de gamle, og streber således efter å følge Jesus, som viste vennlighet, ømhet og kjærlighet mot alle som led av sykdom eller synd. De som er fattige på denne verdens goder, deler hvad de har med dem som er i større nød. Tap av politisk makt og privilegier, fare og lidelser, har ikke maktet å tilintetgjøre kjærligheten til Gud som kommer til uttrykk i de menneskers hjerter og handlinger som har tillit til Ham, og de som har lært å forstå Guds, det godes, allmakt, føler sig trygge selv midt under den ødeleggelse som anrettes rundt omkring dem.

Mange ting som menneskene satte sin lit til, er blitt fullstendig tilintetgjort; men mange av disse materielle støtter var hindringer som holdt dem fra å kunne se Guds allmakt. Så lenge vi stoler på at materielle ting har makt til å hjelpe og støtte oss, kan vi fristes til å vende oss bort fra Gud, den eneste makt. Hvis dette skulde være tilfelle, kan vi ikke tillate oss å stanse og sørge over det tilsynelatende tap som fikk oss til å vende oss til Gud for å finne åndelig støtte, styrke og sundhet.

Ingen materielle våben eller det dødelige sinns påfunn kan røre, langt mindre tilintetgjøre, våre åndelige eiendeler, som kjærlighet, underhold, styrke, barmhjertighet. Dette er den guddommelige Kjærlighets gaver, som fysiske krefter ikke kan komme nær.

Kristus, som blev åpenbaret og demonstrert av Jesus, er fremdeles virksom i verden, og kommer til oss hvor vi enn er, for å helbrede og støtte og velsigne. La oss løfte blikket og erkjenne den guddommelige Kjærlighets stetsenærvær.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dawn in Norway

And so,
Out of the strange night
That grew not dark,
A light crept into the star-strewn sky—
First green, then palest gold,
The pink like the mountain ling.
The sun climbed higher
And from the black mountains of the night,
—Where the pine trees march—
The mist-banks floated,
Down the blue valleys of the dawn,
Gently, down the glass-smooth river,
Down to the fjords,
Down to the sea-islands.
A bird piped in the young larches;
And from the wakening village
The tinkling herd came slowly
To the river-meadows, driven
By a blond Viking,
Blue-eyed, in a sky-blue shirt.

GRAHAM DOUGLAS EAST

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Mixed Wash on the Party Line ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

It is not at all impossible that a completely new alignment of major political parties in the United States is in the making. Certainly the beginnings of such a movement are evident and they have been accentuated by developments in the past few days. It is too soon to say where they will lead but the kind of movement capable of creating new parties seems to be visible beneath the surface of events.

But before looking for their meaning, let us examine briefly the incidents of recent days which illustrate something of the tangled pattern of party politics:

The Democratic and Republican national organizations have been significantly repudiated by the national heads of both parties.

Last week President Roosevelt pointedly ignored the fact that Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was unreservedly supporting the New York Mayoralty candidacy of Democratic nominee William O'Dwyer, and indorsed the Republican and Fusion nominee, Fiorello H. La Guardia, who stands as one of the strongest advocates of the President's foreign policy.

Last week Wendell L. Willkie pointedly ignored the fact that Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was unreservedly supporting the isolationist opposition to the Administration's defense measures and rallied a minority crusade against the majority of his own party.

Mr. Willkie took the initiative to obtain the signatures of more than 100 national Republican figures, including numerous Governors and National Committeemen, to a manifesto urging that the "ugly smudge of isolationism" be wiped from Republican record. And he sponsored through the small band of Willkie-Republicans in the Senate a move which temporarily at least seized the leadership from the Administration by advocating outright repeal of the Neutrality Act.

President Roosevelt has also indicated to his political associates that he will very likely take a hand in the Congressional campaigns next year and that if he does he will cross party lines at will. He is prepared to support outstanding Congressional candidates of either party who are supporting the Administration's foreign policy.

Mr. Willkie has already disclosed that he will carry his anti-isolationist campaign into the 1941 primaries and the Congressional election. He will oppose those whom he considers Republican "obstructionists" and will not hesitate to support in some cases outstanding Democratic advocates of the foreign policy on which both he and the President now stand united.

Frank Knox, Republican Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt "coalition" Cabinet, will do the same thing.

Perhaps the most significant fact out of all of these surface signs of party cross currents is that there never have been two heads of the Nation's major political parties who at the same time had so little regard for or felt to little bound by conventional party ties.

It isn't that either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie are non-political in the least; they are just non-party in the usual sense of the world. It isn't that either of them fail to recognize the necessity of party organization and party responsibility, but they both feel more responsibility for their own ideas and objectives than they do for the parties of which they are nominally members.

These events do not necessarily foreshadow a new party alignment except they are themselves the effects of a larger cause. Behind these events is the fact that there are three deep national issues which cut clear across party lines and before they can be resolved the present parties will either have to clarify their positions or new parties may well take their place.

These three issues are:

1. What is the domestic alternative to the New Deal? The New Deal has achieved social reforms accepted by the Republican Party in the 1940 campaign but during eight years it failed to achieve a prosperous Nation. That is the central domestic issue now adjourned until after the war.

2. Will the United States attempt to isolate itself as a means of security against an onrushing Hitler or will it co-operate with other free nations t defeat Hitler, by force if necessary? A government thrice elected avows co-operation. The majority of the present elected Congressmen of the Republican Party avow isolation. Mr. Willkie's leadership, which attracted 20,000,000 voters a year ago, is against isolation.

3. Will the United States, when it has successfully helped to win the war, co-operate with other free nations to effect and maintain the peace?

Mr. Willkie holds that unless the United States helps to maintain a free economy in the world it cannot preserve a free economy at home. One vital question, then, appears to be this: will the Republican Party force the country to choose the New Deal again domestically because it refuses to give the people any other means of electing a party which stands for co-operation internationally?

There is every reason to believe that unless the Republican Party casts aside isolationism and stands for international co-operation in both war and peace Mr. Willkie will seek a new party instrument to give effect to his program and to give the American people the choice he feels they deserve.

Both the Democratic and Republican national leaders—Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie—are relatively indifferent to party machinery as such and their leadership will be certainly directed to achieving their objectives irrespective of party.

It is such issues as these in such times as these which make for new parties or new party alignments.

The Country Speaks: California

Who Will Do the Work? ..... ***By Nate White***

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco drew a derisive laugh from members of the San Francisco Center of the League of Women Voters, so it was reported, when he dared to speak of tax reduction. The laughter echoed around town chiefly because the Mayor's opponents wanted to ridicule the Hetch Hetchy power-bond campaign to which the Rossi Administration is committed—a project which will cost tax money in large figures. No one seemed very sad that tax reduction should be a laughing matter, except a citizen from Los Angeles and the Board of Directors of the California Taxpayers' Association.

Said the citizen of Los Angeles: "There isn't a sincere organization in the country today which is representing the interest of the taxpayers. I know, there are lots of groups which claim to work for the taxpayer, but they all have special interests. What is needed is an active group of sincere taxpayers, who are not professionals, to campaign in each State for critical analysis of spending by government departments. Until the taxpayers themselves are zealously doing this, we will not have any relief from taxes.

"Yet, who will work? I mention this to my friends and they simply shrug their shoulders."

The same day the Board of Directors of the California Taxpayers' Association met across the street in the Palace Hotel. Members of this Board heard reports that local government expenditures throughout California increased 42 per cent in the five years between 1934-35 and 1939-40, from $389,000,000 to $552,000,000. State expenditures went up 34 per cent in the same period. These in addition to increased costs of operating the Federal Government in peacetime and defense-time!

In view of this situation the Board took the position that none of us today can expect reduction in Federal taxes at this time because of the demands of the armament program. It did resolve, however, that all Californians be called upon to inform themselves on all expenditures proposed by State, county, city, and district officials, earnestly urging such officials (1) to eliminate all unnecessary public expenditures; (2) postpone all public construction to conserve materials for defense; (3) put into effect every method that will produce efficient and economical government practice. The Board urged Californians to support public officials in every move to reduce Government expenses to a minimum.

This is a program which is worthy of support and consideration by public-spirited citizens everywhere. Yet the words of the friend from Los Angeles keep re-echoing. "Who will work? I mention this to my friends, and they simply shrug their shoulders." And the headline came again into thought about the women voters laughing at "Rossi's pledge of tax cut."

There is, of course, a place for levity and doubtless the idea of a tax cut to some people these days does seem mid-Victorian, to say the least. It is unusual! But doesn't the incident illustrate an Americanism which is not altogether wholesome, a cynicism about the serious things of government which we simply cannot afford to be cynical about?

The friend from Los Angeles may have the answer to what is needed. This is no task, according to him, for professional lobbyists, whose livelihood depends upon activities at legislative sessions. It is time for some action from the Tom, Dick, and Harrys. A little willingness to put some of the time now spent in the garden or at the club into a genuine citizen movement. Compulsion on government units to make them practice economy. Support for public officials who have the courage to oppose special interests when they seek unnecessary expenditures of public funds.

To Change the Subject:

Beauty Versus Destruction ..... ***By Millicent J. Taylor***

One so often wonders what the country looks like where fighting is going on, and how it seems to those who must be there. Do any of the blue-eyed German boys driving their diabolical tanks toward Moscow have a gentleness left in them, that can see and enjoy the hills and valleys, the villages, the flowers, and the sunsets? Granted the cold inhumanity of the Nazi training system, and its effectiveness in producing human machines; is there still a Franz who as a boy and young man loved most to step softly under tall forest trees, eyes alert to note the habits of birds? Or a Wilhelm who cares far less for fear-instilling panzer divisions than for a jolly tramp across the hills with a stop at sundown to make new friends in some little village? To German boys like these is there something deeper and more real than "attempts to blast an opening," or "the 400-mile push," or "penetration southwest of the Capital"?

And those sad-faced little brown chaps of Nippon, so far from home: have they taken with them to the "Soviet eastern frontier" their love of beauty? Does some youthful, quick-smiling Togo find his first glimpse of the mighty Yangtze thrilling, his "moon-view" of the rugged Szechwan Mountains something never to forget?

In "Oliver Wiswell" Kenneth Roberts introduced us to a delightful English peer, who commanded a division of the British troops operating in South Carolina and thereabout. An historical character, he is recalled here for his deep interest in the wonderful country he was seeing. His letters and actual records reflect a sincere regret that this American Colony he found so worth visiting should have to be viewed in the midst of a military campaign against its people. He showed an urge to brush aside, as it were, the quarrel between intelligent men that he might have leisure to learn of this New World land he had read about and long wished to see. Perhaps he was unusual in the clear-sighted democratic respect for individuality which freed him to admire the country of the enemy without desiring it; and yet, even had he not been, we suspect contemporary news accounts and reports, such as they were, gave no more hint of these things that really matter lastingly, than can those from the Russian or Chinese battlegrounds today.

It is said that Ghengis Khan used to call in the leaders of his Conquering Hordes and question them eagerly about the country and the cities they had seen. While greed entered the picture, even as today—the silks of Samarkand and the spices of Ophir simply giving place to oil and lebensraum—there was genuine interest, too. What is Baghdad like? How do the people live?

The country around Moscow is very like our New Hampshire, we are told by the wife of this newspaper's correspondent who comes from there. Franz would step softly through woodland paths carpeted in the autumn with fallen leaves. Maples, oaks, white birches, fir, and deep green pine would rise around him. His step, too, might start a hare. Earlier he would have seen the cranes fly south in V-formation—yes, even here a V would follow him! And the scarlet and gold of the first frosts.

Wilhelm would enjoy the vast rolling fields and little villages. "There is heart-gripping beauty in the countryside surrounding Moscow," writes in the New York Herald Tribune Sonia Tomara, who shares with us at intervals these pictures and many more. She describes as "breath-taking" the views from the high shores of the Oka, a tributary of the Volga, as lovely as the Connecticut; and sketches in the villages with their log houses, their "cackling geese strutting through the street," the sound of hand-threshing in the barns, and the red-orange of mountain ash-berries before each home.

It brings them closer, these people caught in a dreadful nightmare, these people in their homes, their villages, their oak and maple woodlands—Russians, Germans, Chinese, Japanese, who could look out upon scenery not wholly strange to us so far away. It takes them out of the class of "panzer divisions," "far-eastern frontier," and "mass attack," to think that they might take moments in which to look with wonder and interest at rolling country similar to our New Hampshire hills or to admire the etched pattern of a sprawling rhododendron growing in native wildness in the hollow of some Chinese mountain glen. Do they, one wonders? Will some younger poet one day find voice to tell us that among the men and boys sent to kill one another there were those who managed to keep sweet enough to see and love the country that had to serve as battleground? Shall we learn one day of a beauty around Moscow and Chungking as lingering as John McCrea's poppies blowing in Flanders fields and larks, still singing, in the sky?

Dear Taxpayer: Write Soon; Enclose Big Check

Uncle Henry gets off a fan letter to his nephews and nieces but, look, he wants an answer!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Taxpayers over the country are going to have a cosy little feeling of intimacy with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, if Mr. Morgenthau has his way. He is already writing them billets-doux.

To be sure, the billets are filled with a good many tables of hard-looking statistics that look more like bullets than billets, but there is a friendly quality about them all which is unusual. It is not usual for a Secretary of the Treasury to write personal letters to the taxpayers. Is it really personal? Well, at one point in his latest fiscal mash note Mr. Morgenthau signs his name to the following comment:

I am sure that your neighborhood bank will be glad to help you start such a savings program (to help meet taxes in advance).

If you wish any additional information, I shall be glad to have you write me at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

See? That's all you have to do. Drop a note to Henry at the Treasury; or better still, drop in on him sometime when you're down this way. Better bring your checkbook along with you—just in case.

Wisdom Aforethought

As a matter of fact, this chummy attitude of the Treasury is probably a very wise thing in view of a number of revolutionary things that have been happening to America's fiscal program in recent months. You probably have all noticed that a big war is going on in Europe, and another one over there in China.

Secretary Morgenthau — sorry, we meant Henry—doesn't have time in his little confidential letter to 20,000,000 taxpayers to go into the matter in detail, but it just happens that the wars are intimately connected with what is going on in the Treasury Department. You see, there has been an immense call for funds to pay for the defense program. And that means that you (and you, and you) are going to pay higher taxes than you have ever paid before. And another batch of Henry's playmates are going to pay Federal income taxes who never got into the income tax class before, try as they would. They've made the grade and the club is going to let them in at last!

But why should we explain all this in our clumsy and halting way when it has all been put down so much better right at the Treasury? This is the way Henry explains it himself in the new fiscal Valentine to taxpayers, addressed (as you will notice) to each and all of us who sit in the big American family circle.

Tax-side Talk

"Through our representatives in Congress we have decided upon an 'all out' defense program" (he begins).

"We have also expressed our preference for paying as much as possible of the cost of the defense out of current earnings.

"Your Government, therefore, is anxious that each taxpayer know as promptly as possible what his income tax bill will be.

"As a service to the taxpayers, I have had prepared the attached tables showing what you will have to pay in the coming year, and how much of your monthly income you should set aside regularly for tax payments."

See, folks? That's all there is to it. Henry has been doing us a kindness. While we have been thinking about other things, and puttering about the yard, or dozing with our feet up on the desk, or trying to decide whether there is or is not a gasoline shortage this year, good old Henry has been hard at work, figuring out what we will have to pay on taxes if our income is such and such, and getting his old lead pencil out and adding up just how much we will have to put aside every month to meet the obligation.

Touching Devotion

Service? say, it's little things like that which make you fond of a government, and make you appreciate a man. It's going to be a positive pleasure to take out the old checkbook after a while and dash off a note or two to help Henry along. Must be downright hard there in Washington for our Henry, studying away, long into the night, after all the charwomen in the Treasury have gone home to supper, figuring and figuring so as to save us trouble and inconvenience. It brings tears to the eyes, so it does.

Well, let's take a look at those tables. Let's run our thumb along the dotted lines. Why, isn't that cute, there are tables for each of us; one for a "single person—not head of family—no dependents," then four more for married persons with relative degrees of nuptiality and progenitiveness, ranging from "no dependents" on up through one, two and three dependents and stopping there simply for lack of space.

Well, that's all very simple, isn't it. Good old Henry! Here we are, John Doakes, "married person living with husband or wife—two dependents." Let's enter right into the spirit of the things and play Henry's game, shall we? Let's run our thumb down under this column "if your net income from salary or wages is" . . . to our own income.

Delightful Denouement

Well, it's not $1,500 and not $1,600, and since nobody is looking at us we can stop right there—yes, here it is at $4,500. Henry has got it there ahead of us. What a man! He thinks of everything. Good old Henry . . . just carry your finger across to the right—

Help! We've been robbed!

It can't be!. Who is this guy Morgenthau anyway? We'll write our Congressman about this. It's a missprint; it's a flyspeck. It says "$208." Preposterous. We never heard of such a tax. It's an outrage!

What's the next column in this crazy table?

It says "you will need to save every month to meet your 1941 tax payments—" Save? We should say we would! The figure it gives after $208 is $17. Let's see, 12 months times $17 equals $204, not $208. Why, this man Morgenthau can't even multiply straight! Sitting up there all alone nights in the Treasury—bosh! Why doesn't he get an adding machine? Asks us to write to him, does he? You bet we'll write to him. Where's our pen and ink?

It is with some such reactions as these that a few million persons are going to look at the Treasury's latest leaflet, "Know your Taxes." Emotions are going to run the gamut from preliminary apprehension to dawning friendships, to amused curiosity over Mr. Morgenthau's intimate little message, and then suddenly, perhaps, to stunning surprise. A lot of people who have been reading about the biggest tax in American history are suddenly going to find out just what it means, and abbut 10,000,000 pocket-books are going to be touched all at once.

The advice which the Treasury gives is sound. "Start saving now," it says, "to make tax payments easier."

It also recommends, "Consult your bank about tax savings notes." This is a method of buying anticipatory tax notes on the installment plan.

Summarizing its own findings, the Treasury explains—

"You will see from the tables that if your net income for 1941 is $5,000 and you are a single person with no dependents, you must save at the rate of $40 every month or $483 a year for your Federal income taxes. If you are married but have no dependents, your savings for taxes should amount to $31 per month or $375 a year. If you are married and have one dependent, you must save $27 per month or $323 a year. If you are married and have two dependents you must save $23 per month or $271 a year. If you are married and have three dependents, you must save $18 per month or $219 a year for the payment of Federal income taxes."

So that's the story. Mr. Morgenthau says the public does not realize how stiff the new Federal income taxes are going to be and is urging everybody to start saving now.

"The job has to be done to get it over to the people what their taxes are. I don't think they have any conception," he declares.

For this reason the little pamphlet has been explained. It will be available at banks all over the country.

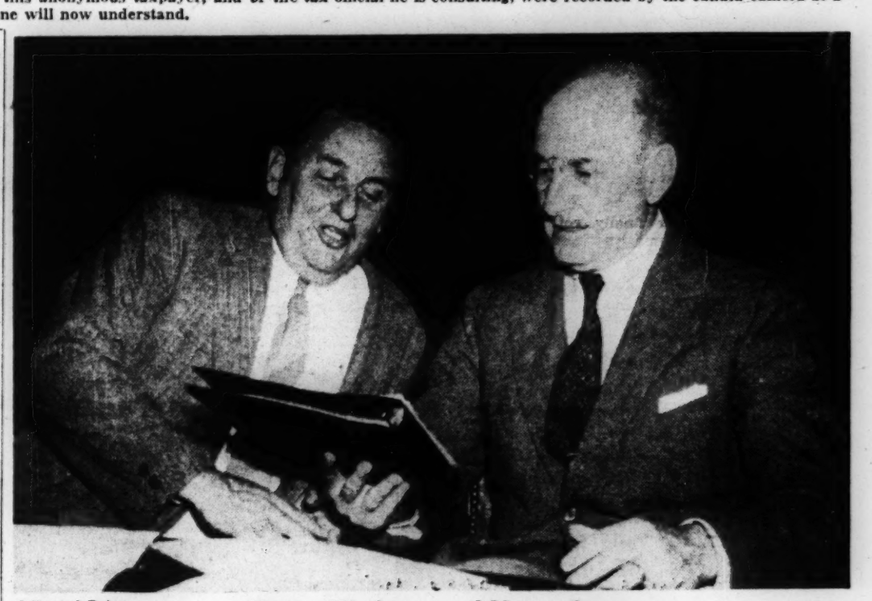
One thing Mr. Morgenthau does explain. The 1942 income tax, based on earnings in 1941, won't have to be paid all in a heap. It can be extended to four equal installments. The dates are March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15.



By a Staff Photographer

Income Tax Vignette: Picture of a Quandary

The expressions on the face of this anonymous taxpayer, and of the tax official he is consulting, were recorded by the candid camera at a poetic moment which most everyone will now understand.



© Harris & Ewing

Messrs. Henderson and Morgenthau

The chief high administrators over the American's dollar, what it will buy, and how much will go to Uncle Sam. Mr. Morgenthau, pictured here with his usual post-prandial smile, is the hero of the story.

How to Estimate Your 1941 Federal Income Tax

*Net income from salary or wages	Tax for single person, not head of family—No dependents	—Tax for married person living with husband or wife— No dependents	1 dependent	2 dependents	3 dependents
$ 750					
800	$3				
900	11				
1,000	21				
1,100	31				
1,200	40				
1,300	50				
1,400	59				
1,500	69				
1,600		$6			
1,700		13			
1,800		23			
1,900		32			
2,000	117	42	$6		
2,100		52	12		
2,200		61	21		
2,300		71	31		
2,400		80	40	$6	
2,500	165	90	50	12	
3,000	221	138	98	58	$18
3,500	284	186	146	106	66
4,000	347	249	197	154	114
4,500		312	260	208	162
5,000	483	375	323	271	219
6,000	649	521	453	397	345
7,000	825	687	619	551	483
8,000	1,031	873	789	717	649
9,000	1,247	1,079	995	911	827
10,000	1,493	1,305	1,205	1,117	1,033
11,000	1,749	1,551	1,451	1,351	1,251
12,000	2,035	1,817	1,701	1,597	1,497
13,000	2,331	2,103	1,987	1,871	1,755
14,000	2,657	2,409	2,277	2,157	2,041
15,000	2,994	2,739	2,607	2,475	2,343
16,000	3,354	3,084	2,940	2,805	2,673
17,000	3,722	3,444	3,300	3,156	3,012
18,000	4,112	3,819	3,663	3,516	3,372
19,000	4,509	4,209	4,053	3,897	3,741
20,000	4,929	4,614	4,446	4,287	4,131
21,000	5,357	5,034	4,866	4,698	4,530
22,000	5,807	5,469	5,289	5,118	4,950
23,000	6,264	5,919	5,739	5,559	5,379
24,000	6,744	6,384	6,192	6,009	5,829
25,000	7,224	6,864	6,672	6,480	6,288

*Net income when calculated after deduction for earned income and other allowable deductions, but before deduction for personal exemption.

Tax Base Enlarged

The Federal income tax base in the United States has been broadened in the past two years so that the Treasury estimates 22,000,000 persons will make out returns next year. Of these, approximately 13,000,000 will be taxable.

This means, roughly, that some member in seven out of every ten families in the nation will at least have to make out a return.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 30, 1941

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Six

It was still so early in the morning that a coolness hung in the air and the pigeons wheeled against the blue sky for pure joy that another day had returned to the earth. Now they all appeared dark against the sun, now they turned together and the light struck on their pale wings. Sally could not tell if they had a leader or not. One impulse seemed to move through them. Up, down, to the east, to the west, to the north or south they flew like wild things and then at last settled cooing upon the marble pavements before the palace.

Without turning, Sally was aware that someone had joined her and was watching with her through the carved lattices of the windows. It was the White Lalla who stood quietly while one of the cats purred, slowly weaving about her feet, back and forth, as Dinah used so often to do at home.

Sally dropped her a curtesy and made a move to go away, but the Lalla Ayesha shook her head.

"How beautiful Meknes looks in the early light," she said. "Have you learned to listen for the voices of the muezzins in their minarets, Gaïda? They call the hours of prayer at dawn and noon, at mid-afternoon, sunset and midnight. And the one in that very high tower over there has the finest voice I have ever heard. Do you see the women moving about on their roofs? That is their kingdom. I think sometimes that, seen from above, their robes make the town look like a flower-garden.

"But oh, there is so much sadness here! Our lord builds and builds, greater and greater city walls, double walls, gates, new public buildings. He is always at work. And the builders are slaves. Thousands of them are poor Christians, taken like ourselves from their peaceful little vessels and brought here. Every day he goes out to inspect the work that is being done. No one can foretell his mood."

Ruler of Morocco

"He is a very exciting person," Sally said unexpectedly, and the Sultana laughed.

"He is exciting," she agreed. "He is a great man. No one has ever ruled so much of Morocco as Mulay Ismaël rules. He is an old man now but the power is still in his hands. He has gathered all the negroes from the cities of Morocco and bought as many as he could from the desert raiders who catch slaves in the jungles to the south.

"They live in a city not far from here and once a year he rides out to it and brings back the boys and girls who have reached the age of 10. The boys are trained in a trade and then for his army; the little girls work in the kitchens and are taught to weave and embroider. Each young negro, when he comes of age, is given a wife who has been trained in the palace, and a dowry with her. They are devoted to the Sultan, and, alas! to the Lalla Zidana, who is of their race."

"Do you think that our cook, Tala, has been given a wife?" Sally a[sked]

"He is in the palace guards, you" said the Sultana. "She is not in my kitchen or I should have heard of it. But there are six or seven other palaces, and she may have come from any of them."

The French girl who usually brushed out the White Lalla's curls of hair had been waiting to serve her, and now, with a final smile, the Sultana turned away from Sally and the palaces below. "Now, child," she said as Sally moved to follow her. "There is much to learn from the window on a morning like this. Stand there and tell me what you see, while my hair is [dressed]."

A Panorama

Sally stood watching. All the world was like a picture laid before her. If she stood back a little way the picture was broken by the pattern of the carved screen before the window, but if she put her eye to one of its chinks she saw everything as though she had been outside the room.

"They are bringing horses!" she called suddenly. "Oh, how beautiful! There are three of them with crimson saddles and the stirrups are set with jewels. One is white and one is brown and one is black, and each one has two attendants, a white man and a negro. How still they stand, all with their necks bent and the breeze moving their tails and manes! I think the white one is the most beautiful of all."

"And the most propitious," said the Sultana. "Our lord has 12,000 horses, but of course some are his favorites. People embrace their knees and kiss their hoofs when they wish to ask a favor. They are called the 'noble' horses—they bow when he approaches them. They are the only creatures on earth to which he is never cruel. The gift of a horse from the royal stables is the greatest honor he can bestow—the color of the horses is very important too—"

The White Lalla was going on when Sally drew in her breath excitedly.

"What now?" asked the Sultana indulgently.

"The Sultan has come!" Sally exclaimed. "And all the horses are bowing down their heads and almost kneeling on one knee. Oh, it will look wonderful!"

"What will?" asked the White Lalla, and the brush moving in her hair had a soothing, sleepy sound, a little like quiet rain or very small ripples on a sandy shore.

"The Sultan is dressed in the most beautiful yellow robes and he has mounted on the black horse," Sally replied. Even as she spoke she was aware of a kind of shiver that ran through all the room. It was not exactly a sound: perhaps it was more a silence, as though everyone had stopped breathing, as though every motion had ceased.

Then the Sultana gave a long sigh.

"Alas!" she said. "God have mercy on the defenseless today."

Sally turned from the window and looked at the lady anxiously. Her back was turned toward her but she could see her reflection in a mirror. It looked out white and still from the dark glass, then her mirrored eyes met Sally's astonished eyes.

"When the Sultan is in a very good humor, Gaïda, he wears green, which is the color of the prophet Mahomet from whom he is descended, and then he rides the white horse. When he wears white it is not ominous, even if he chooses a colored horse, though it is not very good either. But when he is angry, he wears yellow, and rides the black horse."

"Oh, I hope he won't come into the garden today," Sally faltered, and the White Lalla answered softly,

"He will go where he pleases. Come away from the window, Gaïda. It is better not to watch."

But Sally could not leave the window, for just then Mulay Ismaël had burst into a torrent of talk, pointing furiously at the hoofs of the horse he was riding. A black slave darted forward and, holding a hoof between his knees, turned it so that his master might see the underside more clearly, at which the Sultan's cries grew angrier still. Sally could see nothing wrong. The bright steel horseshoe was of the shape to which she was accustomed, but now slaves were running across the courtyard and in a moment returned, hustling a man among them.

Alas! it was Captain Patterson, his arms dark with soot, a leathern apron covering his caftan, his brown hair blowing in the breeze. At seeing him, the Sultan burst into accusations and imprecations which someone must have translated, for Sally could see that the captain was trying to explain something, but the Sultan would allow him no chance. He turned furiously in the saddle, looking toward the spears and scimitar carried behind him, but then, with an effort, ordered off the American under guard.

The Sultana had joined Sally.

"I am afraid he means to kill him when he comes back," she said.

"Poor man, he has shod the horse with a European shoe. Here they use a triangle."

Sally was sobbing. "It's my uncle!" she choked. "It's Uncle Patterson, Andrew's father. Isn't there anything, anything at all I can do?"

The White Lalla shook her head, frowning to herself. Sally was crying hard, but she was thinking, too. What had Ali the renegade said? "Get word to ——" what was his name? Oh, what was it? "Master, Master, oh, Master John, no, that was not quite right—Master Juan—"

"Could I go to Master Juan?" she begged. "Could Master Juan help? Oh, let me do something, Ma'am, help us!"

The White Lalla took her by her two hands.

"There is nothing to be done," she said in a clear voice. "Our lord's will is law," but very low she added, "Send the boy, Master Juan could help if he will. But be careful. Cry now. Then grow calm. Be very careful when you tell the boy."

It was nearly two hours before Sally had the chance to get near Andrew. Every minute seemed an age, but she had learned by now that in the palace there are always eyes and ears to watch and report one's every act. By being too hasty, she might ruin the small chance there remained of bringing help to the captain. So she waited, conquering herself, until Andrew chanced to come near where she sat, as he worked, and then she told him in a voice so low that it was scarcely a sound in her own ears. He turned white as he listened, but never for a moment did his hand stop its work among the plants, and no tears came to his eyes.

"Isn't he going to do anything?" Sally wondered for an unbelieving moment until she saw his mouth. Then she knew Andrew would reach Master Juan or sacrifice himself in trying to reach him.

But he seemed to be in no hurry. He worked away from her side without so much as a glance at her. All morning she saw him with the other boys, gravely busy about his tasks. Not until the sun was high in heaven, burning down into the garden, leaving only short shadows under the fruit trees and driving the ladies and their attendants into the coolness of the arcades, did Andrew disappear with the other young gardeners for their daily cous-cous of mutton and barley eaten from a single great bowl in some courtyard she had never seen. The negro headgardener went with them, counting them at the gate. She dared only take a glance at his face, and could tell nothing from it. He was severe with the boys, but not cruel. Would he listen to Andrew's pleading? She could not tell.

Awaiting an Emperor

When the noonday meal was served she could touch nothing, until a rebuking glance from the Sultana warned here that she was playing the coward. The White Lalla had behaved all day as though nothing unusual were happening. She had even been singing with her attendants at one time that morning, and at another had been rowed about in the little gilded boat which was moored on the lake at the end of the garden.

Yet Sally knew well enough that if any trouble came to Andrew and herself, her mistress might well suffer with them. But danger always seemed to brighten her, as rain brightens a flowering bush. For a second time she was trying to help Sally, at her own risk, perhaps, and something in her gentle steadfastness gave the child courage, even when she saw Mulay Ismaël, still clad in his daffodil robes and mounted on his black horse, ride off to the mosque for prayers, surrounded by his caïds and attendants and slaves running along humbly through the dust.

The sun had left the zenith and was beginning the first step of its slow, fiery descent to the western horizon. Sally was praying quietly, "Please, God, save Uncle Patterson. Please don't let anything happen to Andrew. Please, God, let Master Juan come in time." She forgot to ask for anything for herself. For the time being there was no Sally, only a great longing that the captain and Andrew should come to no harm.

But as her eye caught the flaunting colors of the Black Sultana passing by along the garden path and her ear heard the high assurance of her laughter, it seemed in vain to hope that some unknown man, even if he could be reached, would dare the anger of so terrible a person as Mulay Ismaël for the sake of a man whom he had never even seen. It was too wild a dream.

Now over the wall came the varied sounds of Mulay Ismaël's return from prayer, and Lalla Ayesha's eyes met Sally's with a sad understanding. But she spoke to her other attendants.

"I think I will go to my room, even if it is warm," she said. "I should like to be alone for a while. You may stay here. I will take only one of you—" She glanced about the group and her eye returned to Sally. "Gaïda."

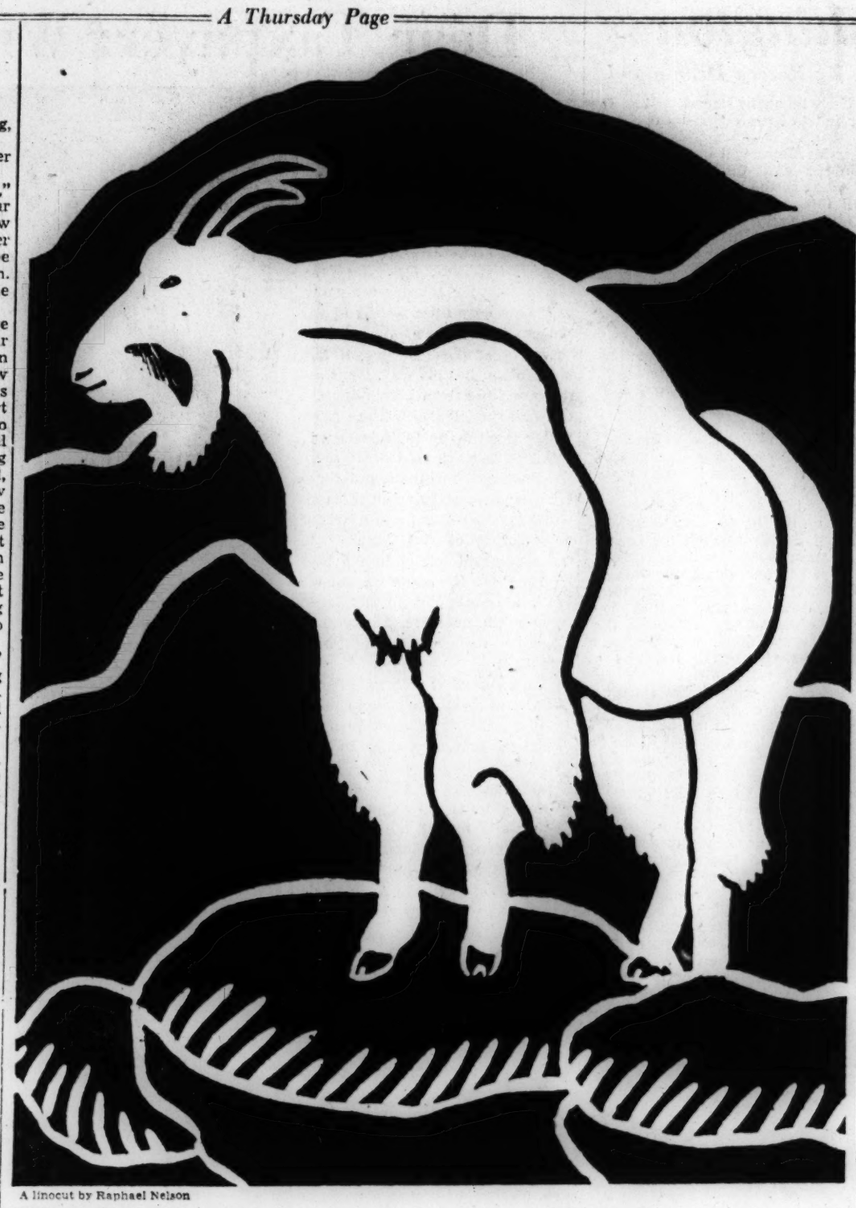
Sally followed her up the stairs. None of the boys had returned to the palace garden after their meal. That often happened. They worked in the outer gardens, raked the earth about the menagerie, or were given a task with the negro boys in the orchards or with the vegetables. She had no way of knowing where Andrew was.

The Sultana walked directly to the windows overlooking the courtyard and knelt down, making a sign to Sally to do the same..

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Sally, a captive in the city of Meknes, Africa, found a friend in her mistress, the White Lalla, a European who was a favorite of the Emperor Mulay Ismaël. When it was captured by Barbary pirates, the ship Fair American was in the Mediterranean, sailing toward Genoa, Italy. Captain Patterson, master of the ship, his son Andrew, his niece Sally, and all the crew were taken prisoners. They were landed at Salé and then marched to Meknes. Sally was given to the White Lalla; Andrew became a garden boy and the captain a palace blacksmith.



A linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Rocky Mountain Goat Is Well Camouflaged

The Rocky Mountain Goat, found in the western United States, British Columbia, and Alaska, differs from others of its kind in that it is always white. And, as it spends a great deal of its time amid fields of ice and snow, or in localities where patches and drifts remain all the year round, the animal is certainly well served by Nature, for to detect this goat against its white background—especially at a distance—is very difficult. Only its jet-black horns are apt to give it away then.

The goat wears two distinct coats, the outer one long and shaggy, the under covering being of so fine a texture that many experts claim it to be the equal of the best Cashmere wool. For that reason the goat was at one time in great demand—the soft undercoat being woven into blankets. But the demand has today almost ceased, since other materials, more easily obtained, have proved just as satisfactory.

The Rocky Mountain goat, as you can see in the picture, looks an impressive size, but appearances are deceptive. Actually he is no larger than a good-sized sheep, weighing no more than 100 pounds. It is the massive coat that makes him appear so large.

Flamingoes Among Cinder Heaps

Animals of Hispanic America—4

By V. W. Von Hagen

No one can quite understand how the flamingoes came to the Galapagos Islands. What could these delicate roseate birds see in those fantastic cinder heaps that are the Galapagos? How long they have been there, no one knows; how long ago these flamingoes joined the giant land tortoises and the long scaly iguanas that inhabit the clinker-bound shores is a mere guess. But every scientist is agreed that many millions of years ago the islands, that were to be called one day the Galápagos (Spanish for Tortoise) were pushed out of the bottom of the sea by tremendous upheavals.

Slowly as the volcanoes erupted under the water, the lava built up mound upon mound until the islands appeared above the sea. First hardy seedlings took root—plants used to the heat of the tropical sun, cactus, mesquite, thorny desert plants. When the lava broke up into coarse soil and fresh water gathered from rain in the rocks, the islands became more fertile. Birds blown by storms or by their own caprice came to the islands, discovered there no enemies and remained. And this is how, one might imagine, the beautiful flamingoes came to the Galapagos.

Happy Families

They quickly secured possession of the small salt water ponds that lie close to the sea on many of the thirty-odd islands. They did not dispute the territory with the small reddish-brown ducks nor the legions of fiery red crabs that overran the shore. They set to work to arrange their lives as they were once lived in the Caribbean Sea, whence they came.

On the shores they built, during the nesting season, tall conical mounds of earth, each with a little crater-like hole at the summit. In these, each mother flamingo laid one large egg (twice the size of a hen's egg). Mounds with eggs dotted the shore of the lagoons. Each colony of flamingoes on each island stayed in its own place and made no attempt to cross the small area that separated it and take possession of its neighbors' ponds.

Both male and female birds care for the eggs. In the morning all wade out into the lagoon to feed, usually upon small crab-like animals. In stately columns, with graceful motion of their necks, they wade out into the deepest part of the water until its surface comes above their long legs. Then, to feed, they dip their long necks into the water and scour the bottom of the lagoon. At times, nothing is visible except the pink-white body of the bird, which seems to float on the water. After a moment, the birds would raise their long, fantastic necks, and the black and white beaks with the roseate heads would gleam in the tropical sun of the Galapagos.

Summons to Duty

Then as by word of command, the whole flock would move toward the shore to their egg mounds. While the males stood comically on one leg, each mother bird would approach its earth mound, shake its feet free of debris, place its webbed feet on the side of the mound and none too gently lower itself on the large white egg.

In three weeks, the baby flamingoes hatch. The body is like a ball of cotton, the legs and beak are rose-colored. Almost all the young birds hatch at the same time and not many days pass before the tiny birds, still very uncertain on their large paddle feet, follow in the footsteps of their parents to browse on the crustaceans in the lagoons of the Galapagos.

Long before men knew of the Galapagos, the graceful flamingoes, with their roseate hues, have brought the one bit of vivid color to those drab cinder heaps, where, unmolested, they follow the natural pattern of their lives.

(Next Thursday's article will describe the umbrella ant.)



V. Wolfgang Von Hagen

Flamingoes of the Galapagos wade near the mounds upon which their eggs are incubating. This picture was taken in the month of February.

Let's Take a Lofty View

Try It Out Yourself—5

By Frank Gillard

You cannot see out of the top of your head, but here is the next best thing. Make yourself a periscope, and find out what is going on above you. The simplest periscope is just one piece of mirror. Suppose you want to have a look at the things on a high shelf. Hold a mirror above the shelf and look up into the glass (Diagram 1). You will see everything that is there clearly reflected in the mirror.

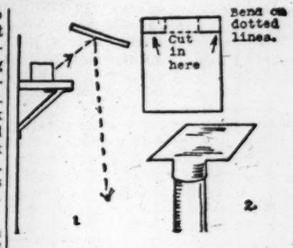
When there is a procession in the streets, people at the back of the crowd cannot see very well over the heads of those in front of them. So they turn their backs on the procession and hold up a mirror. There, reflected in the glass, they get a clear view of everything that happens.

It is useful to have a simple periscope of this kind with you when you go for a walk in the country. From an empty tin, cut out a shiny piece of metal, rectangular in shape, about 6in. x 4in. This will do for a mirror. Cut it, and bend it, at one end as seen in Diagram 2, so that it will clip over the end of a stick.

Now, if, for instance, you see a bird's nest high up among the bushes, fix your mirror onto the end of a convenient stick, and lift it up until it is right over the nest. Then, looking up into the shiny surface, you will be able to see clearly what kind of nest it is, how many eggs there are, what their color is, and so on. You do not have to climb the hedge, you escape all the scratches and torn clothes that generally accompany this kind of activity, and, most important of all, you do not disturb the nests.

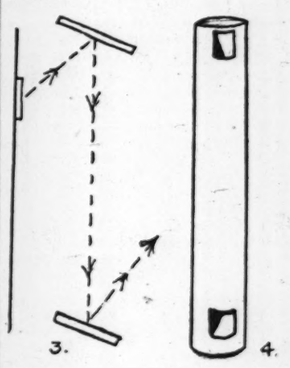
You can, of course, make more complicated periscopes than these by using two mirrors. To see how they work, do this experiment. Pin up a sheet of paper with some clear printing on it in some position well above your head. Now find two pieces of mirror—any shape will do. Hold one in your right hand, well above your head and just in front of the sheet of paper. Turn the mirror so that it faces half downwards. In your left hand, at about the level of your waist, hold the other mirror, directly beneath the first one, only this time, turned half upward. The diagram will make this clear to you (3). Now, by looking down into the lower mirror you will be able to see the sheet of paper which is really up above your head. It will be possible for you to read the printing on it, just as if you were looking up at the paper.

The explanation is this. You can only see a thing if light coming from it strikes your eye. Now, as you know, a mirror bends light. So, in this periscope, the rays which come from the printing are reflected downwards by the top mirror. Then they travel downwards until they strike the lower mirror and there they are bent once again. This time, they are bent just sufficiently to catch your eye. So that is how you can see things above you without looking up.



You can make a really nice periscope if you get a long, cardboard tube and two small mirrors to fit into it (Diagram 4). You must cut a slot at the top of the tube, and another at the bottom, and fasten the mirrors inside with glue. By experimenting before you finally fix them, you can get the mirrors inclined at just the right angle.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick that you can try out yourself.)



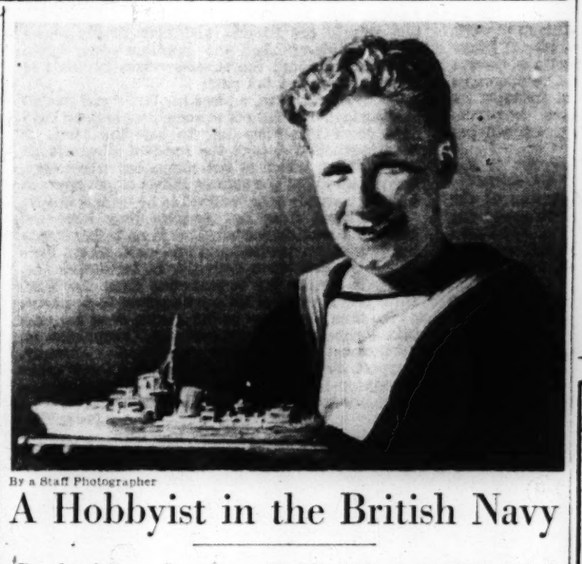
Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—300 or 400 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2.

It does not matter what your hobby is, if your letter is a good one and tells why that hobby is attractive to you, it will stand a good chance of being published and of earning something for you.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember—we are not limiting the number that will be successful in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones—and publish them too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:
Hobbies,
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts



By a Staff Photographer

A Hobbyist in the British Navy

Rowland Peter Longhurst Builds a Matchstick Destroyer

Have you wondered sometimes how the young tars in the British Navy spend their hours off duty on board ship? We had an opportunity to find out something about this last summer, while British naval boats were in American harbors and their sailors were week-end guests in American homes.

The trim matchstick model of a destroyer, built by Rowland Peter Longhurst, delighted us particularly. Rowland joined the British Navy four years ago. Before that, he had studied art in Birmingham, England's second largest industrial city. He is now 20 years old and is a telegrapher on one of England's large battleships. We will let him tell you about the model himself:

I am not sure that you can call my matchstick model building a hobby, because I have built only one ship. But it has been a very interesting off-duty occupation. Have you tience and steady fingers? Because if you have not, don't try building matchstick models. I had always thought balsa modelling a severe test, but I found matchsticks a lot harder.

My first thought of making a model came from seeing another fellow trying to make one. It was none too good, and I figured on going one better. The model I chose was a type of destroyer which the British navy uses quite a lot now. It was a Kelly class, and they are one-funnel jobs, very speedy and good ships.

First I made out a plan and began to collect the matchsticks. They had to be decapitated, to look any good built up, and I had a long time cutting burnt heads off, before I actually started building.

Using a base of wood planking, I began to build the model. I made the hull all around first, three matches thick. The matches then went on in brick fashion, one over two, etc. It saved time to build only walls instead of a solid model, and a solid model would have taken an enormous number of matches.

To lay the deck, I glued cardboard across the sides of the hull and laid the sticks on like planks on a regular ship's deck. With the deck laid, some tricky work was needed to build up the superstructure and armament above board, but after some figuring I managed to work it out.

The usual fancy work in cotton aerials, and signal halyards was added, then a couple of rows of small depth charges, and a number of other small parts, and the model was finished.

Of course, I used sandpaper to smooth the model, and shaped it down, when needed, with the single razor blade I used for the whole thing. To cement the sticks together, I used only ordinary tube glue which I bought aboard.

In all, the model took me nearly two months to make. It took so long, because I could only build between Duty Watches, and that was not much time. However. I did not lose my patience or start it all over again six times. I made it in one try, and was I glad when it was finished!



Celebrating Dvorak Centenary—Olsen-Johnson Show Tonight

Memories of Czech Composer Recalled by Boston Pupil

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Street-sprinklers figured in the municipal economy of Prague, Bohemia, when Antonin Dvořák headed the Conservatory of Music there; and one day at the conclusion of an academic ceremonial, when Dvořák was parading home in his best Sunday clothes and silk hat, the man who trudged behind the water-cart, swinging the hose from left to right, let a good dash of the spray go in the direction of the sidewalk. Dvořák, getting quite a ducking from the performance, shouted at the careless civic employee asking if that was what respectable citizens paid taxes for. When Dvořák's peasant temper was at its height, along came a Conservatory official and made inquiry as to what all the commotion was about.

"Oh, nothing," said Dvořák, drying and smoothing out the nap of his hat on his sleeve. Then, "Here!" to the city employee who played the careless trick, "shake hands!"

Emanuel Ondříček, the violinist, who was a student in Prague at the time, directly under Dvořák's instruction, tells the story and says it sums up in his recollection what sort of human being the composer of the "New World" Symphony was. As a teacher, he notes, Dvořák was one of the most irascible and at the same time one of the pleasantest of men. He was brusque with a pupil who could not grasp his meaning, and at the same time he showed all manner of patience and gave no end of encouragement. He was admirable at imparting theoretical knowledge, explaining matters of harmonic or orchestral technique in detail, but coming out with fiery and original remarks, borrowed from farm-talk often, against someone who was slow in comprehending.

* * *

Asked one day in the composition class what opinion he held of the achievement of a certain contemporary writer of music—"Well," replied Dvořák, "he is a good composer, but has no talent"; and he said it emphasizing all in his own manner the "no."

Now Mr. Ondříček, having been so near to Dvořák, may be supposed to know something about the violin Concerto which Mme. Ruth Posselt is reviving at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, this week. Did not Mr. Ondříček's half brother, Franz, help make Europe acquainted with the work back in the 1880's? Mr. Ondříček says he did, and Paul Stefan in his biography of Dvořák furnishes verification. Now, in the role of adviser to Mme. Posselt—for the relation of teacher and pupil hardly seems the one that subsists between two artists—Mr. Ondříček explains that on the Dvořák Centenary program of Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 the concerto goes according to the composer's original conception and interpretative ideas. Mme. Posselt will play it. Mr. Ondříček notes in a letter to the Monitor's music department, according to those ideas, "as the great Dvořák gave them to me when I performed it for the composition class in Prague under his direction."

To discuss the concerto briefly in the light of a meeting with Mr. Ondříček, but not to hold him responsible for conclusions drawn, the work, being early, stands on a less exalted level than the Violoncello Concerto, which was written in the composer's maturity. A certain want of mastery of form will be found by the critical. But a characteristic and original expression comes out, notwithstanding any architectural awkwardness. The adagio movement has a charming melody; too bad that it runs to diffuseness and so overbalances the first and last movements. Different, to repeat, from the Cello Concerto, which exemplifies a quite perfect balance.

* * *

In style and workmanship, the early composition follows classic models; for what we know as modernism and the large orchestra did not get started till toward the 1890's. Yet, classical or not, the Violin Concerto had in its day, and still possesses, interest for its Czech national rhythms and its dance whims and fancies, these coming to notice particularly in the middle and last movements.

Something Slavic in the music carries it through: and when we say Slavic, we mean more than exclusively Czech, since Dvořák's imagination ranged considerably beyond merely the borders of his native Bohemia. Unlike Smetana, who may be called Czech right through, Dvořák is Slavic with a Slavism that includes the Slovak and the Ukranian. Slavic elements of a number of sorts were intermingled at the time of the Austrian domination, when Dvořák's composing career was at the start. A Moravian quality is sometimes appreciable in his musical utterance, and in a slight way, some listeners may believe, Great Russian traits can be discerned there as well.

At Symphony Hall

Charles Kaeselau is exhibiting water colors in the first balcony gallery during concert time this week. Mr. Kaeselau has been identified for many years with the Provincetown group of artists and has attracted attention more recently for some mural painting.

The pictures at Symphony Hall depict scenery familiar to a resident of Cape Cod. There are the fishermen at their strenuous jobs, the dunes, the old timber-gabled houses, storm-tossed waters and ominous skies, wintry cold and dreariness. Those artists who live on the Cape are fascinated by the scenery, which is often stark, always picturesque, and generally dramatic. Mr. Kaeselau handles his aquarelle with brusqueness and fervor. Such themes as "Truro Church, Winter" find him at his best. His whites—nothing more than the paper itself—are strong and telling.

Shown besides at Symphony Hall is a group of charming water colors painted in about 1866 by Ellen Sturgis Tappan. They describe Tanglewood and Stockbridge and illustrate the life of the times.

D. A.

'The Eternal Gift'

The new feature film at the Fine Arts Theater, "The Eternal Gift," presents on the screen the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying commentary by the Rt. Rev. Fulton J. Sheen. After a brief introductory portion the film becomes a photographed record of the ceremony with an explanation of its symbolism provided by the voice of the commentator. The film was produced under ecclesiastical supervision.

Ballet Casts

Ballet Russe casts for Monday and Tuesday evenings follow:

Nov. 3—"Labyrinth": Youskevitch, Mladova, Roudenko, Istomina; "Les Sylphides": Zoritch, Toumanova, Krassovska; "Gaîté Parisienne": Danilova, Rostova, Massine, Franklin.

Nov. 4—"Nutcracker": Kostenko, Marra, Etheridge, Kosloff, Katcharoff; "Spectre de la Rose": Toumanova, Youskevitch; "Beau Danube": Danilova, Massine.





© Maurice Seymour

Figures of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

Left, Nathalie Krassovska; center, André Eglevsky and Alexandra Danilova in "Vienna—1814"; right, Leonide Massine in "Capriccio Espagnole." The company will tenant the Boston Opera House throughout next week.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Pirates of Penzance—At the Majestic, beginning Nov. 3. Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, directed by R. H. Burnside. The cast, which is similar to that in the current "Mikado," includes John Hendricks, Morton Bowe, Florenz Ames, Robert Pitkin, Kathleen Roche, Mary Roche, Grace Garnett, and Helen Lanvin.

On the Horizon

Junior Miss—At the Wilbur, beginning on Monday, Nov. 10. Comedy derived by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields from Sally Benson's New Yorker stories. Produced by Max Gordon and directed by Moss Hart. The cast includes Lenore Lonergan, Alan Handley, Barbara Robbins, Francesca Bruning, and Paula Lawrence.

Banjo Eyes—At the Colonial, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 11. New musical starring Eddie Cantor. The book is derived from the farce, "Three Men on a Horse." Hassard Short is directing the production, and Charles Walter is in charge of the dancing. In the cast will be Tony and Sally De Marco, Lionel Stander, Romo Vincent, Audrey Christie, June Clyde, Sara Ann McCabe, Louis Hector, and Bill Johnson.

My Maryland—At the Boston Opera House, beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 11. Revival of the operetta, with music by Sigmund Romberg and book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, in a production by the Messrs. Shubert.

Chills and Fever—Farce, written, directed, and produced by Harlan Thompson, expected to arrive on Nov. 17. The cast includes Diosa Costello, Lester Allen, Barbara Wooddell, and Patricia Wilder. Settings are by Circker and Robbins.

Letters to Lucerne—At the Plymouth, beginning on Monday, Nov. 24, play by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent in a production by Rosalie Stewart and Dwight Deere Wiman. Settings will be designed by Raymond Sovey.

Society of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music, Putnam Aldrich and Alfred Zighera, directors, will continue its work this season with three concerts, to be given in December, February, and April. Each program will include one of the Bach Sonatas for harpsichord and viola da gamba, and solo pieces and works for various combinations of instruments and voice. Messrs. Aldrich and Zighera and Paul Fedorowsky, Albert Bernard, and Gaston Dufresne will be the instrumentalists, and Olga Averino, soprano, will be assisting artist.

Chopin and Mr. Smeterlin

Two men play the piano when Jan Smeterlin, visiting town at Jordan Hall last night, appears. One is Mr. Smeterlin, and the other is any modern pianist of brilliant tone and rapid execution you please. On this occasion, Mr. Smeterlin took part in a Chopin program, playing in his own character the Grande Valse, Op. 18, in E flat major, and the Scherzo, Op. 31. The other man had command of the rest of the program, which comprised the Barcarolle, the Mazurka in B flat minor, the Sonata in B flat minor, the Ballade in A flat, a couple of nocturnes, as many preludes, and the Valse in C sharp minor.

Between the two players there is little to choose, perhaps, for a listener who likes Chopin's music because it represents the high moment of the romantic period or because it is so well adapted to the mechanism and the expressive possibilities of the piano, or because of some other conventional merit. But for anyone interested in artistic individuality—peculiarity, if that comes nearer to the idea—then there offers much to choose. In Mr. Smeterlin's treatment of the Grande Valse, all notion of rich, golden tone is set aside. The big concert piano of today becomes the little tinkling keyboard instrument of 100 years ago—what was known as a piano in Chopin's own time. The swift execution of the present is made use of, though not at all for the speed's sake. Fingers are fast nowadays; no help for that. Hearers' attention, by a like token, is alert to quick motion. Things must go at a lively pace, else they seem to stand still. Tone, by happy chance, remains more under control. We like it large, and we continue to like it small as well.

Mr. Smeterlin, when himself, returns to the small and the exquisite; the restrained and the polite. Under his hands, accordingly, the Grande Valse here became a work of extraordinary lightness, fragility, and transparency; delicate to the last degree. The Scherzo, too, fairly sparkled. It had wit, as a scherzo should have; offset, as again should be the case, by sighing and complaining. All sensitively governed, without hint of noise.

So much for Mr. Smeterlin. An admirable pianist attended to the other familiar items in the schedule, and even he sounded a good deal like Mr. Smeterlin at odd moments. Consider, for example, the tender air that forms the episode of contrast to the square-cut rhythm of the Marche funèbre in the B flat minor Sonata. That went agreeably to the Smeterlin style, and so also went certain random strains of the Ballade in A flat. By any judgment, an evening to remember, and many people to carry the pleasant recollection away.

W. P. T.

To Lecture on Art

Dr. George M. A. Hanfmann, faculty instructor and tutor in the Department of Fine Arts, Harvard University, will open the 1941-42 season of lectures at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with an illustrated talk on Masterpieces of Etruscan Art, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.



Tufts College Plays

The Tufts College Theater, representing Pen, Paint, and Pretzels, the Tufts Graduate Dramatic Society, and the Department of Drama and Speech, will present the following plays during the remainder of the season: "Abraham Lincoln," by John Drinkwater, Nov. 4-7; "Heavenly Express," by Albert Bein, Dec. 9-12; "The Playboy of the Western World" by Synge, Jan. 13 and 14; "Tufts in Revue," March 10-13; Ashley Dukes' "The Man With a Load of Mischief," April 21-23; and Dr. A. J. Cronin's "Jupiter Laughs," May 14 and 15.

Trapps at Wellesley

The Trapp Family Singers will give the second concert of the Wellesley College Series on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley.

Miss Cornell And Merivale To Head Cast

Katharine Cornell has engaged Philip Merivale to appear opposite her in her next production, Henri Bernstein's new play, tentatively titled "Rose Burke." The play will be rehearsed and will have its premiere on the West Coast at the conclusion of Miss Cornell's tour in "The Doctor's Dilemma." The tour will close at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, Dec. 13, and the new play will open there on Jan. 5. Engagements are scheduled for Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Detroit, with the new opening planned for February.

* * *

The last two weeks are now being announced at the Plymouth for "Arsenic and Old Lace."

* * *

Reginald Denham advises that "Play With Fire," the Edward Percy melodrama, with Henry Hull in the leading role, will open at the Longacre Theater, on Nov. 15 instead of Nov. 17, as originally announced. The production will be seen in Princeton (Nov. 10), Hartford (Nov. 11), and New Haven (Nov. 12-13), before coming to New York. The supporting cast includes Howard Johnson, Mary Orr, Joan Arliss, Olga Fuchs, Octavia Kenmore, Tom Spiedel, Horace MacMahon, Franklyn Davis, and Thomas Hume.

* * *

"The Days of Our Youth," by Frank Gabrielson, has been selected by Erwin Piscator as the first production of the Studio Theater's second season. James Light will be the director. The action of the play, which was formerly known as "The Bo Tree" and "Most Likely to Succeed," is set in a large mid-Western university. The production is expected to open at 66 West Twelfth Street in the latter part of November.

Opening Tonight

"Sons o' Fun"—At the Shubert. New Olsen and Johnson musical with the comedians co-starring with Carmen Miranda. Dances have been devised by Robert Alton. Scenery and costumes are by Raoul Pène du Bois. The production has been staged by Edward Duryea Dowling. The company, which is said to number nearly 100, includes Ella Logan, Frank Libuse, Rosario and Antonio, the Biltmorettes, Joe Besser, The Pitchmen, and Milton Charleston.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Halmar Grabeau, Cuban pianist, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Program of Dvorak's music in honor of his centenary. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist, 2:30.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy, starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson, 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr, 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last Week.)

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Separate Rooms," comedy, featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Stein and Lyle Talbot, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward, presented by the New England Repertory Players, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray, 2:10, 5:05, 8; "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, 3:30, 6:30, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey, 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, Joan Perry, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass, 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott, 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:20. "The Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Robert Baldwin, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55. "March of Time," 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—
"Daytime Wife," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell, 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Maytime," Charles Boyer, 1, 3:55, 6:30, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne and Cesar Romero, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Sheila Ryan, Dick Nelson, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sydney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes, 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable, 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Quiz Kids, 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Orpheum—
"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey, 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields, 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Stage Show, 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:30, 10:50.

Scollay—
"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable, 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes, 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Quiz Kids, 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"U. S. Army Tanks in Action." "England—Yesterday." "Alive in the Deep." "Golf with Patty Berg." "Ray Whitley in a Musical Western." "Highways of Friendship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Lowell Thomas on the U. S. Armored Forces." "Henry King and Orchestra." "Kitchen Quiz." "Village in India." "The World of Sound," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Sailors on Leave," Shirley Ross, 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10.

Tremont—
"Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis, 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. "Always Goodbye," Barbara Stanwyck, 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:15.

Uptown—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordon," Robert Montgomery, 1:05, 4:35, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland, 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmie Lydon, 1:40, 8.

Allston: "This Way, Please," Betty Grable and Fibber McGee. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry, 2, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou, 2 and 8.

Regent: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "Missing Ten Days," 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades," J. Colonna, 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts, 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, 3:55, 6:35, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston, 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers, 2 and 8.

University: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles, 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and R. Hayden, 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Saints Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray, 2. Evenings continuous, 7-11.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor, 3:25, 9:25. "Parson of Panamint," 1:34, 7:54.

Codman Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin, 3:20, 9:20. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson, 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald, 3:10, 7, 9:50. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore, 1:40, 8:20.

Park: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry, 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall, 2:15, 6:30. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, 2:02, 8:17.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly, 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, 3, 8:45. "March of Time," 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. "A Man Betrayed." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbe, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles, 3:40, 6, 9:20.

Mystic: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew, 1:55, 8. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello, 3:25, 9:30.

Maplewood: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Hit the Road," Gladys George. "No Census No Feeling," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Charles Winninger, 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor, 3:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly, 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Parson of Panamint, Charles Ruggles.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda, 2:20, 6:45, 9:55. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna, 3:35, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee, 3, 9. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes, 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, 3:35, 9:20. "Parachute Battalion," 2, 7:45. "Quiz Kids," 3:20, 9:05.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford, 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. "Deadly Game."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts, 2 and 8:30.

Revere: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts, 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "They Shall Have Music," Joel McCrea. "The Last Mile," Preston Foster. Continuous, 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Forced Landing," Lyn and 8.

Central: "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Lady From Louisiana," 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Shark Woman," 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Wings in the Dark," Cary Grant and Myrna Loy. "Mexican Counterfeit Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles, 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Three Sons O'Guns," Wayne Morris. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and W. Gargan, 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes, 2:00, 7:54. "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and James Ellison, 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. "Flying Blind," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver, 1:45, 7:45.

Waterlown Square: "City of Missing Girls," H. B. Warner. "I'll Sell My Life," Michael Whalen, 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver, 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, 3:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in Theater: "They Shall Have Music," Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds and Walter Brennan. "Let George Do It," George Formby. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Reluctant Dragon," 3:55, 8:35. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson's Band, 2:28, 6:40, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

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Harvard Football Forces Leave for Princeton Tomorrow—Tufts Using T Formation

Polished Attack Expected To Face Tiger Grid Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Practice finished off for both Princeton and Harvard this afternoon. Just about all that can be done has been done, and since both camps faced problems it meant that the week has been a crowded one. Scrimmages for both football teams were necessary, but they were indulged in with fingers crossed.

The Crimson forces, including the varsity soccer and cross-country teams, the jayvee football and cross-country teams, comprising quite an athletic invasion, leave for Princeton today and tomorrow. The cross-country and jayvee grid teams face Princeton tomorrow afternoon, and the soccer team battles the Tigers at 12:30 Saturday noon. The varsity football team and the soccer men leave tomorrow morning at 9 a. m. from the Back Bay Station.

Two years ago the jayvee football team arrived so close to game time that the players were dressing on the train and stepped from the cars into immediate action. The varsity grid team will limber up in Palmer Stadium with the usual day-before drill and then journey to Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J., to stay the night.

28 Varsity Players

Plans are to take 28 varsity players, although with the jayvee squad on hand, the 28 can be augmented at any time. Accompanying the varsity entourage will be coaches Dick Harlow, Al McCoy, and Earl Brown; Dr. Augustus Thorndike; varsity team manager, Franklin King, Jr.; assistant manager, David Place; and Jimmy Cox, trainer.

The Harvard players to make the trip are: ends, Jack Morgan, Loren MacKinney, Don Forte, Bill Barnes; tackles, Tom Gardiner, Vern Miller, Russ Stannard, George Hibbard; guards, Chub Peabody, Dick Pfister, Dick Row, Jim Grunig; centers, Johnny Page, Burgy Ayres, Lloyd Anderson; backs, Capt. Franny Lee, George Heiden, Don McNicol, Bill Wilson, Cleo O'Donnell, Charlie Cowen, Wayne Johnson, Ted Lyman, Dave Goldthwait, Hank Vander Eb, Gordie Lyle, Greely Summers, Doug Firnie.

Backfield Situation

In that list are two spare ends, two tackles, two centers, two guards and nine extra backs. There is no immediate concern regarding the line situation for that is the bulwark of the defense. There is concern, however, regarding the backfield situation in which the hope of a scoring attack rests.

Maybe the Harvard attack that gained ground against Cornell, Dartmouth and Navy, although it produced only one touchdown against the Green, will come into its own and give Hank Vander Eb, after-point specialist, another chance or two to exhibit his prowess. At least the Crimson coaches have labored this week to produce potency in the scoring department.

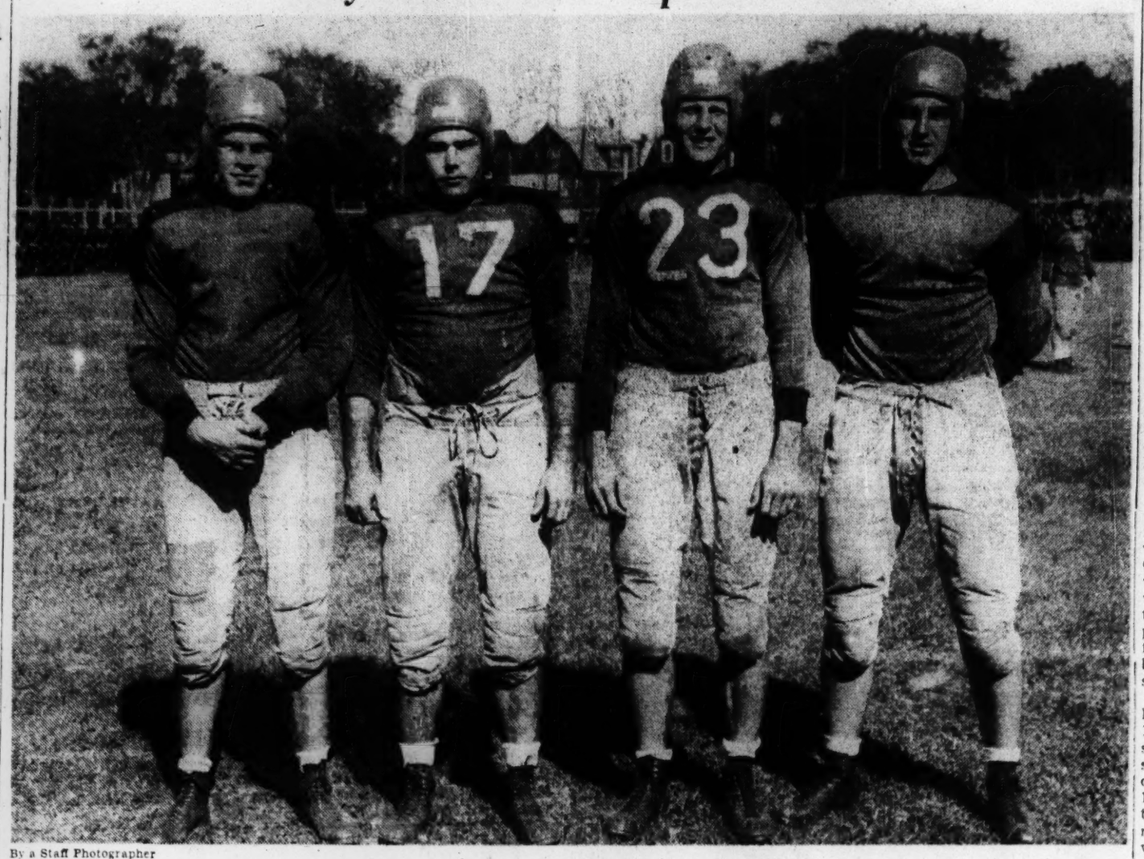
Both teams are seeking touchdowns which seem to have been pretty elusive so far as the Tigers and Crimson are concerned. The Tigers did get a total of 20 points against Amherst in a warm-up game, but only seven against Columbia, Penn and Vanderbilt combined, and the seven against the latter came in the late stages of the game when the spares were cavorting for the southerners.

Princeton has been handicapped a good part of the season by mishaps depriving the Tigers of many of their best scoring threats. Despite rather gloomy reports from the lair of the traditional rival they are expected to be better fortified for this contest than any time since late in the Columbia tussle.

Last year Harvard and Princeton played a scoreless tie here. In 1939 Princeton won 9-6 at Princeton, while in 1938, Harvard won 26-7 and in 1937 by a score of 34-6. In 1936 the teams tied at 14-all. The five previous games were all Princeton with the Crimson being unable to score a single point. The entire series stands: won by Princeton 20, by Harvard 11, tied five.

The Harvard band, which will play at the Palmer Stadium festivities, will stop off for a pre-game dinner and rally at the Harvard Club of New York tomorrow night. The band will give a concert at the Club, and the junior varsity coach, Henry Lamar, will talk and show movies of last year's Harvard-Yale and Harvard-Princeton games.

They Know Their Alphabet Well



By a Staff Photographer

Due to Start Against Huskies Saturday

These Tufts first-string backfield men not only know their ABC's, but they know the rest of the alphabet right down to T, which is the formation the Manly-coached eleven is using extensively this fall. Victorious in their first three games over Bowdoin, Middlebury, and Bates, but on the wrong end of the score against Brown and Williams, the Jumbos hope to roll again, beginning with Northeastern this Saturday at Medford. From left to right: Bob Bissett, Co-Captain Art Harrison, Co-Captain Bob Rutter, and Grant Curtis.

Manly Proves Small College Can Make Famed Offense Go

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although pre-season football talk revolved to a great degree around the use of the T formation and the backfield talent necessary to make it work, one small college team in the vicinity has used it exclusively and with no little degree of success.

When experts gathered to discuss the coming gridiron season, you heard talk of the Chicago Bears and of the Stanford Indians, whose use of the T formation brought them national reputations and national championships. But you also heard it mentioned that those two teams had outstanding material and that no team without such material could hope to make the attack work successfully.

Well, let's look over towards Medford where Tufts holds forth. What do we see? Not the usual double wingback sponsored by Coach Lew Manly for several seasons, but a full confident use of the alphabet formation, and anyone who has seen the Jumbos play knows that those boys can make it work.

Boys Not Big

Now Tufts teams are not noted for their big players nor for stars with lots of natural ability. Usually Coach Manly gets a bunch of boys who want to play football and who are willing to work to make themselves football players. Not a prepossessing start towards a T formation attack, you might think, but the Jumbo success so far this season gives answer enough.

To go back no further than the Bates game, which Tufts won 15-13 for its third victory of the season, the Jumbos proved conclusively to Coach Manly that they could make the system go. Behind 13-8 in the fourth period and with the pressure definitely on, Tufts marched 89 yards in just 13 plays, wiping out the final 19 yards with a pass from Co-Captain Art Harrison to Co-Captain Bob Rutter. Arithmetic shows that the plays averaged close to seven yards each.

Evidence

With that evidence in hand Manly began thinking of games to come. The Brown game was next on the docket, but that was one which it was foolish to point for. Next came Williams—last Saturday—and although the Purple team is outstanding in the small college class this year, Tufts still had a chance to win, and Jumbo hopes lay in the effectiveness of the T formation.

That a Tufts victory would be an upset was granted, but by the same token the score that Williams rolled up—34-7—was unlooked for and would not have happened except for the fortunes of the gridiron. A 40-yard pass accounted for one Purple touchdown, a 65-yard punt return for another, and an 80-yard jaunt for a third. On the other hand Tufts fumbled on the goal line of Williams to lose one touchdown. It was just the breaks.

Statistics

On the other hand take a look at the statistics. On land the Jumbos outrushed their heavier opponents 195 yards to 129, 80 yards of which was a sustained drive from their own goal line in the final period. Disappointed though he was at the size of the score, Manly was still pleased with the way the T attack showed up, which is an indication of what Northeastern may expect Saturday.

Tufts has not altogether discarded its double wing, in much the same fashion as Harvard has not discarded its famed single wing. The Jumbos used the double wing on more than one occasion last Saturday, but generally it proved ineffective. Interestingly enough Harrison scored from the T from the two-yard line, a spot where Harvard shifts from its modified Minnesota T formation back into single wing.

Close Game

Saturday's game between the Jumbos and the Huskies at the Medford Oval figures to be close, with Tufts' chances hurt by injuries to both guards, Tony Zullo and George Sweeney. Although Zullo may play, Sweeney is definitely slated for the sidelines during the game. In their places according to present plans will be substitute Al DiLorenzo and Bill Buchan, a former Somerville High regular who only recently reported to practice.

The Tufts backfield as usual will contain the co-captains, Rutter and Harrison, with Bob Bissett and Grant Curtis rounding out the quartet. Other linemen include George Mernick and Howie Redgate at end, Buzz Rowell and Reidar Anderson at tackle, and Elwood Richardson at center.

'Pic Veterans And Newcomers Will Scrimmage

An intra-squad battle is on the Boston Olympic program for tonight, when Coach Hugo Harrington sends his team through an hour of stiff work in preparation for their duel with the Boston Bruins at the Arena on Armistice night.

Harrington is anxious to get a look at his new players under game conditions. Present plans call for the veterans on the roster to square off with the newcomers. The Olympic coach was pleasantly surprised to have Dan Sullivan return from the Army. The ex-Dartmouth leader will be available all season.

While there is a large number of rookies due to clinch starting posts, there are also a goodly number of veterans to carry the Olympic banner. Ray Chaisson and Fishy Dumond will return to bolster one line, while Johnnie Fitzgerald is expected back from Hershey within a few days to round out the kid line. Dan Sullivan will probably work with Gerry Desrosiers, and either Ed Barry or Jack Costello.

Two of the newer recruits are Pearly Grant of Watertown and Ad Safian, a recent graduate of Gonzaga University. Both Grant and Safian are left wingers, but either can handle a pivot position. Grant has especially caught Harrington's attention. He is a green youngster right now, but his rugged style of skating plus an abundance of speed can very well earn him a spot on the Senior club.

Big Green's Soph Gridders Begin to Make Varsity Grade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 30—Pre-season expectations concerning the 1941 Dartmouth varsity eleven held out high hopes for the many sophomore members of the squad with many of the newcomers rated as potentially first team material.

According to the time honored custom of football fans all over the country the railbirds did not have nearly the amount of patience with the sophomores as did the coaching staff headed by Tuss McLaughry.

While the Monday morning quarterbacks wailed that the newcomers were great disappointments individually and collectively, the coaches went quietly along, encouraging here, scolding there and working afternoon after afternoon to teach the youngsters how to make the big step between freshmen and varsity football.

When Dartmouth lost to Harvard two Saturdays ago the first post-game statement made by the staff was that at least the defeat would prove to be a blessing in disguise insofar as the sophomores were concerned.

Wondered and Watched

Not knowing the fine points of the game the spectators wondered and watched.

In a few days what the coaches had said unfolded before their eyes. Apparently it took a defeat to take the pressure off the sophomores and it also took a setback to prove to the high spirted second-year candidates that 99 times out of a 100 coaches see the handwriting on the wall long before anyone else.

So for five days previous to the Yale encounter the sophomores worked as they had never worked at any time during the fall. The result: the sophomores at many of the positions played most of the tilt. Also it was obvious that the sophomore line of Joe McDevitt and Roger Arnold, ends, Gus Clucas and Nick Daukas, tackles, John Peacock and Roger Antaya, guards, and Russ Isner, center, were fully as stout defensively as the regulars and in some positions more so.

Season Started Oct. 20

It is not the intention of the staff, however, to rush the sophomores any faster than they are now progressing. Line coaches Bill Bevan and George Barclay date the start of the season for the sophomores as Monday, Oct. 20.

"Last Monday was the first time that the sophomores put their feet on the ground and started to dig for their rights and progress," chimed the two young Indian mentors, "and three weeks from now the youngsters will be ready to fly."

"It is unfortunate that too much publicity as freshmen and three decisive victories in a row for the varsity started the sophomores off on the wrong slant concerning the difficulties of varsity football each Saturday," concluded head coach McLaughry, "but it is a lesson almost all sophomores have to learn sooner or later and ours learned it before mid-season, which is something for which we can be grateful."

Several other sophomores like backs Tommy Douglas and Meryll Frost were steady from the start of the campaign and despite the fact that their positions give them opportunities to gain the headlines, both have shown maturity for their ages and class and both will continue to be sophomore backs Dartmouth can count upon to be threats at all times in the last four games left on the schedule.

Husky Guard Not Even Big Enough For Watch-Charm

One of the real unsung heroes in the Northeastern varsity front line this year is Tom White, tiny guard from Brookline who has been a regular for almost a month. White is a converted center and isn't even big enough to called a watch-charm guard. He's only knee-high to a watch-charm.

Several regular guard operatives failed to return to college this fall, so Coach Jim Dunn was hard pressed to find a running mate for Len Erickson, generally rated the best small-college guard in New England. White asked to be shifted from center and proceeded to win nimself a regular job.

Tom is neither big nor strong. He's listed in the program as 5:8 and 160 pounds. He doesn't look more than 5:5, particularly when he lines up beside Dick Grey, towering center who stands 6:1½ and weighs 200.

Last week Tom played against a tackle weighing 210 and standing 6:1, but the Brookline sophomore did all right. Capt. Joe Dias observed, "I'd see Tom hit that big boy and bounce right off him. Then the next minute I'd see him burrow right through on the rebound and jam up the play. That's great spirit."

White is far from a finished guard. He isn't big enough to handle the heavyweights, but he has done a good job because of his courage. His contribution to the Husky cause has been extremely important, and he'll be right in there battling against Tufts at Medford on Saturday.

All Bruins Signed

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 30—Manager Art Ross of the Bruins today announced that every Boston player had been signed to his contract and that all papers had been forwarded to National Hockey League headquarters in Montreal for registration. A contract misunderstanding between Bill Cowley and the Bruins was quickly cleared up here.

Moe With Rockets

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — Billy Moe, who played with Baltimore in the Eastern Amateur League last year, has reported to the Philadelphia Rockets of the American Hockey League. He had previously been working out at Hershey with the Hershey Bears and Boston Bruins.

Archers of Mid-West Win Titcomb Challenge Trophy

The Cleveland (Ohio) Archery Club came out victoriously in the first of a series of inter-regional team matches for possession of the Harold A. Titcomb Challenge Trophy when it defeated the Elysian Archers of Los Angeles, Calif., last Sunday by 63 points.

The Elysian Archers won the national team championship at Portland, Ore., last August and with the title they won the Titcomb Trophy which they attempted to defend against the club in the mid-West that topped all other archery clubs in that region in a recent play-off for the right to challenge for the handsome bowl.

In fact, the Cleveland club set up a new world record for the Team Round 196 arrows at the 60-yard range) with a score of 383-2,751 which bettered their previous record score made against the mid-West clubs by 65 points. Carl Fath of Cleveland made a score of 96-732 to lead the two clubs for individual high score, which was eight points better than made by Larry Hughes of Los Angeles, the 1941 national champion.

Weather About the Same

Weather conditions both in Cleveland and Los Angeles were reported to be about the same, cloudy and cool. William Stoddard of the Long Beach Archers served as field captain for the Californians while William M. Folberth, Sr., served as field captain for the record-setting Ohioans. The scores for the important event follow:

Cleveland A. C. Cleveland, Ohio		Elysian Archers Los Angeles, Calif.	
C. Fath	96—732	L. Hughes	96—724
D. Neeper	95—680	W. Bacon	96—674
W. Boden	96—680	R. Sands	96—650
L. Svoboda	96—656	F. Harper	96—640
	383—2751		384—2688

The Elysian Archers improved their Portland, Ore., score by 142 points and they were without the services of two members of the original championship team, Maynard L. Parker and Charles E. Young. The NAA record for the Team Round is 382-2,536 made by the Lincoln Park Archers of Chicago, at Amherst, Mass., in 1940. The Cleveland Archery Club has added 215 points to this old record.

The Cleveland club will be obliged to defend the Titcomb Trophy against the clubs from the East next April. Early in that month clubs from all around the East will hold an elimination match to determine which club may represent the East. The winner of that inter-regional match will be challenged by clubs from the West in June.

It might be recalled that Marvin T. Schmidt of Chicago, and Larry Hughes of Los Angeles, had previously shared the honor of holding the Team Round record score of 96-714 which they made at the 1940 and 1941 National Archery Association tournaments, respectively. These records were surpassed by both Carl Fath who made 96-732 for Cleveland and Larry Hughes who made 96-724 for the Elysian Archers.

There are almost 200 archery clubs in the East who will be interested in the team contest next April and at this moment it is difficult to guess which club is most likely to earn the right to represent the East. When the national was held at Amherst, Mass., in 1940 the leading Eastern archery teams were the Pittsburgh Archers, the New York Archers, the Essex Archers of N. J. and the Oriole Archers of Maryland. Other clubs with good teams were the Waltham Archers, the Springfield Archers and the Melrose Archery Club.

Never before in the history of the National Archery Association has there been such interest in team contests. During the winter months there is an indoor archery program in which over 50 clubs from coast-to-coast participate through the Olympic Bowmen's League, in which over 500 archers shoot a series of 10 matches. The Titcomb Trophy has done much to promote team spirit and friendly competition among the Nation's best archers. The Cleveland club has set a standard of shooting which should make these Inter-Regional events of outstanding importance in the field of archery.

Capacity Crowd Expected to See B. C.-Temple Tilt

Close to a capacity crowd of 38,000 spectators is due to see Boston College play undefeated Temple at Fenway Park Saturday as these six-year rivals meet in the top New England attraction this week end. Kick-off is at 2:00 p. m.

Having whipped Kansas, V. M. I., Georgetown, Penn State and Bucknell—Temple, led by All-America Andy Tomasic, will be a favorite over Boston College. But the Owls will be only slight favorites, for Coach Denny Myers' team has shown such tremendous improvement in each succeeding game that it has a good chance of toppling Temple from undefeated, untied ranks.

The same backfield which prevailed against Georgetown last week, will start for B. C. Ed Doherty, who completed three out of five passes against the Hoyas, will be at quarterback; Mickey Connolly, at left halfback; Mike Holovak, at right halfback, and Ted Williams, at fullback.

In the line, the Eagles will have Charlie Furbush and Ed Zabilski at ends; Gil Bouley, Al Morro, tackles; Patsy Darone, Al Fiorentino, guards, and Fred Naumetz, at center.

Greater Facilities Needed To Increase Golf Galleries

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two changes in leadership of professional golf associations are in the immediate offing, one the selection of a new president of the New England P. G. A. next week to succeed Eugene F. Wogan of Essex, and the other the following week when Tom Walsh of Chicago will relinquish the office of President of the National P. G. A. The two New England delegates to the national meeting in Chicago will have an important function, for the national body is an organization of steadily growing importance, which gives added responsibility to those delegates from all parts of the country whose votes will decide who is to be the new national leader.

President Walsh announced, some time ago, that he will recommend that first money in the P. G. A. championship be increased from $1,000 to $3,500 and at the same time he prophesied that golf will soon be matching baseball and football in attendance. He urged an increase in the number of entrances to courses on which championships are played, greater parking facilities, and more bleacher seats. In connection with his suggestion of $3,500 first money in the P. G. A. title tournament it might interest the modern brigade of professionals to know that first money in the United States open championship of 1900 was $200, of which $150 was in cash and $50 for a gold medal.

Fantastic

With respect to Tom Walsh's forecast of golf crowds of the future equalling or surpassing those in baseball or football, the idea seems a bit fantastic. However, Prexy Walsh may have some ideas as to how this could come about, such as grandstands at different vantage points on a course, to supplement the thousands of spectators who will continue to troop along with the players for a close-up on the shots. Just what would happen if these grandstandees all decided to vacate their seats and join the foot hordes following a favorite pair is something else again. Perhaps Walsh envisages some on-the-grounds, up-to-the-minute form of television, so that people can follow the play from a grandstand.

It has been my contention, for years, that if golf offered the same comfortable facilities for observation that pertains to football and baseball, the crowds would be enormous. The very fact that there have been golf galleries way up in the thousands at championships here and abroad, with a great majority able to see only a smattering of the shots played by dashing ahead a hole or two to get an early station at some green, is in itself conclusive proof of the tremendous popularity the game has attained.

Difficulties

And that is only a small part of the story, for those who have attended some of the championships know what it is to be pushed and shoved and trampled upon; how difficult it is to find a favorable spot, and hold it; all the while tramping uphill and down in a blazing sun, with the temperature perhaps up over a hundred as it has been many a time during these events.

The U. S. G. A. and P. G. A. officials have a tremendous task, with present championship turnouts, to control the spectators, minimize the chances of observers being hit, and give the players opportunity to swing their clubs unhindered. Titles have been won and lost, without much doubt, because of the actions of gallerites who could not be fully controlled.

Led by Five Strokes

Macdonald Smith probably will always have it in the back of his head that the crowd knocked him out of winning the British open at Prestwick in 1925, the year that Jim Barnes won with 300 and Smith finished fourth with 303, by taking 82 in the fourth round as against 74 for Barnes, 75 for Archie Compston, and 73 for Ted Ray, who tied for second and third. Smith led by five strokes going into that final round.

The final was on a Saturday, half holiday in Glasgow, 30 miles from Prestwick, and it seemed that literally thousands of the golf-minded Scotch workers dropped their tools and dashed for the railroad station, headed for Prestwick. Mac Smith, born in Carnoustie, Scotland, was leading, and they wanted to see a Scotchman land the title, even though he long since had migrated to the United States. The story is told that 20,000 railroad tickets were collected that day on trains from Glasgow to Prestwick. The estimates of the crowd at that final, as cabled to American newspapers, was 20,000 or more, tallying with the reputed railroad figures.

Friends Hindered

But to poor Mac Smith, it was just one more instance of, "Save me from my friends." They not only wanted to see him win, but were determined to see each stroke he played; with the consequence that he was almost smothered by them on every shot and time after time he had to wait until marshals endeavored to get the spectators back to give him a chance.

Even then he literally had, at times, to play over the heads of many spectators. These circumstances were too much for a man of Smith's temperament. Walter Hagen, phlegmatic and supremely confident in those days, might have pulled through unscathed and untroubled, but Mac Smith went to pieces, took the aforesaid 82, whereas two rounds earlier he had established a new competitive record of 69 for the famous Scotch course where Lawson Little, Jr., won the first of his two British amateur titles.

Tiny Wildcat Back



University of New Hampshire

Coach Sauer Weighs Him

DURHAM, N. H.—Probably the tiniest regular in New England football is little Stacey Clark, University of New Hampshire first-string halfback. Dwarfed by his coach, George Sauer, Clark stands but five feet seven, and with complete uniform he weighs a mere 155. His official weight without football togs is 138.

Triangular Harrier Meet And Soccer Game on Tap

Coach Jaakko Mikkola will enter the following men in the cross country meet with Yale and Princeton tomorrow afternoon: Capt. Kay Rogers, Bill Palson, Bob Jay, Tim Coggeshall, Fred Phinney, Bob Houghton, Don McCaul, John Sopka, Tom McElligott, and Bob Kent or Joe Scott.

This year Harvard has defeated Boston University 15-50, Holy Cross 21-48, and placed second to Dartmouth last Saturday in a triangular meet which included New Hampshire; Dartmouth 26, Harvard 34, New Hampshire 75. Sophomore Bill Palson was the first Harvard runner to finish last Saturday.

The freshman cross country team will meet Yale and Princeton freshmen at the same time. The Harvard entries are: Capt. John McCulloch, Dick Farrington, Hans Hachmann, Max Pincus, John Murphy, Paul Coggins, Milton Hughes, Dick Bryan, Hugh McCaffrey, and Eddie French.

Tigers Won Two

The Yale varsity cross country team has defeated Wesleyan 23-32 and M. I. T. 21-31, and has lost to N. Y. U. 27-32. The Princeton varsity cross country team has defeated Rutgers 16-46 and the University of Pennsylvania 16-47. The Yale freshman team has defeated Wesleyan 25-35 and has lost to N. Y. U. 18-45 and to Connecticut freshmen 25-30. The Princeton freshman team has defeated Rutgers 16-46 and Pennsylvania 16-46. The Harvard freshman team defeated Holy Cross 26-38 and placed last in a triangular meet with New Hampshire, 24; Dartmouth, 44, Harvard 57.

The Yale varsity entries will be John Ashton, Capt. Bill Bird, Wilmot Castle, Charles Cleaver, Grange Coffin, Bill Coughlin, Bill Gardner, Dave Harris, Walter Mann, and Roy Schwartzkopf.

Princeton Runners

The Princeton varsity runners will be: Capt. Maurice Reifm, Ruloff Kip, Ed Bragdon, Frank Carolan, Ed Essertier, Joe Quay, Tom Whitin, Don Jordan, John De Champlon, and Peter Funk.

The freshman cross country team will meet Yale and Princeton freshmen at the same time. The Harvard entries are: Capt. John McCulloch, Dick Farrington, Hans Hachmann, Max Pincus, John Murphy, Paul Coggins, Milton Hughes, Dick Bryan, Hugh McCaffrey, and Eddie French.

The Yale freshmen entries are: Jim Bush, John Henske, Clayton Knowles, John King, J. O. Kostner, Harlan Pomeroy, Don MacSporran, J. L. Randall, Tom Schweizer, and Ed Siemans.

The Princeton freshman entries are: Paul Fenton, Harry Kolt, Andrew Monroe, David Rockefeller, Fred Wascoe, Jim Trimble, Fred Haines, Fred Gordon, and John Mosser.

Soccer Line-up

The Harvard varsity soccer squad of 21 players, Coach Jim McDonald, and Manager Dave Hadden will leave with the varsity football squad tomorrow morning and stay at the Charter Club in Princeton. The soccer game against Princeton will be at 12:30 on Saturday.

The Harvard soccer team has defeated Tufts 6-0, Clark 6-1, has lost to Dartmouth 2-0, and tied Springfield 1-1. The Princeton soccer team has lost to Army 3-1, defeated Ryder 3-2, lost to Cornell 1-0, and defeated Haverford 5-4.

Orange Players

The probable Harvard line-up will be: Capt. John Penson, 9; Bob Harbison, rfb; Fen Taylor, lfb; George Mallory, rhb; Mort Myerson, chb; John Clarke, lhb; Monroe Herskovits, ro; Erv Drake, ri; John Sawhill, cf; Dick Gifford, li; and Dan Poor, lo. Also making the trip will be El Berman, John Calhoun, John Dixon, Fred Kempner, Horace Killam, Horace Morison, Al Sachs, Ward Slingerland, Ernie Staber, and Lou Vorhaus.

Coach Jim Reed of Princeton has named the following line-up: Arthur Adam, g; Walt Smedley, rfb; Nevin Gehman, lfb; John Newbold, rhb; Capt. Jake Slonaker, chb; Charles Brown, rhb; Dick Le Blond, re; Charles Richardson, ri; Phil Paris, cf; John Palmer, li; and Ward Chamberlain, lo.

Championship of Western Conference Not Impossible for Northwestern Gridders

Minnesota Upset Would Give Wildcats Chance for Crown

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sometimes strange and fascinating lines of reasoning are used in predicting possibilities during the football season, and by this token it does seem a little unusual to discuss the possibility of Northwestern's becoming champion of the Big Nine. But that is a possibility even in face of almost unanimous opinion that the best team in the country is Minnesota. Northwestern meets the Gophers this coming Saturday in a Conference game.

It all goes back to the schedule making which was done a couple of years ago when Northwestern agreed to take on six Conference games while Michigan and Minnesota scheduled only five Big Nine encounters. Now it turns out that should the Wildcats have one of those days when they pull an upset on the Gophers and then go through the rest of the season undefeated they would be declared the winner. This is presuming that both Michigan and Minnesota do not lose another game. Each would lose one game but the Cats would have won more for a higher average.

Pour On Heat

Because of such a possibility the boys from Evanston are really going to pour on the heat when they get up to Minneapolis next Saturday; the score may surprise the country. Against Ohio State last Saturday the Northwestern team reached a peak not attained before this season. Alf Bauman finally found himself and played up to his known ability. So did Bill deCorrevont, who is being hard pressed by Sophomore Otto Graham. The Wildcats have three backfields of very nearly equal quality, and they are all in shape to go this Saturday.

At Minnesota they are just drawing a long breath after that terrific battle they had with the Wolverines at Ann Arbor. Frank McCormick, Athletic Director at Minnesota, said that he had seen two tremendous football games in his life. One was in 1934 when the Gophers played Pittsburgh and the other was the game last week at Ann Arbor. Minnesota's star guard, Pukema, will not be in the line-up and Capt. Bruce Smith and Herman Frickey probably will not have as much drive and spark this week as they had against Michigan. Definitely the Minnesota team will not be as strong in the backfield as the one from Northwestern.

In the line is the reason for all the Gopher greatness. Against a truly great line at Michigan last Saturday that Minnesota forward wall outplayed the Wolverines all afternoon. It was in the lines that the epochal struggle took place. It is hard to believe that they can get through another struggle this Saturday without a let-down, and therein lies the chance of a Northwestern victory. It is really not to be expected, as the Northwestern line lacks the experience and finish of their opponents, but they are gaining strength with every game and a supreme effort on their part may bring an upset.

Bob Westfall of Michigan put on one of his greatest exhibitions last Saturday, driving through the center and off tackle for good gains after it looked as though he had been stopped. The Gopher tacklers just couldn't seem to get a good hold on him. And around the ends swept Tom Kuzma, the brilliant sophomore who is doing an outstanding job filling the shoes left vacant by Tom Harmon. As a sophomore he is already measuring up to the standard set by Harmon when he was a beginner. Already Tom II is a better kicker than his predecessor, and he did a fine job of forward passing against Minnesota. One pass he laid right in the outstretched arms of End Fraumann within two steps of the goal line only to have the ball dropped just when it meant the touchdown that would have given the Wolves a chance to tie the score. But in spite of how good this youngster was, it was still Westfall who was the standout on offense. Put him down now for All-America—it will be hard to find his equal and harder still to find one better.

At Wisconsin it was two sophomores who ruled the day. At the finish the score read Wisconsin 27 and Indiana 25, but it might as well have read Harder 27 and Hillenbrand 25, for it was these two boys who personally accounted for the touchdowns or had a large part to do with each one. Harder had a total gain of about 125 yards for the day, while in one run Hillenbrand lugged the ball back 88 yards for the second Indiana score.

It looks as though a good Iowa team is meeing its opponents at the wrong time. Last week Iowa met a rejuvenated Purdue team and lost out in the last quarter when the Boilermakers scored the touchdown that tied and then made good the kick after, which gave them victory. The next two Saturdays should go better for the Iowans when they take on Indiana and Illinois. They have a brilliant colored boy playing tackle, James Walker, who picked up a blocked punt and made their only score. In every game he has been a standout and reminds many of the famous Duke Slater who once played for the Hawkeyes.

At Illinois the problem seems to be depth of material, for they do well as long as they can keep the first-string men in the game. Beyond that there is a definite letdown. It will take several years of building before the Illini get back to teams such as they had in the Red Grange era.

The next few weeks will answer the question about Ohio State, as to whether they were playing over their heads in getting off to such a good start. Against Wisconsin next Saturday they meet a team which has plenty of ability and has now found itself. It is most unfortunate that Coach Brown had to remove his star end Anderson from the squad, as they will miss him against the Badgers.

Ed Felt

Passing Pair —By Pap'



AP Features

The 6-0 defeat Syracuse suffered at the hands of Cornell this season took a lot of steam out of the Orange eleven, but it has come back so far to live up to pre-season predictions which hinted it would be the best Syracuse team in Coach Ossie Solem's five-year stretch at that school.

The Orange team was low, naturally, after the Cornell setback because the lads figured they had a grand chance of upsetting their Big Red rivals. But Syracuse bounced back and defeated a rugged Holy Cross team the following week—a triumph which did much to restore morale and again establish the Orange as a serious threat to future opponents—and N. Y. U. and Rutgers easily.

Coach Solem has come up with a new formation designed to utilize the exceptional speed of his players. It is close to the "T" formation in appearance and operation, the backfield taking its position in the form of a "Y" and featuring a hind-side-foremost center who feeds the backs facing away from the line of scrimmage. Coach Solem has ironed out the flaws in the unique center stance until it is now entirely legal. It is used in a majority of the plays although in some instances, such as on punts, it is impractical and therefore abandoned in favor of the orthodox stance.

Big advantage of the reverse center stance seems to be that the center, facing his backs, can lead them better with his passes. In the "Y" formation, where the ball is snapped directly to either tailback and not handled by the quarterback, this new position of the center gives him a great advantage. In addition, the center moves out of the line of scrimmage the instant the ball is snapped and takes up the role of blocker or runs interference.

In the early games, Syracuse ran wild with its new formations, but failed to score when within striking distance. The team has speed and power and one of these fine Saturday afternoons it is likely to find its real strength.

'High School Day' Nov. 1 At Badgers' Camp Randall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Historic Camp Randall, home of the University of Wisconsin's football team, has seen many great gridiron battles, but the State University's athletic department is preparing for another colorful type of struggle Nov. 1 when it entertains high school students from all over the state at the annual "High School Day" game.

The Badgers meet Syracuse University in the pigskin clash of the day, but a "Battle of the Bands" will be another feature of the annual prep day at the stadium.

Fifteen high schools have entered their marching bands in the second Marching Band contest sponsored by the University Athletic department and supervised by Prof. Raymond Dvorak, director of the university bands. High school musicians will parade their best formations all through the morning of Nov. 1 competing for a trophy to be awarded between halves of the football game. Before the game, all the bands will parade onto the field and join the University band in mass formation to play the national anthem.

Two years ago, at the first marching contest, Columbus high school's musicians carried off first place but this year more units than ever before are entered and competition is even more stiff.

In addition to the bandsmen, 15,000 high school students are expected to attend the Syracuse-Wisconsin game, only intersectional contest on the Badgers' schedule this year. On High School day, pupils in the state's secondary schools are guests of the university at the football game, and buy no tickets to enter the stadium. The students purchase an official program of the game for 25 cents.

In addition to entertaining high school students, the university will honor the Nation's defense forces. Nov. 1 will be Army day at Camp Randall, and with the aid of the university R. O. T. C. unit, a salute to the U. S. Army will be given. Non-commissioned men serving in the armed forces have the privilege of attending Badgers' home football games for 50 cents. The privilege extends to all members of the army and marines below the rank of second lieutenant and all members of the navy below the rank of ensign.

Smith Released

MONTREAL (AP)—Hooley Smith, veteran of 17 years in the National Hockey League, announces he has received his outright release from Manager Red Dutton of New York Americans.

Although he now is a free agent, Smith said he did not intend to play this year.

Kuzma's Kicking Shows Result Of Much Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Tommy Kuzma, Michigan's high powered halfback whose accurate punting has amazed onlookers in Wolverine games this season, practiced kicking with Tom Harmon during the summer of 1939 when both were employed at the same Gary, Ind., playground.

Harmon was not a good punter when he came to Michigan and during his first two seasons kicked only twice in competition. However, in his senior year he averaged nearly 40 yards per kick and it was through long hours of practice that he gained this ability.

Kuzma, a good friend of his more illustrious fellow townsmen for several years, was aided by 1940's "player of the year" in his kicking while they worked out together but Harmon never gained the accuracy in placing kicks that Kuzma already has shown. Kuzma now works at his kicking two afternoons a week.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 29

Temple 3, Western Maryland 0.
Brown Frosh 2, Worcester A. 1.
Springfield 3, Connecticut 1.
Yale 2, Wesleyan 1.
Maryland 6, Navy 0.
Brown 3, Army 3.

Illinois Coach Chosen N.C.A.A. Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Hartley D. Price, coach of the University of Illinois gymnastic team, national collegiate and Big Ten champions, has been named as one of the six representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the United States Pan American Games committee by Prof. Philip O. Badger of New York University, president.

Other N. C. A. A. representatives will be N. W. Younger, Temple; C. B. Hollingsworth, University of California; Chester W. Phillips, U. S. Naval academy; R. Piper, University of Minnesota, and Eugene Wettstone, Pennsylvania State college.

The United States of America Sports Federation, formerly the American Olympic Association, will represent United States interests in international competition. The first set of Pan American games will be held at Buenos Aires Nov. 21 to Dec. 6, 1942. Gymnastics is one of the 26 sports listed.

All committees will meet in New York Nov. 18 to perfect organization.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 29

Cleveland 6, Pittsburgh 4.
New Haven 4, Providence 3.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 29

Boston Bruins 6, Hershey Bears 3 (overtime).
Chicago Black Hawks 7, Kansas City 1.

Zeke Zechella Keeps Finger In Navy's Placement Kicks

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (The Special News Service)—If Zeke Zechella should amble up to you and place a wiry forefinger carefully on the top of your head, you'd better look around right quick. He's setting you up for a placekick.

That's Zeke's business. In this day of specialization he has chosen football's best job. There isn't much glory to it. Compared with Zeke a bullpen catcher is practically a celebrity. But he has the satisfaction of knowing he has done his bit.

Zeke is Navy's official football setter-upper. Whenever Navy makes a touchdown two sturdy figures gallop out from the bench and take their places behind the line. One of them kneels. That's Zeke. The other stands erect and swings his right foot tentatively. That's Bob Leonard.

Mutual Admiration

The ball is passed. Zeke grabs it and in one quick motion sets it up. Bob kicks. The two slap each other vigorously in mutual admiration and trot back to the anonymity of the bench. They have made good in 15 of 19 tries. Last Saturday they didn't get much practice.

This pin-boy job wasn't always Zeke's lot, nor was Bob's job always that of the man who stood still. Bob was a fair ball-carrier who threw an accurate pass, and Zeke as a plebe was good enough to share honors with Bill Busik.

Both suffered injuries, however, making it necessary for them to refrain from rugged competition. Whereupon Swede Larson, that rugged individualist, had an idea. He would change his system.

Just the Spot

"Boys," he told them, "I have just the spot for you if you're willing to put in a little practice."

Hearing which Zeke and Bob got down to work.

It wasn't much fun. As a matter of fact, the boys practiced by the hour. It was as bad as taking piano lessons while the other kids were out playing, but they stuck to it and now have reached a fair degree of proficiency. Zeke no longer sets the ball on its fat stomach and Bob no longer kicks Zeke's finger.

Split Credit

We've always thought the credit for a successful placekick should be split at least 50-50 between the kicker and the holder. In fact, we think the holder has the toughest and most important job.

He has to take the pass—sometimes fish for it—from center, get the ball down in the proper spot at the proper angle in a split second, and then crouch there hoping fervently that the line didn't abruptly become moth-eaten and allow some 220-pound tackle to come roaring through to roll him out like a pie crust.

All the kicker has to think about, aside from those flying linemen coming at him, is to keep his head down and swing his foot.

Not Unique Job

Bob's job is not unique. Schools frequently have fellows whose sole duty is to trot on the field and try to kick the extra point or try for three points in a clutch.

But we can't recall offhand another player whose contribution was confined to holding the ball. Zeke's in a class by himself as a finger man. And it couldn't be called a pointless existence, either, judging from the results, although he never gets any of the credit.

Some day he's going to fumble the ball and get his name in the papers.

'Three for One'

The "three for one" block of Co-captain Tom Melton, Purdue's brilliant guard, in the Ohio State game, should take rank as a gridiron classic. Melton, timing his block with split-second precision, cut down three potential Buckeye tacklers much as a scythe runs through grain as Kenny Smock galloped merrily on his way for a neat return. Even the most partisan of Buckeye supporters let out a roar of admiration as Melton's single-handed effort took out the Ohio State defenders in one-two-three order.

The club with the most rest wins in the World Series 70 per cent of the time. The Yanks did this year.

Has No Peers Among Tackles In Southeast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—In his play thus far this season, Mississippi's Chet Kozel has had no peers among tackles in the Southeastern Conference.

And in the same line of thought, the same application can be given deservedly to Honey Britt, the Rebels' 190-pound right guard.

Kozel, a 212-pound left tackle, from the Georgetown game on through the Holy Cross fracas, has been going in a powerful, effective manner and bids fair to wind up on some of this year's all-Southeastern teams.

Britt, a 190-pound triphammer, has been doing equally as well on defense and offense and to top it off has been effective behind the line in dropping back for passes. He intercepted a valuable toss against Georgia to set the stage for the first touchdown, barely missed grabbing another aerial, and intercepted one against Holy Cross only to see the ball revert back to the Crusaders on a penalty.

Kozen's play during his sophomore and junior years was tremendously good and then only fair. He was inconsistent, but his efforts at times were worthy of the highest praise. The only difference this season lies in his consistency. He has yet to play anything that resembled a poor game.

Britt teams with Homer Hazel, Jr., a left guard on a par with the rugged Wesson boy, and Kozel with the stocky Billy Hazel for another combination about on a par.

Coach Harry Mehre's comment on the foursome is that the boys aren't 60-minute players. "They're only good for about 50 minutes," he grinned. "If we had four more like them we would have a well rounded football team."

They'll Be Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—If you thought the Missouri-Nebraska game was the deciding factor in the current Big Six Conference race and are looking for the 1942 champion as well, you might consider the same two teams. Of the 22 Huskers who saw action, 17 will be eligible for next year, while 18 of the 23 Tigers who played are in line to be back.

Lead Alters In Open Date Grid Listing

SEATTLE, Oct. 30 (AP)—Old "open date" threw Bill Dudley of Virginia for a loss last Saturday, and Sophomore Elmer Madarik of Detroit took over individual total offensive football ground gaining honors.

Madarik, a stellar forward passer, completed 611 aerial yards and 301 on the ground for a total offensive figure of 912 yards, in 142 plays for five games.

Dudley's total offensive figure still stands at 825 yards, consisting of 376 rushing and 449 passing. He has totaled 127 plays in five games.

Grigas in Front

American Football Statistical Bureau figures showed Johnny Grigas of Holy Cross continuing as the top rusher with 573 ground yards in five games. He is followed by Frank Sinkwich of Georgia, who has broken the opposing line for 538 yards.

Owen Price of Texas Mines retained his forward passing lead with 48 completions out of 103 attempts for 481 yards. The bureau rates the passers on completions. Most passing yards have been made by Madarik—611. Highest completion percentage—.739, belongs to Jimmy Richardson of Marquette, who completed 34 of 46. Bill Sewell of Washington State last year's leader, has had 11 interceptions to assume that dubious honor.

Leading Punter

Price also leads the punters, with a 44.59 average, and seems headed for national punting leadership the second-straight year. Howard Keating of Detroit has hauled in 20 of Madarik's passes for 236 yards to lead the pass receivers.

The figures, complete for all games:

Total offense—(gains rushing and passing)—Elmer Madarik, Detroit, 912 yards; Bill Dudley, Virginia, 825; Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, 797; Booty Payne, Clemson, 684; Bud Schwenk, Washington (Missouri), 680; Steve Filipowicz, Fordham, 677; Derace Moser, Texas A. & M., 644; Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, 619; Paul Governali, Columbia, 607; Mill Smetana, Arizona, 605.

Rushing offense—Johnny Grigas, Holy Cross, 573; Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, 538; S. B. Sutch, Temple, 490; Bill Brock, Creighton, 426; Charlie Timmons, Clemson, 388.

Forward passing offense—Owen Price, Texas Mines, 48 completed of 103 attempts for 481 yards; Schwenk, Washington (Missouri), 41 of 84 for 518; Madarik, Detroit, 39 of 77 for 611; Bertelli, Notre Dame, 37 of 62 for 571; Moser, Texas A. & M., 36 of 67 for 473.

Punting—Price, Texas Mines, 44.59 yards average per punt; Monk Gafford, Auburn, 43.44; Booty Payne, Clemson, 42.63; Jim Blumenstock, Fordham, 41.57; Ralph Miller, Kansas, 41.46.

Pass receiving—Howard Keating, Detroit, 20 caught for 236 yards; Red Lindow, Washington (Missouri), 18 for 229; H. Stanton, Arizona, 17 for 350; Bill Henderson, Texas A. & M., 15 for 152; Walt McDonald, Tulane, 14 for 248.

Four-Way Tie For Billiard Player Title

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, Ohio, four-time champion, and young Irving Crave of Livonia, N. J., climbed into a four-way tie with Ralph Greenleaf of Chicago and Defending Champion Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia for the lead in the world's pocket billiards championship tournament last night.

The leaders have won five matches and lost one each in the $10,000 round-robin tourney. Greenleaf and Mosconi were idle yesterday.

Rudolph downed Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 17, in 18 innings in the final match last night. The Cleveland veteran ran 30 in the first inning and led throughout, showing a high run of 41 in the 11th. Lauri's high was 12 in the seventh.

Crane beat Harold Baker of Los Angeles, 125 to 2, in 15 innings, aided by a high run of 77 in the eighth and a third consecutive scratch by Baker which cost the latter a penalty of 16 points.

Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., missed a chance to join the leaders when he fell before Andrew Ponzi of New York, 125 to 85, in nine innings, for his second defeat against four victories.

Ponzi started off with a rush, running 22, and wound up with a run of 47 unfinished. Caras' best effort was a 36 in the fifth.

George Kelly, Philadelphia champion, scored his fourth victory against four losses in beating Don Tozer, Decatur, Ill., 125 to 101, in 36 innings, the tournament's longest match. Tozer clicked for 41 in the second inning, while Kelly had high runs of 25 and 17 unfinished.

Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., won his third victory, defeating Arthur Cranfield of Syracuse, N. Y., 125 to 67, in 11 innings.

The standings:

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game	Tot Pts	Tot Ings
Greenleaf	5	1	88	7	679	96
Mosconi	5	1	83	8	739	88
Crane	5	1	77	15	792	*108
Rudolph	5	1	44	10	698	97
Caras	4	2	53	14	630	76
Ponzi	4	2	79	4	690	75
Kelly	4	4	56	7	779	122
Lauri	2	4	57	21	641	127
Procita	3	5	42	11	768	132
Cranfield	2	6	73	17	739	188
Baker	1	7	46	30	474	155
Tozer	1	8	41	19	686	178

Wednesday's Results

Procita defeated Cranfield, 125 to 67, in 11 innings.
Crane defeated Baker, 125 to 2, in 15 innings.
Kelly defeated Tozer, 125 to 101, in 36 innings.
Ponzi defeated Caras, 125 to 85, in 9 innings.
Rudolph defeated Lauri, 125 to 17, in 18 innings.

Hawks Swamp Farm Club

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 30 (AP)—Chicago Blackhawks defeated their American Association farm club, the Kansas City Americans, 7-1 last night in an exhibition hockey game on the University of Illinois rink.

Pre-Season Form Indicates Bruins Set for Stanley Cup

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 30 (AP)—If pre-season training means anything, and the National Hockey League managers agree that it does, then the Boston Bruins apparently have an unbreakable grip on the Stanley Cup before the scuffle ever starts.

The world champions, who regained the prize trophy last spring by drubbing the Detroit Red Wings in four straight games in the final series, are winding up what Manager Art Ross calls "the most satisfactory preliminary work the Bruins have had in their 18 seasons."

With one possible exception, the Boston squad is made up of the same forces that enabled the Bruins to go 23 games without defeat while rolling to the league title last winter.

Reardon Absent

Terry Reardon, who endeared himself to Boston fans last season, is having passport trouble and none of the Bruins' management dares predict the outcome. While Terry marks time in Canada, his place in the third line is being taken by 19-year-old Frankie Mario, who is the only newcomer who has been able to squeeze onto the squad Ross describes modestly as "the greatest in history."

The Kraut line, center Milt Schmidt and wingers Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, have been looking great in practice, and, for that matter, so has the high-scoring second line, which includes center Bill Cowley, high pointmaker and Hart Trophy winner a year ago, and Roy Conacher and little Eddie Wiseman.

Now that Cooney Weiland has moved here to run Hershey's American League club, Ross has returned to active coaching and has engrossed himself in the only problem open to him—organization of a third line. As it now stands, it has Mario, Herb Cain and Pat McReavy, but Art Jackson has been trying determinedly to break into it.

Brimsek In Goal

The same stout defense will protect Goalie Frank Brimsek, who is a lot of protection by himself. Capt. Dit Clapper, who reported at 205, five pounds less than his usual playing weight, again is paired with Des Smith and Jack Crawford continues to come out with Flash Hollett.

If Reardon is unable to get across the border in time, Jack Shewchuk may be carried as a spare defenseman. This would permit Ross to move Hollett, the super utility man, up front if a need arose.

The Bruins will break camp Nov. 4 and go to Boston for several days' practice before opening their N. H. L. season at Toronto Nov. 8. Exhibition games with amateur teams at Boston and Ottawa also are carded for the interim.

Bruins Beat Bears

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 30 (AP)—The world champion Boston Bruins hockey team unleashed an overtime attack to defeat the American League Hershey Bears 6 to 3 last night in an exhibition game.

Hamill scored twice for the Bears in the opening period, but Wiseman and Conacher counted for the National Leaguers in the second to tie it up. Bauer put Boston in the lead in the third, and McReavy came back for the Bears to send the match into overtime. Hollett, Jackson and Cowley scored in the extra period.

Home Teams Win First Games In American Loop

By the Associated Press

Mr. and Mrs. Hockey Fan:

It's been a long wait since last March and you may have found it tiresome listening to the Dodger rooters, golf addicts, tennis enthusiasts and, more lately, football experts, but that's all over now. Loosen up and prepare to give out with a good substantial cheer—the hockey season is here at last.

Of course the hockey season doesn't start off with a rush like baseball, for instance, but it spluttered and kicked over last night when the American League stepped on the the starter at New Haven and Cleveland.

Following the best traditions of hockey, both home teams were victorious, with the champion Cleveland Barons defeating the Pittsburgh Hornets, 6-4, and the New Haven Eagles beating the Providence Reds, 4-3.

The season gains momentum with two more games tonight as New Haven plays at Providence and Indianapolis opens at Washington. The latter club is a new addition this year bringing the league to a 10-club circuit.

Cleveland wasted no time scrambling back to the top of the western division against Pittsburgh, a position it held practically all last year. The Barons ran up a three-goal lead on Harvey Teno, Pittsburgh goalie, before 12 minutes of the game had elapsed. Herb Foster, newly acquired left wing, Joffre Desilets, and Norm Locking each tallying. Pittsburgh came back late in the period and scored twice, but was never able to catch the flying Barons. After a scoreless period the Barons and Hornets replayed the opening session, Cleveland clicking for three more goals and Pittsburgh picking up a pair.

An unusual tally in the third period at New Haven broke a 3-3 tie and gave the Eagles the victory.

Providence defenseman Scotty Bowman accidentally batted the deciding tally into his own nets while trying to clear a passover in front of the cage. Eagle Coach Earl Robinson received credit for the counter, giving him two for the night. His first goal put New Haven into a tie half way through the last period.

New York Teams Tie

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 27 (AP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton's New York Americans, sporting Fred Thurrier, leading point-maker from the American League, battled their hockey league inter-city rivals, the New York Rangers, to a 1-1 overtime exhibition draw last night.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,0
Previous day's sales	552,2
1941 volume to date	117,903,0
1940 volume to date	166,293,4

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—An assortment of favorites plodded to higher ground in today's stock market while many leaders struggled unsuccessfully for recovery.

The list was spotty at the start. There was a brief buying flurry in steels and rails but this soon played out. Dealings slowed and irregularly lower prices were the rule near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Announcement of the reopening of the captive coal mines plus more good earnings statements and the lack of any especially depressing war bulletins seemed to encourage selective bidding, brokers said. The labor picture, however, was far from clear and visions of bigger and broader taxes served to restrain the speculative urge.

Better share performers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, J. I. Case and U. S. Rubber.

Both classes of American Tobacco common edged into new low ground for the year, but eventually stiffened. Backward at times were General Electric, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak and Woolworth.

Bell Aircraft, Cessna Aircraft, Brewster Aero and Lake Shore were forward leaners in the curb. Mead Johnson slipped along with American Gas and Glen Alden Coal.

Gains and losses, mostly fractional, were approximately in even balance in today's bond market.

The conflict of trends was emphasized by action of rail loans. A fair number were higher but the group also posted several minus marks in the late trading.

In the foreign division mild buying in Argentine 4s pushed the price up about a point and some provincial loans of this country were also ahead. Most other prices were steady.

U. S. Governments ranged from unchanged to a little lower in the unlisted market but on the big board the 2⅞ of '60-55, not recently traded, made a smart advance.

A little lower among corporates were Third Ave. adjustments, Wabash first 5s, Commercial Mackay incomes and Southern Railway 4s. Unchanged to a bit ahead were Nickel Plate 4½s, Erie first 4s, American Telephone 3s of '56 and Baltimore & Ohio convertibles.

Freight Carloadings Off 1 P. C. in Week; 9.1 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 913,605 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 25.

This was a decrease of 9,279 cars, or 1.0 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 75,948 cars, or 9.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 84,247 cars, or 10.2 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Decr from Last Week	Decr from A Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	405,584	1,866	†48,120
Less-than-carlot mdse.	159,828	†543	†3,100
Coal	165,220	2,393	†28,790
Grain & grain products	35,083	2,481	5,338
Livestock	20,378	2,427	2,131
Forest products	45,917	400	†2,313
Ore	66,455	353	57
Coke	13,140	†98	†1,151

†Increase.

Steel Shipments High in September

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry shipped 199,200 tons of fabricated steel products during September, the second highest shipping month this year, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported. In the best month, June, shipments totaled 200,509 tons.

The September total compared with 142,834 tons in September, 1940, and brought the 1941 shipments to 1,654,904 tons compared with 1,059,824 in the like 1940 period.

September contracts totaled 153,168 tons compared with 225,494 in September, 1940, bringing the orders booked in the first nine months of 1941 to 1,816,989 tons compared with 1,162,133 in the like 1940 period.

The present shipping rate has reduced the tonnage contracted for and available for fabrication within the next four months to 678,546.

London Market Shows Firm Tone

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The stock market showed a firm tone at the close today.

Some sections of the list showed a tendency to rise near the finish. Indian bonds continued to move ahead and Mexican issues were well supported. Japanese obligations were quiet.

Among industrials textile and tobacco shares were firm. Home rails maintained gains registered earlier in the day.

Beneficial Loan Issue Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eastman, Dillon & Co. announces that the issue of $10,000,000 Beneficial Industrial Loan Corporation 2¾ per cent debentures has been sold, subscriptions substantially exceeding the total amount of the offering.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	52	51¾	52	+ ¾
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 29
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	*10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	23	23	23	Oct 29
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¾
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	37½	37½	37¾	− ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5	2⅝	Alaska Juneau	28	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	15	⅜	¼	⅜	− ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 27
25⅝	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	150	150	− ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
9	5¼	Allied Stores	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
87	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	1	87	87	87	Oct 29
37	25⅝	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
21¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 27
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20	10	Amal L pf (¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57	57	57	Oct 27
19⅝	14⅞	Am Ag Ch (.90)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	52¾	51¾	52	+ ½
8⅞	5⅛	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 29
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 28
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	3	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	82¼	81½	81½	− ¾
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	8	27½	27¼	27¼	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	67	67	67	
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C (1.60)	3	19½	19½	19½	Oct 29
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 29
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105	105	105	Oct 22
8¾	6⅞	Am Col'type (.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 29
9⅞	4⅞	Am Comm Al	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 27
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	18	17⅜	18	Oct 29
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 29
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	6	⅝	½	½	Oct 16
24⅝	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	− ⅛
28⅝	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	6	26¼	25½	25½	Oct 29
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 29
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 29
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	45⅛	44¼	44¼	−1
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 28
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Oct 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ½
50	43	Am In Ill pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	11	11¼	11	11	− ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	1	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	−1⅜
13¾	10⅛	Am M & F (.74g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
22⅝	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	10	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	3	30½	30¼	30½	
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	2	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅜
7¼	5⅛	Am Rad & S .45g	48	5⅛	5	5⅛	− ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am R Mill (1.05g)	14	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 29
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	5	38	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	153½	153½	153½	Oct 29
54	36½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	35½	35½	35½	−1
28½	19	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	10	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 29
13½	9	Am Stove (1.20g)	3	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ¾
22½	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	96½	95½	96½	+1½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 28
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	151⅝	151¼	151¼	− ½
73½	56	Am Tobacco (5)	21	56½	55½	56½	+ ½
74½	57½	Am Tob B (5)	39	57¾	57¼	57⅝	− ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	149	148½	149	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	9	24¾	24½	24¾	− ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf (5)	2	116	115⅞	116	+ ¼
7¼	3¼	Am Water Wks	19	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Oct 28
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	6½	6¼	6¼	Oct 28
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	74	74	74	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 29
56¾	46½	Am Zpr pf (3¾k)	2	47	47	47	+1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	28	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	29	29	29	
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	54	4⅛	4	4	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf 1½g	3	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅝	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	4	29⅛	29	29	− ½
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 29
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf (6)	2	84	84	84	
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf (14k)	1	96	96	96	−1½
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 28
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	*10	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	7	64⅛	62½	62½	Oct 29
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	45	26¼	25¼	26⅛	+1
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43¼	43	43	Oct 29
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	− ¾
26¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	16	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
50½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	50½	50½	50½	Oct 29
72⅞	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	68½	67	68½	+ ½
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 28
3⅛	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Oct 29
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	13	14½	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Oct 29
6½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6	6	6	Oct 29
13½	7	Barber As (½e)	11	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	17¼	17	17	− ⅛
31⅜	25	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	− ½
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	Oct 28
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116½	116½	116½	Oct 29
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	*5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	10	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	
20⅛	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	11	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	25	63½	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅝
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120⅝	121	Oct 26
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	6	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅝
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	Oct 29
18⅝	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 29
24¾	12⅝	Boeing Airplane	17	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	4	28⅛	27¾	27¾	− ¾
23⅝	17⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	12	20½	20¼	20½	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	12	20	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
39⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 29
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	2	4	4	4	Oct 25
12⅝	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 29
25⅝	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (2¼g)	1	27	27	27	− ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	+ ½
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−1
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 29
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅛
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	17	17	17	Oct 17
12⅝	8½	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 29
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8⅛	4½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	3	22½	22⅛	22½	Oct 29
35⅝	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	− ¼
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	1	19	19	19	Oct 29
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 29
9⅝	7⅝	Burr Add (.70g)	*10	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 27
6⅝	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	3	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3	3	3	− ⅛
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	6	10¼	10	10¼	Oct 29
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	22	22	22	Oct 29
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	1	11	11	11	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	− ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
3⅝	2½	Capital Ad A	2	2½	2½	2½	− ¼
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	− ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	3	3	
87¾	48	Case(JI) Co (3e)	2	79	79	79	+1
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	41	41	41	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	22⅝	22¼	22¼	− ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
22⅝	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 29
14⅝	4⅞	Cent Violetta (1g)	4	13¾	13¼	13½	Oct 29
4	2⅞	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅝	27	Cerro de Pas (4g)	2	30	30	30	
5⅝	2⅝	Cert-teed Prod	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¼g)	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 22
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 22
18	10	Checker Cab	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 28
44¼	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 29
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	− ⅛
10⅞	3⅝	Chi Great W pf	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (½e)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 29
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Oct 22
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39⅝	Oct 29
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
14¾	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 29
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 29
72½	53⅛	Chrysler (4½g)	23	55⅞	55	55½	− ½
10⅜	8⅝	City I & F (.90g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 29
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	8	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	24½	24½	24½	
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	38½	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	9	37½	37	37½	− ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¾
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 29
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½g)	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
30¼	17⅝	Collins & A 2¾g	2	18	18	18	Oct 25
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	17⅝	17	17	− ¼
21¾	14⅝	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ½
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	7	15¼	14⅝	15¼	
4⅞	1⅞	Col G&E (.10g)	35	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	53	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	57	55	55	−2
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	− ⅛
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	77	77	77	Oct 22
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	17	23	22⅞	22⅞	Oct 29
104	99⅝	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅜
37⅞	27⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+1½
110	102½	Com T cv pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	
11⅞	8⅝	Coml Solv (¼g)	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
¼	⅛	Com'th & South	55	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅛	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	57	57	57	
30⅛	22⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	39	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	
4	3	Conde Nast (¼g)	4	3	3	3	Oct 29
18⅝	14	Congoleum (1)	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
22½	19¼	Con Air new 2g	65	22⅜	21½	22¼	+ ⅝
15⅞	10¼	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	Oct 27
8⅛	5⅝	Cons Cop (⅛g)	4	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
23⅜	15⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	46	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ¾
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 29
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
3⅛	1¾	Cons Laundries	18	2	1⅞	2	Oct 28
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	49	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	
7⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	Oct 24
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf (4½)	2	104	104	104	+1¼
16½	12½	Container (1½g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	108½	107¼	108⅜	+1⅜
40½	31⅝	Con Can (1½g)	21	36	35	35¼	−1¼
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	9	8¾	8¾	− ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	44¾	44¼	44⅜	
4⅛	2¾	Cont Motors	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
26⅜	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	21	26⅛	25½	25½	− ½
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 29
18⅞	12⅝	Cop'weld S (.60g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
56⅜	52	Cop'weld pf (2½)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	Oct 28
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	12	49½	49	49	− ½
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc (½g)	3	4	4	4	Oct 28
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat (1.60)	4	16	15⅝	15⅝	
9	4⅞	Crosley (.30g)	5	6	5⅞	6	− ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S ⅛g	5	23½	23⅛	23⅝	Oct 24
45½	39⅝	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (1g)	6	13	12⅞	13	Oct 27
47½	34	Crucible Steel	19	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
98½	78	Crucible pf (5)	1	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	14	7⅛	6⅞	7	+1
73	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	73	73	73	+ ⅛
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	13	13	13	
25	17	Cuneo Pr (1½)	3	18	17⅝	17⅞	Oct 29
1⅞	⅝	Curtis Publish	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	21¼	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
10¼	7¼	Curtis-W (1g)	27	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2g)	3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	15	Cutler-H (1.10g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Oct 28
		D					
5¼	3	Davega Str (.30g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
18	14⅝	Davega S pf (1¼)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 25
11¼	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
28⅝	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	14	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	3	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	− ½
18⅜	13⅛	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 27
14	9	Del & Hudson	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
23⅜	19⅛	Detroit Ed 1.40g	32	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
29⅞	21½	Diam Match 1½g	3	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	Oct 28
41	34⅞	Dia Mat pf (1½)	1	39	39	39	Oct 29
10⅛	6⅝	Diam T M (¾g)	3	8¼	8	8¼	Oct 28
18⅛	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	7	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	78½	77¼	77½	Oct 27
10⅛	7	Dix-Vortex (½g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅛	17	Doehler D C (1g)	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
17	14½	Dome Mines (h2)	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5g)	3	75	75	75	− ¼
141¾	111½	Dow Chem (3)	*7	115⅝	115	115⅛	− ¾
23⅛	16	Dresser Mfg (1g)	4	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ¾
6⅝	4	Dunhill Int	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
10⅛	6⅞	Duplan C (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Oct 28
164¾	138	duPont de N5¼g	6	145½	145	145¼	Oct 29
126⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	126½	126⅛	126⅛	− ¾
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	8	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	4	3	3	3	Oct 29
145½	120¼	East Kodak (6)	3	135⅝	135⅛	135⅛	−1¼
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Oct 24
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	Oct 29
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
33⅞	25⅝	Elec A-L (2¼g)	4	27½	27½	27½	− ¼
17⅝	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¼	El Power & Lt	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
35	23½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	2	35	34⅛	35	− ¼
38	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	4	37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ¾
34⅝	28	El Stor Bat (2)	2	29½	29¼	29½	+1½
33	26½	El Paso N G 2.40	2	29	29	29	+ ¾
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 16
7	3	Eng Pub Service	23	3⅛	3	3	Oct 27
80⅛	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	9	78½	77½	78½	− ⅛
83½	70	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	81	81	81	Oct 28
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1¾	1¼	Erie RR cod	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Oct 27
1¾	1⅜	Erie 1 pf cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 18
1¾	1⅜	Erie 2 pf cod	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 22
10	6⅝	Erie RR wi	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Erie RR ct wi	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
40½	32	Erie RR pf A wi	10	40	39½	40	+ ½
3⅝	2	Eureka V Clean	3	2	2	2	Oct 28
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
30¾	23¼	Ex-Cell-O (1.95g)	9	23¾	23	23¾	
⅝	⅜	Exchange Buffet	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
		F					
45½	34	Fairb M (2g)	1	38	38	38	− ½
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
13⅞	8⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 21
26¾	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 29
14⅞	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Oct 29
4⅛	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	4	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ¾
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
27½	18⅞	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 29
97½	90	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	Oct 29
16	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	3	12⅞	12½	12½	Oct 29
45⅞	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	43½	43½	43½	
18½	15¼	Firestone (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	− ⅛
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	2	37	37	37	
16⅛	12¼	Flintkote (¾g)	10	12⅛	11⅞	12	− ⅛
33⅞	22½	Florence St 1½g	3	22	21⅛	21¼	−1½
25⅛	21⅞	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	Oct 23
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
32½	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	2	31	30½	30½	Oct 29
20⅛	13	Foster Wheeler	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
8½	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	2	35	35	35	− ⅛
23¼	20½	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ¾
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	1¼	Gair (Robert)	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	2	11	11	11	Oct 27
5¼	3⅛	Gar Wood Ind	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8	6	Gar Wood pf (½)	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 27
12½	10⅛	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 4
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	8	51	51	51	Oct 9
5⅞	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
104	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Oct 2
55⅝	46⅜	Gen Am Tr 1½g	49	48	48	48	− ¼
7¾	5⅛	Gen Bak (.45g)	2	5⅝	5½	5½	− ¼
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	4	4	4	Oct 24
6½	3¼	Gen Cable	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
16⅝	10⅜	Gen Cable A	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
97	73½	Gen Cable pf 7k	2	83½	83	83½	Oct 29
22	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	2	20¾	20⅛	20¾	Oct 29
35⅛	27⅝	Gen Elec (1.40g)	106	27¾	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
42⅜	33⅛	Gen Foods (2)	5	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Oct 22
1⅜	¾	Gen G & E A	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
91	78⅝	Gen Mills (4)	1	84¾	84⅛	84¾	Oct 29
48⅛	36⅞	Gen Mot (2¾g)	90	38⅛	38	38⅛	− ⅛
127¼	123⅜	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	Oct 29
4⅜	3	Gen Outd Adver	1	3	3	3	
48	39⅞	Gen Out Ad A 8k	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 24
7⅛	5⅜	Gen P Ink (.60)	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Gen Pub Serv	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16⅛	11½	Gen Ry Sig (½g)	4	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	− ¾
⅜	⅛	Gen Real & Util	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
23¾	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 24
29⅛	17⅛	Gen Refrct (.80g)	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
11½	9½	Gen Shoe (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 20
24	17⅝	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20½	
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¾g)	1	13	13	13	− ⅛
22	18	Gen Time (1½g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 29
14⅛	10	Gen T&R (1g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Gillette Saf .15g	*23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
49	34½	Gillette S pf (5)	2	49	48⅞	48⅞	Oct 29
9⅝	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
74⅝	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Oct 29
17⅞	12⅝	Glidden Co (1g)	2	15⅛	15	15	
46	40½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	45	45	45	Oct 28
2¼	⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1	1	1	Oct 29
2⅝	1⅛	Goebel Br (.20a)	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21⅜	11⅞	Goodrich (¾g)	9	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
74⅝	58⅝	Goodrich pf (5)	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	Oct 29
20⅝	16	Goodyear (1a)	2	18	18	18	
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	3	86¼	86¼	86¼	−1
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3	3	3	− ¼
1⅛	⅝	Graham-Page	28	¾	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	4	Granby M (.60g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 28
13⅝	9⅝	Grand Un w ct	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Grand Un x ct	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 22
12⅝	8	Granite C S (¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¾
38⅝	28¼	Grant(WT) (1.40)	1	33	32½	32½	+ ¼
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1⅜e)	3	17½	17	17	
28⅞	22	Gt Nor pf (2g)	4	24¾	24	24¼	+ ⅛
28	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
38⅞	29⅝	Green (H) (2a)	3	34	34	34	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Greyhound (1)	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅝	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	Grum Air (½g)	1	14	14	14	
3¼	1¼	Guantan Sugar	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Gulf Mob & Oh	1	3	3	3	
21⅜	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
		H					
32	28	Hack Wat (1½)	1	29	29	29	Oct 27
16¾	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	12	12	12	
15	11	Hamil W (¾g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
25¼	16¼	Harb-Wa (1½g)	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
6⅜	4½	Hat Corp (.30e)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	4	2⅛	2	2	− ⅛
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	3	85	85	85	Oct 28
8⅝	6	Hecker P (.60)	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
96	62	Helme GW (5a)	1	62	62	62	Oct 28
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M (¾g)	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 25
80¼	66	Hercu P (1.80g)	1	70	70	70	
56⅞	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Oct 27
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	112	112	112	Oct 24
16½	14¼	Hinde & D (1g)	1	16	15½	15½	Oct 17
18⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 24
30⅝	20¼	Holland F (2)	4	20½	20½	20½	− ½
9½	6½	Hollander (¾g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	9	Holly Sugar ¾g	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
52⅜	40	Homestake (4½)	27	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅜
39	31	Hou Her A 2½	8	30	28	28	−3
13¾	8⅝	Hou-Her B (1g)	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	− ⅜
64	47	Household (4a)	1	47	47	47	Oct 27
111	100	Household pf (5)	3	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Oct 28
5	3½	Houston Oil	6	4⅛	4	4	
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	4	32	31½	32	
½	¼	Hudson & Man	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4	2¼	Hudson & M pf	1	4	4	4	Sep 17
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h1g)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅞	2⅜	Hudson Motor	4	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
¾	⅛	Hupp Motor	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
		I					
10¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
24	13	Ill Central pf	1	19	19	19	− ½
9½	5	Indian Refin	1	8	8	8	Oct 27
21¼	16½	Ind P&L (1.60)	6	16¼	16⅛	16¼	− ¼
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 1½g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ¼
111⅛	93¼	Inger-Rand 4½g	2	95	95	95	−2½
90½	68¾	Inland Steel (4)	6	72¾	72¼	72¾	+1
13⅛	9¼	Inspir Cop (¾g)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ¼
7⅜	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	7	7	7	7	Oct 24
27	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	− ¼
5⅜	3⅛	Intercon R (.40e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 14
11¼	7	Interlake I (½g)	16	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Int Agricultural	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
49	30⅛	Int Agr pr pf	15	45	43	45	+2
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	156	156	156	Oct 28
57	43⅛	Int Harv (1.60)	12	49⅝	49	49	− ¾
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	3	163	163	163	
2⅝	1⅛	Int Hydro El A	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10¼	6⅞	Int Mer Marine	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
4	3	Int Mining (.15g)	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	23⅞	Int Nick Can (2)	24	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	Oct 29
20	10⅞	Int Paper Co	18	17¼	17	17	− ¼
73⅞	57½	Int Paper pf (5)	15	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	− ¾
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
49	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	49	49	49	Oct 25
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	2	27½	27⅜	27½	
48⅝	25¼	Int Silver (2g)	5	49	47¾	47¾	−1
102¼	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	104	104	104	+1¾
3⅜	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
3⅜	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
14	7	Interst Dept .70g	3	11½	11½	11½	
8⅞	7	Intertype (.40g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
33⅝	27¼	Island Cr (1½g)	1	30	30	30	
		J—K					
14	8¼	Jarvis W B 1½g	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	36½	36¼	36½	Oct 29
108½	108½	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	2	108¾	108½	108¾	
71⅞	54½	Johns-Man 2¼g	3	57½	57	57	
27⅜	20¼	Jones&L Stl .60g	11	22⅝	21½	22	−1
67	59	Jones&LStlpfA5	1	61	61	61	+ ⅜
86⅝	70	Jones&LStlpfB5	3	74½	74	74½	−1
14	12⅞	Joy Mfg (1.20)	1	13	13	13	Oct 29
12⅝	7⅞	Kalam S&F .60g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Oct 29
6	3⅛	Kan City South	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
22¾	15⅝	Kan C S pf (1e)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 22
14⅝	12	Kaufmann (.80)	2	13½	13¼	13½	− ⅛
9	7	Kayser (J) (¾g)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 3k	2	14	14	14	Oct 21
8½	5⅛	Kelsey-HW B	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 29
39⅝	31	Kennecott (2g)	22	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	12	Keyst S&W ¾g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	1	29¾	29⅝	29¾	Oct 29
3⅜	1⅝	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 22
26¼	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 16
28⅝	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
27⅝	24	Kroger Groc (2)	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
		L					
14½	11¾	Lambert (1½)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13	7	Lane Bry (¾g)	1	11	11	11	
27¾	21⅞	Lee R&T (2½g)	2	23	22¾	23	− ⅛
26⅜	19¼	Lehigh P C (2g)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	Oct 29
2⅜	1⅛	Lehigh Val Coal	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	3	22⅛	22	22	− ⅛
14	11⅛	Lehn & F (1.05g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	21	Lerner Strs (2)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
45⅞	26	Lib-O-F G (1½g)	11	26	25⅞	26	− ⅛
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	11	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
39	32⅜	Life Savers 1.60a	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 27
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	80½	80½	80½	Oct 29
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	6	81½	80⅛	81⅛	+1
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	1	176¼	176¼	176¼	Oct 28
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20½	20⅛	20½	Oct 21
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	12	25⅝	25	25⅝	+2¼
37⅛	29	Link Belt (2)	3	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ¼
13⅜	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	12	12	12	− ⅛
16⅞	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	3	14	14	14	− ⅛
31¼	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	17	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	Loews Inc (2)	20	39¼	38⅛	39¼	+ ⅞
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	6	106	105⅝	105½	+ ½
45⅛	35	Lone Star C (3)	2	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19	13⅞	Loose-Wil (1a)	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	21	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
73⅞	60	Louis & N (5½g)	10	73½	71	73½	+3¼
22	17½	Lou G & EA (1½)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Oct 29
		M—N					
31⅛	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Oct 28
33⅝	23⅝	Mack Trcks (1g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	22¾	Macy RH Co (2g)	3	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Oct 24
31	23½	Magma Cop 1½g	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	5½	Mandel Br (¼g)	1	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 27
16¼	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	16	16	16	
1⅝	1¼	Maracaibo Oil	3	1	1	1	
5¼	3⅞	Marine M (.30g)	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17⅞	13½	Marshall F (.80)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	− ½
32¼	23	Martin GL (1½g)	14	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Martin-Parry	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 29
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
26	24¾	Master Elec 1.20g	4	25	24¾	25	Oct 29
31⅛	24½	Math Alk (1½)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
56⅞	45	May Dept Str (3)	2	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅛
2⅛	2	Maytag Co (.15e)	2	2	2	2	Oct 27
28	19¼	Maytag pf (3)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Oct 25
14¼	10⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
15⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
108¼	103⅝	McCrory pfww 5	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	− ⅛
25½	16⅞	McGraw El (2)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
9⅛	7¼	McGraw-H (.60)	2	8¼	7¾	7¾	Oct 28
37¾	31	McIntyre h2.22a	*1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅞	McKess & Rob	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
109¼	103⅞	McKes& R pf 5¼	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 29
8⅞	6	McLellan (.60g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	7	Mead Corp (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
71	65	Mead pfB ww5½	2	67	67	67	−1⅜
33⅞	27¼	Melville S (3)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 29
5⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	6	5	5	5	− ⅛
30⅝	14	Merch & Miners	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
37	27⅛	Mesta M (2½g)	4	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅛	Miami Cop (.45e)	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
17⅞	13	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	23	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	26¼	Midland S (1½g)	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
45⅛	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	
4⅛	2⅛	Minn-Moline	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Oct 20
79⅛	56	Minn-M pf (6½e)	1	70	70	70	Oct 24
15⅛	9¾	Mission C (.60g)	11	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	13	2	2	2	
17⅞	13¾	Mohawk C (1½g)	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
94	77	Monsanto (3g)	6	83½	82¾	83½	+ ⅛
39⅜	30¼	Montg Ward (2g)	25	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
43½	30⅛	Morrell (J) (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Oct 24
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (½g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅜	13⅜	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
24¼	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	6	23	22¾	23	+ ½
4⅝	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 28
13⅛	9⅛	Munsingw (½g)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
73½	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	4	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
51½	41⅛	Myers Bros (3a)	1	41½	41½	41½	Oct 10
5⅞	3¼	Nash-Kelvin ¼g	13	4⅛	4	4	
23⅝	16	Nat Acme (1g)	6	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
9	6⅛	Nat Auto pf (.60)	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
11	7¼	Nat Aviat (½g)	8	9	8⅞	9	
18⅛	15⅝	Nat Bisc (1.60)	10	17¼	17	17	− ⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	166⅞	165½	165½	Oct 27
19¼	10	Nat Bd & I (1)	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
96⅞	76⅛	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	14⅛	Nat Bd&S (.80a)	3	16¼	16	16	Oct 24
9⅝	5¾	Nat Can	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
11	8¾	Nat Cyl (.80g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅜	13⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	24	15⅛	15¼	15¼	− ¼
8	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
10⅛	7⅝	Nat D Str pf (.80)	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	17	Nat Dist (2)	22	24	23⅞	23⅞	Oct 27
20⅛	13	Nat Enam (1½g)	1	17	17	17	− ⅛
8⅜	5⅛	Nat Gyps (.40e)	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 16
19⅜	14½	Nat Lead (½)	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
176	168⅛	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	175	175	175	− ⅛
24	16⅜	Nat M&S (1g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Sep 2
34⅛	26	Nat Oil (1.45g)	2	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
7⅜	3⅛	Nat Pow & Lt	48	3⅝	3⅜	3½	Oct 28
68½	48¾	Nat Steel (3)	15	50	49	50	− ⅛
7⅜	4⅛	Nat Supply	8	6½	6⅛	6¼	+1
68	41	N S 5½ pf (5½k)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	− ⅛
13⅜	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	2	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
5	3	Nat Tea	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
11⅞	8	Natomas Co (1)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	8	Nehi Corp (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 29
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	Oct 29
31⅝	22½	Newmont (1½g)	2	26	25½	26	Oct 25
11⅞	5⅝	Newport I (¼g)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+1
27⅛	20⅞	Newpt NS (1.40g)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
116	106⅞	Newp N S pf (5)	3	110½	110½	110½	
45	31½	NY Air Br (2g)	4	33	32½	32½	Oct 24
15⅛	10⅜	NY Central RR	82	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅜	NY Chi & St L	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
47¼	25	NY Chi&StL pf	10	42½	41½	42½	+1¼
24¼	13¼	NYC Omnibus 2	6	13	12¼	12¼	−1
8	4¼	NY Dock	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	8	NY Dock pf	5	18	17	18	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	NY NH & H	59	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ¼
1⅜	⅛	NY NH & H pf	18	1	1	1	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
35	24½	NY Shipbldg (1g)	4	30	30	30	Oct 29
32¾	23	Noblit-Spk 2¼g	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
215	188	Norf&West (10a)	4	196	196	196	Oct 29
17⅝	12⅛	No Am Av (¾g)	27	13½	13	13¼	Oct 29
17⅛	11¾	No Am Co (1.26f)	46	11⅞	11½	11⅞	− ⅛
58⅛	50⅛	No Am 6 pf (3)	3	54	54	54	
57⅛	50⅞	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Oct 28
8¼	5¾	Northern Pacific	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	
113½	110	Nor St Pow pf 5	3	112½	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
14	7½	Northwest Airl	4	13¼	13	13	Oct 21
2¾	1½	Norwalk T & R	5	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
13¾	10¼	Norwich Ph .70g	3	10½	10¼	10¼	Oct 29
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (½g)	*3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
23⅞	13¾	Oliver Farm (1g)	3	20	19⅞	20	
10	3⅝	Omnibus	8	3⅞	3½	3½	− ⅛
6⅛	3	Oppenheim (.40g)	1	5	5	5	Oct 8
17⅞	14½	Otis Elev (1g)	16	15	14⅞	14⅞	− ¼
10⅛	6½	Otis Steel	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	1	53	53	53	−2
26¼	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
50⅝	38⅝	Owens-Ill G (2g)	5	44	44	44	− ⅛
		P—Q					
12⅝	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
11¼	9⅛	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Oct 27
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	13	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	2	34	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
19⅝	11	Pac Mills	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 29
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.60g)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	Pac West Oil	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Packard Motor	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
18⅛	10	Pan-Am Airway	6	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	− ¼
10½	7¼	Pan-Am Pet ¼e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 21
1⅞	½	Panhandle P&R	1	1½	1½	1½	
37⅛	27	Paraffine (1½)	1	28	28	28	
106	98	Paraffine pf (4)	20	103	102	102	Oct 28
15⅛	10	Param Pic (.65g)	74	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
113½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	110	110	110	+2½
14¾	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¾
17	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	18	18	18	+1⅛
2	1⅛	Park UCM (.10g)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅝	25⅛	Parke D (1.60g)	9	28	27⅞	27⅞	− ¾
20⅝	16	Parker Rust (1a)	1	17	17	17	Oct 28
1	⅜	Parmelee Trans	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 27
14⅝	7⅜	Pathe Film (.30e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Patino M (1.65g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
54⅛	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	1	51	51	51	− ⅛
89⅛	74⅜	Penney (JC) (3)	6	83½	82½	82½	
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Coal & C	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
52⅜	34½	Penn-D pfA2½k	2	47½	47⅛	47½	Oct 24
17⅛	12	Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 22
25⅝	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	21	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	Oct 24
25	21	Peoples D (1.20g)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
54	36¾	People GL&C 5g	4	48½	48½	48½	Oct 28
2⅝	1⅛	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	
30¼	21⅜	Pepsi-Cola 1½g	95	25	24⅛	25	Sep 18
11⅞	6⅝	Pere Marquette	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27⅞	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Oct 24
7⅝	5⅛	Petrol Cp (.20a)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 29
7¾	6	Pfeiffer (1)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
35⅞	25⅝	Phelps D (1g)	21	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	− ¾
47	40⅝	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	− ¼
12½	8½	Philco (¾g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Oct 29
89¾	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	5	83	82⅝	82⅝	+ ½
110½	105	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	110	110	110	Oct 21
9	4¼	Phillips-Jones	1	7	7	7	Oct 29
46	35⅝	Phillips Pet (2)	15	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	− ⅜
7	2	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2	2	2	Oct 25
23⅛	15	Pillsbury (1)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
15	9¼	Pitt & West Va	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7⅞	4⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 29
46⅛	30	Pittsburgh C pf	2	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	− ⅛
15	9⅛	Pitt C & I (¼e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¾	Pitt Forg (¾g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
9⅝	6	Pitt S & B (.45g)	5	5	4⅞	5	
1⅜	⅛	Pitt Steel	1	6	6	6	
17	14¼	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	Oct 29
21	16	Plym Oil (1.20)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Oct 28
8⅝	5½	Pond Crk (1½g)	1	18	18	18	Oct 25
13⅞	4⅛	Poor & Co B	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
13½	8	Postal Tel pf	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Pressed Stl Car	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
40⅜	30	Press Stl 1pf ½k	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 25
61½	50½	PressStl 2pf 2½g	1	30	30	30	Oct 9
29⅛	16⅛	Proct & G (2a)	5	57⅞	57¼	57¼	− ½
137	113	Pub Svc NJ 1.65g	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
123⅛	102	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	114	113½	113½	−1
110	92	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	−1¼
117⅛	114⅝	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	− ¾
29⅛	22½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Oct 16
10⅞	7	Pullman (1a)	6	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
104⅛	94	Pure Oil (¼e)	28	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
95⅛	83¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	104	104	104	
12½	9⅞	Pure O 5% pf (5)	2	94	94	94	
12⅜	8¼	Purify Bak (¾g)	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
		Quaker Oil .55g	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
		R					
4⅞	3⅜	Radio Corp (.20g)	35	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
62½	48⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	2	55¾	53¾	55¾	
3⅝	2⅛	Radio-Keith-Or	9	2½	2⅜	2½	− ¾
55⅛	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	48	48	48	Oct 25
21¼	17⅛	Raybest-M 1½g	1	18	18	18	Oct 29
18⅛	11	Rayonier (¾g)	2	13	13	13	Oct 29
29⅝	23¼	Rayonier pf (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	4	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
27⅜	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26	26	26	− ½
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
2⅛	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Reliable Strs (½)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	9⅛	Reliance (.45g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 25
10⅛	7½	Reming R (.80a)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
67⅛	57⅛	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
2	¾	Reo Motors ct	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	16⅝	Repub Stl (1½g)	20	18	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 29
97	80⅞	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Oct 29
11	7⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Oct 24
15⅝	10	ReynoldsM (.30e)	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	6	Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 29
34⅝	27	Rey Tob B (2)	18	27⅞	27	27⅞	− ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	Richfield O (½e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9½	6	Ritter D (½g)	2	7	7	7	Oct 17
5⅝	4	Roan Ant (.14g)	2	4	4	4	
20⅛	14⅝	Ruberoid (½g)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
14⅝	9⅝	Rustless (.45g)	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Rutland RR pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 24
		S					
47	35	Safeway Str (3)	3	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
39⅛	28⅜	St Joseph Ld 1¼g	5	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
⅛	⅛	St L-Sn Fran pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
23	12⅞	Savage Arms ¾g	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
17⅞	8⅛	Schenley (½g)	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
94⅛	79	Schenley pf (5½)	1	90	90	90	− ⅛
39⅛	33¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	38⅛	38	38	Oct 27
⅛	⅛	Seaboard Air L	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 25
17	12⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
3¾	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 21
78⅝	67	Sears Roeb'k (3a)	11	69	68⅝	69	
10⅞	7	Servel Inc (1)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	10⅛	Sharon Stl (¾g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 29
5⅝	3⅝	Sharp & D (.20g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 29
78	51½	Sharp & D pf 3½	3	57	56⅞	57	Oct 21
6⅞	4⅛	Shattuck (.40)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Shell Un O (.40g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5	3⅜	Silver King .30g	1	4	4	4	Oct 29
21⅜	16	Simmons (1g)	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Simms Petrol	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 29
28½	22	Simonds Stl 1.90g	1	26	26	26	
35⅛	18⅝	Skelly Oil (1½g)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
25⅝	14⅜	Smith (AO) (1½e)	2	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
15	9	Smith & Cor 1½g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
17⅞	13⅞	Snider Pack (1)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	Socony-V (½g)	52	10¼	9⅞	10	
2⅛	1⅛	So A G&P (.20g)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 29
21	13	So P Rico S (.80g)	1	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	So Greyh L (1½)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Oct [illegible]
28⅞	22⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	1	23⅛	23	23	
13⅛	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝	8	Southern Pacific	39	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	11⅝	Southern Ry	32	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
32½	19⅝	Southern Ry pf	29	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅞
37½	23¼	So Ry M&O (4)	1	37¼	36⅛	37¼	+2¼
2	1	Sparks Withing	1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	3	Spear & Co	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	Oct 22
22	17⅝	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	21	21	21	Oct 22
39⅝	29	Sperry Corp (1g)	3	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
28⅛	27½	Spicer Mfg (3g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
6⅞	5	Spiegel (.60g)	62	5¼	4⅞	5	− ⅛
40⅛	31¼	Square D (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ½
6⅝	5	Stand B (.40a)	27	5⅛	5	5	
113⅛	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111½	111½	111½	Oct 29
1⅛	⅝	Stand Gas & El	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 29
21⅛	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	7	14¾	14⅛	14¾	Oct 29
22⅞	12⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Stand O Cal (1a)	28	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	25¼	Stand O Ind (1a)	13	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ¼
45⅝	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	42	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	+ ¼
48⅛	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	4	41¾	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
40	33	Starrett (3½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 24
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	7	62⅝	62¼	62¾	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Stewart-W (¾g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Stone & W (½e)	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	16	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
60⅛	50	Sun Oil (1a)	1	51	51	51	+ ⅛
9	5	Sunshine M (1)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
21	15	Superheater (1)	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Superior O (.10e)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
18⅛	11½	Superior Steel	3	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Sutherland (1.20)	3	19	19	19	− ⅛
5⅛	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Swift&Co (1.20a)	1	23	22¾	22¾	Oct 29
24½	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	4	23	22⅞	23	Oct 23
7⅛	4⅝	Syming-G (1g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Syming ww (1g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	32	5⅝	5½	5½	Oct 1
		T					Sep 29
5⅝	3⅜	Talcott (.40g)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 28
3⅜	2¼	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 29
9⅜	7⅛	Tenn Corp (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	10	10	10	
44⅜	34⅛	Texas Corp (2)	28	44¼	43¾	43¾	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Texas G P (.10g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	31⅝	Texas Gulf S (2)	12	34¼	34	34	− ¼
7⅜	5¼	Tex PC&O (.40)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
6⅞	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Thatcher Mfg	1	8	8	8	Oct 28
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	*2	44½	43	44½	+2⅜
4⅞	2½	The Fair	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 29
5⅛	4	Thermoid (.20g)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Third Ave Ry	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 28
6	3⅛	Thompson (JR)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 28
34	25⅜	Thompson (1¾g)	4	27	26⅜	26⅜	−1⅜
1½	½	Thompson-Star	1	½	½	½	
18	10⅝	Thompson-S pf	1	11	11	11	
11¼	9⅝	Tide Wat A (.60a)	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 20
99⅞	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97½	97½	97½	− ⅛
35⅜	27⅛	Tim-Det A (3g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
51⅛	38½	Timken R (2g)	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	− ¼
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Trans & West A	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅞	Trans & Wil ¾g	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	6	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅛g	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
11⅛	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	
9⅞	5	Twenty C-Fox	16	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
22⅞	16½	Twenty C F pf	3	22½	22	22½	+ ¾
1⅜	¾	Twin City Rap T	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 28
9⅜	6⅝	Twin C'ch (.70e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
		U					
37⅞	30	Underwood 2½g	4	34¼	33¾	34	Oct 28
12⅜	9⅛	Union B&P (¾g)	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
79⅛	60	Union Car (3g)	18	70	69¼	69⅞	− ⅛
16	12⅞	Union O C (1)	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
85⅜	73⅛	Union Pac (6)	10	74¼	73⅜	73⅜	− ½
85¼	79	Union Pac pf (4)	4	79¾	79¾	79¾	
13½	11	Union Prem (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31	25	Union T C (2)	3	26⅛	26	26	Oct 22
17⅛	9⅛	United Air Lines	52	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
44⅝	24⅝	Unit Airc (2g)	9	37½	37½	37½	− ¾
14⅞	11¼	United Bis (¾g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
52	40⅞	United Carb (3)	2	46½	45⅛	45⅛	Oct 29
21⅛	16⅛	Unit-C F (1.20)	2	19	19	19	Oct 29
1½	½	United Corp	34	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1
30⅜	18⅛	Unit Corp pf	36	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅞	United Drug	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ½
3⅝	1⅜	United Dy'wood	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	United Elec Coal	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 24
42	33⅜	United E & F (2)	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅛
75	60	United Fruit (4)	7	71⅛	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	United Gas (.10)	56	⅝	⅝	⅝	
117	105	United G pf (5)	2	107½	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 28
14⅛	8½	Unit M&M (¾g)	38	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+1
4⅝	2⅝	United Paperbd	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
2½	1⅛	US & For Sec	3	3¼	3	3	
13½	8⅛	US Freight (¾g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 29
69½	48½	US Gypsum (2)	5	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	Oct 24
9¼	4	US Hoffman M	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
33⅛	20	US Indust A (1a)	4	29⅞	29½	29½	− ⅛
4⅝	3	US Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	US Leather A	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 28
105	54½	US Lea ppf 10¼k	2	103	103	103	Oct 16
31⅞	26½	US Pipe & F (2)	3	27⅝	27	27	− ⅜
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	2	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	Oct 29
26	18⅜	US Plywood 1.20	1	25	25	25	Oct 29
2½	1⅛	US Real & Imp	3	1	1	1	
28⅛	17¼	US Rubber (½g)	5	24	23⅞	23⅞	
103½	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	1	96½	96⅛	96½	Oct 28
65⅛	54	US Smelt (4g)	1	54	54	54	
76⅛	69⅝	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	72	72	72	
70⅜	49⅜	US Steel (3g)	36	53¾	53	53⅝	+ ⅞
130	115½	US Steel pf (7)	*3	118½	118¼	118¼	− ¼
33⅜	22⅜	US Tob (1.28)	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	Oct 29
1⅜	1	United Stockyd	3	1	1	1	
1½	⅛	United Stores A	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
62	44⅞	Unit St pf (7½e)	2	57	57	57	− ⅛
16⅛	12	Univ-Cycl (.90g)	2	13	13	13	Oct 28
64	48	Univ Leaf T (4)	1	52	52	52	Oct 28
		V—W					
⅜	⅛	Vadsco Sales	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15	11⅛	Van Nor M T ¾g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅜
28	20⅝	VanRaalte (1½g)	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
34⅛	20⅝	Vanadium (¾g)	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	− ½
45	39⅛	Vick Chem (2a)	3	42¾	42⅛	42½	Oct 28
27¼	20	Vic Ch W (.95)	4	24⅛	24	24	
2¼	1½	Va-Caro Chem	1	1½	1½	1½	
28⅞	19⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf	4	25⅜	24½	24½	−1¼
42	35	Virginia Ry (2½)	7	35	35	35	Oct 28
33⅜	31¼	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32	32	32	− ⅛
9	8	Waldorf Sys (1)	10	8⅛	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
105⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅜
36	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	12	33½	33	33½	+1⅛
15⅛	12⅞	Walker pf (h1)	6	14½	14⅜	14½	
6⅛	3⅜	Walworth Co	7	4	3⅞	4	− ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Ward Baking A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
26½	13⅛	Ward Baking B	1	¾	¾	¾	
5⅝	2⅝	Ward Baking pf	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
1⅛	½	Warner Bros Pic	34	5	4⅞	5	− ⅛
38	25	Warren Bros	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 29
24	18⅛	Warren Fdy (2)	1	33½	33¼	33½	Oct 29
16½	14	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
20¼	12¾	Waukesha M (1a)	3	14	13¼	14	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Wayne Pump 2g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
25⅛	16⅝	Webster Eisen	2	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
74⅜	65⅛	Wess O&S (2¼g)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
20⅞	15½	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70½	70½	70½	Oct 27
107	104½	W Va P&P 1.80g	1	19	19	19	Oct 29
29⅝	23½	W Va P&P pf (6)	2	105½	105½	105½	Oct 23
4⅝	2¾	West Auto (2)	3	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	− ⅛
9	5⅜	West Maryland	3	3	2⅞	3	Oct 29
1⅛	⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 20
31⅜	18½	West Pacific pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅛	17¾	West Union (1g)	11	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
105	71	West A Br (1⅜g)	6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
34⅝	27⅝	West E&M (3g)	232	74⅞	72⅞	74⅞	+1⅞
36⅝	27¼	Weston El I (2g)	5	28	28	28	Oct 28
138½	28⅜	Westvaco (1.40)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Oct 27
30⅝	21¼	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
76	64	Wheel Stl (¾g)	19	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¼
15⅞	10¼	Wheel pr pf (5)	2	69	69	69	Oct 14
17⅞	12½	White Dent .80g	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 27
8¼	4	White Mot (¾g)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
5⅜	3¼	White R'ck (.10g)	3	4½	4½	4½	Oct 29
54⅛	41	White Sew Ma	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 29
26⅛	20½	White Sew M pf	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 19
2⅞	1⅝	White pr pf (2)	1	22	22	22	Oct 24
2⅝	1½	Wilcox Oil	4	2¼	2	2	
5¼	3⅝	Willys-Overland	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	4⅜	Willys-Over pf	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	Oct 29
77	65⅝	Wilson & Co	3	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Wils'n $6 pf 10½k	2	70½	70½	70½	Oct 29
34⅜	26½	Woodward (¾g)	3	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
25⅜	16⅝	Woolworth (2g)	18	30⅜	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
75⅝	53⅝	Worth P & M	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
73⅛	52⅛	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	56	56	56	+ ⅛
70	62⅛	WPM pr pf 4½	2	54	54	54	Oct 23
		Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	66	66	66	
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅞	Yale & T (.60)	4	18⅛	17⅞	18	− ⅛
17⅞	11½	Yel T & C (¾g)	34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¾
12½	8⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Oct 24
42⅝	30½	Young S&T (3g)	9	35⅝	34¾	35⅝	+ ½
95	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	87	87	87	Sep 24
18⅝	12⅛	Youngs S D 1½g	9	12⅝	12¼	12¼	− ⅜
15⅞	8⅝	Zenith Rad 1g	3	9	9	9	
3⅛	1⅝	Zonite Products	13	3	3	3	

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

United Effort to Cut Non-Military Expenditures Under Way

Business and Industry

Wave of Strikes Seen Due To Issues of Labor Politics

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Issues of labor politics rather than of wages or working conditions seem to be at stake in most of the current wave of strikes. This wave, of which the present captive mine strike may or may not prove to be the crest, is fast reaching the tallest proportions since the defense program started, exceeding those which earlier in the year were chiefly aimed at better wages or working conditions.

These struggles for further power are taking two major forms—jurisdictional disputes and struggles for the closed shop, both aggravated by the top-to-bottom rift between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Struggle for Control

Jurisdictional contests are even behind many strikes, the ostensible sole purpose of which is better wages or working conditions. In industries where both sides are struggling for control either to pull a strike to win concessions in order to improve its prestige with the workmen in the industry. An example was the recent strike of the (A. F. of L.) International Seafarers' Union on the Atlantic coast and the strike threat by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, also A. F. of L., just before the (C. I. O.) National Maritime Union's agreement with the ship operators came up for reconsideration in October.

The unions in American shipping are a tangle of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. affiliation, and of course each side would like to get the exclusive bargaining privileges for the entire industry. Other examples have occurred in the aircraft industry, where both parties are racing to pile up membership and each wants to make a good showing.

The C. I. O., for instance was responsible for the North American strike, while the A. F. of L. recently wrung heavy wage concessions out of Consolidated, maker of the famous PBY ship that found the Bismarck, and of the B-24, one of our two four-engine bombers and the biggest ship in the world to have the new Davis air-foil wing.

Still another typical example of a jurisdictional strike was that of the Detroit street-carmen's A. F. of L. union. A C. I. O. union was eating into its membership, so the A. F. of L. union struck for an exclusive bargaining privilege which would shut out the C. I. O. organizers.

Jurisdictional Strikes

Although in many industries stabilization agreements have been struck between the two unions, considerable raiding goes on, often causing trouble. The two electrical workers' unions in New York City, for instance, have buried the hatchet for the duration. On the other hand intermittent raiding goes on in the teamster trade, which adds another to John Lewis' enemies, Dan Tobin. Lewis' brother, A. D. Lewis generally gets the CIO assignments for raiding jobs. Among these was a teamsters' strike in Brooklyn a year or two ago, the recent unpleasantness in Minneapolis, and the building trades raid which came to public attention in connection with the Currier Lumber case. Here A. D. Lewis had formed a raiding union which, as Sidney Hillman pointed out, had made an armed camp of some parts of Detroit. In Minneapolis, a local of the AFL Teamsters' Union broke away from the parent union and A. D. Lewis went out and folded it into the CIO camp.

A further source of jurisdictional conflict results from the closed shop and NLRB rulings. Up to this Spring NLRB had developed the "globular" policy of ruling that a single union might become the exclusive bargaining agent for all the plants of a company even though the men in some of the plants didn't want it. Just after this was upheld by the Supreme Court this Spring, however, the NLRB changed its mind, with its generally new complexion due to the change of membership on the Board.

In June Ford signed a closed shop with the CIO—UAW, but under the new NLRB rulings certain AFL men are trying to break that arrangement, and particularly to get back the dollar a month which Ford has been deducting from everybody's pay envelope regardless, to turn over to the CIO union.

Closed Shop Big Issue

At present, however, the closed shop is an even hotter issue than jurisdictional disputes. Last Spring the President supported John Lewis in the coal strike sufficiently so that Joe Ozanic's raiding AFL Progressive Miners' Union was pushed out of the picture and Lewis became all-powerful in the commercial coal-mining industry.

This fall, however, the National Defense Mediation Board seems to have changed its mind about the closed shop. After a long series of decisions favoring it, including North American Aviation and the Kearney shipyard, it apparently reversed itself in the Todd shipyard case and definitely refused to recommend it in the captive mine discussion, to John Lewis' indignation.

One explanation of the vigor with which union leaders plug their jurisdictional disputes and strive for the closed shop is the money. The closed shop gives them a virtually assured income of very large size. Ford, for instance, collects $125,000 a month or round $15,000,000 a year for them, and its $1.00 is about the smallest dues check-off in vogue; often they run up to $3.00 or $4.00 a month.

With 10,000,000 members of organized labor today the take must run something round $250,000,000 from dues alone. Fines, initiation fees, and special assessments for war chests must run as much again, so that the income of union organizations must run around $500,000,000 a year, putting it definitely into the real of big business.

Some unions, like the Typographical and the railroad brotherhoods, render excellent accounting of these funds, but others don't return any accounting at all. The United Mine Workers' financial statements are carefull audited but only John Lewis sees the audit and controls the outgo.

In some senses the present captive mine strike may be viewed as a bid by John Lewis to come back as president of the C. I. O., from which he resigned after Mr. Willkie's defeat. If he can bring home the bacon this time, and bring much closer the acquisition of a closed shop in the steel industry, with the heavy financial gains to the C. I. O. which would thereby be made available for its work in aircraft, shipping, public utilities, chemicals, etc., he would almost certainly be able to take back the presidency from Philip Murray. If on the other hand he loses, and in doing so brings down legislation on the head of union organizers, he will probably be sheared of most of his power at the coming C. I. O. convention in Detroit on Nov. 17.

While the public generally seems to think the law needed is one to ban defense industry strikes, Congress might instead pass one less dangerous to industrial morale, such as a requirement that unions hold annual elections, with secret ballots, perhaps governmentally supervised as in Canada. Or they might be required to file audited annual financial statements with the National Labor Relations Board.

Ceiling Prices May Be Put On Goods Made Up of Copper

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said he was prepared if necessary to establish price ceilings on scores of consumer items such as radios and table utensils made largely of copper.

At the same time, as part of a compresentive program to stabilize prices of all products made of copper, brass, or other copper base alloys, Mr. Henderson said maximum prices would be set shortly on building hardware made with copper.

This will be followed, he said, by schedules on other building products made of copper as need arises.

In addition to radios and table utensils, Mr. Henderson said his office was watching prices of other durable goods requiring large amounts of copper, including stoves, cooking utensils, plated flatware, fire extinguishers, generators, motors, signal apparatus, transformers, and certain automobile and truck parts.

He warned manufacturers and distributors against building up inventories in anticipation of future orders. He said they might find themselves trapped with materials and products bought at high prices when the ceilings are issued.

Erie Road to Buy Railway Properties

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trustees of the Erie Railroad received Interstate Commerce Commission authority to purchase the properties of the Nypano Railroad Company and the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railway Company, non-operating subsidiaries.

The Commission-approved reorganization plan for the Erie contemplated the acquisition of the Nypano and Mahoning Valley, and the Commission said the transaction was a step in the final consolidation of the properties.

The railroad also announced it wished to buy roads now being operated under lease by the Erie and its trustees. They are the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh Railroad, Columbus & Erie Railroad Company, Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad, Jefferson Railroad, Moosic Mountain & Carbondale Railroad, New York, Lake Erie & Western Coal and Railroad, Tioga Railroad and the West Clarion Railroad Company.

Control over the eight subsidiaries is now exercised by stock ownership and many of their securities are pledged under the outstanding obligations of the Erie.

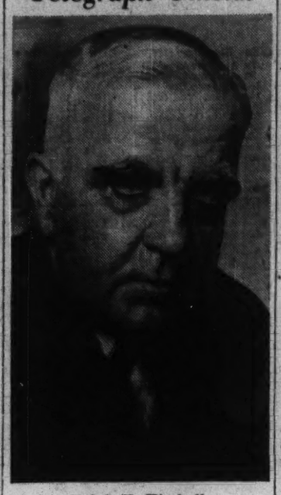
In connection with the transaction, the Commission authorized the Erie trustees to issue $18,000,000 of Ohio division first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, due Sept. 1, 1971, to be sold at 101.0959 per cent of par and accrued interest.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to redeem $8,000,000 of New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company extended 4¼ per cent prior-lien bonds, due March 1, 1950; $2,816,000 of Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1962; $6,700,000 of Erie Railroad-Cleveland & Mahoning Valley collateral trust 1939, 4 per cent certificates, and $541,000 of Rayen Terminals Company first mortgage serial 4 per cent bonds.

Int'l Silver Pays $4 Dividend

MERIDEN, Conn. (AP)—Directors of the International Silver Company have declared a $4 dividend on the common stock, payable December 1 to stockholders of record November 18. Two $1 dividends previously have been paid this year.

Telegraph Official



Ralph H. Kimball

Elected a Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company in charge of labor matters. Francis R. Stark was also named as Vice-President and General Solicitor. Both men have been with the company for a long time, Mr. Stark since 1899 and Mr. Kimball since 1922.

NAM Says Use Of Power Now Near Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers, reporting on a survey of electric power demand for the defense program, said that "in a few areas there will be shortages," and warned that in others the margin of safety would be narrow.

It said that in some parts of the Southeast power rationing might become general.

The survey, the association said, led to six conclusions:

"1—For the country as a whole the power supply, as augmented by new power construction scheduled for completion in the years 1941 through 1943, should prove sufficient for probable demands upon it. Admittedly power use is likely to come much closer to power capacity than has been the case in more nearly normal years.

New Installations

"2—In a few areas there will be shortages and in others the margin of safety will not be wide. These situations are being corrected in many cases by new installations. The southeastern section of the country presents a serious power deficiency because of two factors—a greater demand than anticipated and a drought which reduced water supplies. There are others of lesser proportions.

"3—The St. Lawrence seaway project does not provide a practical solution to the power problem because it will require men, money and materials more urgently needed elsewhere.

"4—The factors of obsolescence and inadequate excess capacity of factory owned power plants are likely to bring increasing dependence of industry on power purchased from central stations as industrial activity advances. Utilities should make due allowance in estimating future power demands.

"5—There is need for a moderate amount of interconnection of transmission lines to close some gaps in high voltage transmission systems.

"6—There are two potential limiting factors from outside the utility industry which could have an important bearing on future power supplies: (A) Limited facilities for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment. (B) Limited facilities for the transportation of fuel."

The Association predicted vastly increased need for electric current but warned against too-rapid expansion as likely to create excess capacity which would become burdensome in the post-war period.

The power shortage in the southeast, the NAM reported, was chiefly in the area dominated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Federally-subsidized development discouraged private firms from adding new generator capacity, the report said, with the result that when drought struck the area and reduced the amount of water to run TVA's generating plants there were insufficient steam-operated "stand-by" plants available.

Northwest Area Tight

Private power plants, however, the Association said, "have come to the rescue of the TVA in the southeast" by pooling power.

"Moreover, rationing of power to non-essential industries began June 16," the Association said. "Recent reports indicate that such rationing may become nore general in the near future in the TVA territory and elsewhere in the southeast."

"In the northwest is another area of concentration of the aluminum industry in the Bonneville power region, where a temporarily tight power situation is known to exist," the report said.

"Here again the construction of government power projects made it extremely difficult for the private utilities in adjoining territories to spend money for future power needs."

Reports of power shortage in up-state New York, the report said, were accepted readily by advocates of the St. Lawrence seaway. They have "based their arguments on an over-estimate of power needs and a gross over-statement of probable power markets in the future," the Association said.

New Federal Economy Drive Inaugurated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Economy is again today raising its timid head above the ramparts of mounting defense appropriations and for the first time it appears that Congress and the financial agencies of the Administration are going to make a serious and united effort to cut non-military expenditures.

Billions for defense but at least a few pennies for economy is the objective of the new 14-man joint committee to investigate non-essential Federal spending headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia.

The most encouraging feature of this development is that the committee is at last bringing together ranking members of the appropriating and taxing committees of both House and Senate and that on this committee will also sit the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, influential chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has been elected vice-chairman of the new committee.

More Details Requested

The first action of the committee was to request the budget bureau to provide "more detailed information" to implement its recent report to the House Ways and Means Committee on how non-defense expenditures can be reduced up to $2,000,000,000 and Senator Byrd's committee will begin work as soon as this further report is received.

Indications today are that this new drive at economy will receive the active support of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, who has announced that he will submit concrete suggestions for savings on his own. Mr. Morgenthau is taking the position that such economies are needed in behalf of the Treasury's defense financing program and would encourage the market for defense bonds.

In a statement on the urgency of radical economy outside of military appropriations, Senator Byrd contended that the financial security of the United States is as vital as its defense security.

"Our Government has undertaken financial obligations of the most colossal magnitude," Senator Byrd said. "Not only must many billions be spent for our own defense, but many more billions have been authorized for Great Britain and other nations resisting aggression.

"When the first World War began, the Federal Government had a public debt of one billion dollars. The Federal public debt today is nearly 52 billions, and is rapidly increasing. Already we have authorized and appropriated for national defense public funds twice as large as the total cost of the first World War. Much of this is so far unspent, but it is a commitment on the Treasury.

"This is just a beginning, and no accurate estimate can be made of the ultimate financial cost to America. Including the second lend-lease appropriation, our appropriations and authorizations for national defense so far exceed 60 billion dollars.

No Consequential Economy

"In the face of these huge defense expenditures, there has been no consequential economy in non-defense spending. The taxes imposed now upon the American people are the heaviest in our history, yet we will raise by taxation only about 50 cents for every dollar expended in the current fiscal year, and only about 35 cents of every dollar estimated to be expended in the next fiscal year, unless the present taxes are heavily increased.

"To put it another way, in this fiscal year, after paying the expenses for normal purposes (non-defense spending plus the peacetime cost of the Army and Navy), only about $6,000,000,000 remain to be applied to the colossal expenditures for national defense and aid to other nations. The balance must be financed by public borrowing.

"The congressional committee to reduce non-essential spending offers a practical approach to the problem.

"It includes the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget, bringing together the administrative branch and the legislative branch of the Goverment. The Secretary of the Treasury has assured me of his hearty sympathy and full support of all practical measures for economy.

"I well know the great task of reducing to the minimum non-essential spending can only be accomplished by the co-operative effort between the Administration and Congress, supported by public opinion made tax conscious by the realization of heavy taxes now and greater taxes yet to come.

"In this day when all Americans must sacrifice, it is patriotic for every American citizen to urge that every single non-essential expenditure be eliminated during the period of the emergency and at the same time to co-operate in the fullest measure with every effort on the part of the Congress to bring this about."

Export Freight Cars Unloaded

WASHINGTON—Cars of export freight, other than grain or coal, unloaded at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports in September this year totaled 56,249, the largest number unloaded in any one month since the compilation of these statistics began in November, 1939, according to reports just compiled by the Manager of Port Traffic and made public by the Association of American Railroads.

Electrical Manufacturers Present 1941 Award



Dwight G. Phelps, Vice-President of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., receiving the James H. McGraw Award manufacturers' medal from Horace P. Liversidge (left), President of the Philadelphia Electric Co., at the luncheon of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. In the center is Earl O. Shreve, retiring President of the NEMA, and, at right, James H. McGraw, founder of the McGraw Awards. Mr. Phelps was given the 1941 award in recognition of his "distinguished contribution to the manufacturing branch of the electrical industry in the surveying of wage experience within the industry to establish a sound basis for company policy and for minimum wage control under the Walsh-Healy Law."

Prentis Says Paying of U. S. Debt Unlikely

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30 (AP)—H. W. Prentis, Jr., chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufactuers, last night declared, "It is unlikely that the enormous debt we are now piling up for armament will ever be paid."

In an address prepared for an Iowa manufacturers' defense clinic here, he said the United States "to all intents and purposes is now at war" and added:

"The year 1942 or 1943, I venture to predict—barring some miracle—will see American soldiers and sailors again fighting overseas. Mere defense against physical invasion certainly would not require an army of 4,000,000 men that is now being planned for, or the ultimate expenditure of $120,000,000,000 for military purposes—one third of our total national wealth!"

The Federal debt, he predicted, "will rise in all probability to $150,000,000,000" and will be made "bearable to the masses, who have the votes, by permitting prices and wages to go up eventually 400 or 500 per cent."

Meanwhile, John Gall, association attorney, issued a statement saying the drive "for the closed shop and compulsory union membership, with the belief that the Government favors such action, is at the root of most defense strikes."

"What is needed is promulgation of a firm, clear statement of defense labor policy by the only person who can give it, the President of the United States," he said. "Let him announce that no Government agency will undertake to compel any man to join or pay dues to any organization as the price of working and much of the present trouble will disappear."

Westinghouse Elec. Issue Is Approved

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company approved the company's plan to issue $20,000,000 of unsecured debentures.

Chairman A. W. Robertson said that although the stockholders authorized an indebtedness of $50,000,000, the company did not plan to use the balance of the authorized indebtedness at this time.

Additional funds have been provided through sale of 534,426 additional shares of common stock. This new money, Mr. Robertson said, would be used to pay off $21,000,000 borrowed for working capital and the balance will be added to company's cash and used as needed. He explained that a backlog of orders of approximately $400,000,000 necessitated large amounts of cash to meet larger pay rolls and other expenditures.

Waste Paper Use Reduced in East

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, priorities director, has ordered a 10 per cent reduction in consumption of waste paper by eastern paperboard and roofing mills between October 25 and November 22.

The order, which Mr. Nelson said was necessary because current supplies of waste paper are inadequate to meet the needs of eastern mills, affects plants in the area east of a line from the Canadian border through and including Buffalo, N. Y., Pittsburgh, and Tallahassee, Fla.

Holders of Water Service Stock Approve Merger

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Federal Water Service Corporation approved merger of the corporation with the Utility Operators Company and the Federal Water & Gas Corporation.

C. T. Chenery, President of Water Service, said that votes in favor of the merger totaled 943,513 shares, a two-thirds vote of all stock, or 847,000 shares, being necessary for approval.

Railroad Earnings Rise 512 Per Cent First Nine Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class 1 railroads had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $358,582,763 in the first nine months this year, compared with $58,598,060 in the same period of 1940, a gain of 512 per cent, the Association of American Railroads reported.

In September they had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $59,300,735, compared with $30,732,608 in September, 1940.

Net railway operating income before interest and rentals amounted to $753,939,880 in the first nine months this year, compared with $444,493,892 in the same period of 1940.

Net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, totaled $104,070,310 in September compared with $74,715,435 in September, 1940.

Total operating revenues in the first nine months this year were $3,892,523,030, compared with $3,126,853,492 in the same period last year. Operating revenues in September totaled $448,978,900, compared with $382,714,515 in September, 1940.

The Association said 27 class 1 railroads failed to earn interest and rentals in the first nine months of 1941.

Zinc Industry Is Ordered to Stock Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM priorities division has ordered producers of metallic zinc to set aside during November an amount equal to 31 per cent of their August production.

From this reserve pool, the division will, if necessary, allocate supplies of zinc into defense production.

Producers also were ordered to set aside next month an amount of zinc oxide equivalent to 10 per cent of the August production.

Ceiling on All Prices, Wages Losing Favor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Sentiment in the House Banking Committee for universal price control legislation appeared today to be waning and members reported that if any wage controls were included they would be liberal.

After an all-day session behind closed doors, members said the committee made no definite decisions on any part of the legislation. Nevertheless, Chairman Henry Steagall (D), of Alabama, said he still was hopeful of completing committee action this week.

Informed legislators said that a bill by Representative Albert Gore (D), of Tennessee, which would freeze all prices, wages, rents, and profits at the levels in effect on the date of its enactment appeared to be losing ground in favor of the Administration's bill which would authorize price ceilings only on commodities whose prices get out of line with the rest of the price structure.

The Administration bill would provide no wage controls but it was learned that Mr. Steagall, in an effort to head off a number of more drastic proposals, offered an amendment which would prohibit wage increases when they would cause higher commodity prices.

This was opposed by Republican committeemen, some of whom contended that it would nullify the right of labor to bargain for better wages.

Representative Jesse Wolcott (R), of Michigan, senior minority member, said he believed the Republicans virtually agreed that there should be no interference with existing machinery for the regulation of either labor or farm prices.

Road's Net Nearly Tripled

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad reported September net income of $1,025,467, against $357,448 for the same 1940 month. This brought the nine months' net to $7,220,171, against $1,460,000.

Corporations' Third Quarter Net Up 38 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits of the first 240 companies to report for the third quarter of 1941 were 38 per cent greater than the same period a year ago, a compilation by the Associated Press disclosed.

Many companies, hit by heavier taxes, showed smaller earnings than a year ago, but the vast majority reported bigger profits, even after deducting huge taxes and substantial reserves for contingencies. Total earnings for the 240 companies were $383,906,000 compared with $278,471,000 in the third quarter of 1940.

Among the major industries, petroleum companies and the railroads showed startling gains. Profits of 16 oil producers and refiners amounted to $23,673,000 against $10,345,000 in the same period last year.

Nineteen railroads reported aggregate net income of $63,665,000 for the July-September period, nearly double the $33,918,000 earned in the same period of 1940.

Profits of 20 steel companies disclosed that the sharp upsweep in earnings in that industry was petering out. Net income for the group totaled $45,068,000 against $43,295,000 in the third quarter last year, a gain of only 4.1 per cent.

Only big industry to show a decline, according to reports so far received, was the building supply group where 12 companies earned $8,842,000 compared with $9,769,000 a year ago.

Third quarter earnings of other industries for which a sufficient number of companies have reported to afford comparisons were as follows:

	1941	1940	P. C. Incr
12 Food	$11,351,000	$10,345,000	9.7
13 Machinery	8,259,000	3,843,000	114.9
12 Auto Accessory	4,369,000	2,799,000	56.1
10 Chemical	30,441,000	25,538,000	19.2
10 Public Utility	13,007,000	12,446,000	4.5
8 Railroad Equip.	4,209,000	2,943,000	43.0
8 Metal Mining	5,922,000	3,928,000	50.8
7 Coal Mining	2,317,000	583,000	293.4
7 Finance	8,320,000	7,880,000	5.6
5 Elec. Equip.	17,173,000	16,492,000	4.1
80 Miscellaneous	137,290,000	94,191,000	45.7

While virtually every industry showed larger profits, it was noticeable that the gain was concentrated to a great extent in a few lines. Profits of the entire 240 companies rose $105,000,000 but $70,000,000 of this increase was accounted for by 19 railroads, 16 petroleum companies and General Motors, leaving a gain of only $35,000,000 shared by the remaining 204 corporations.

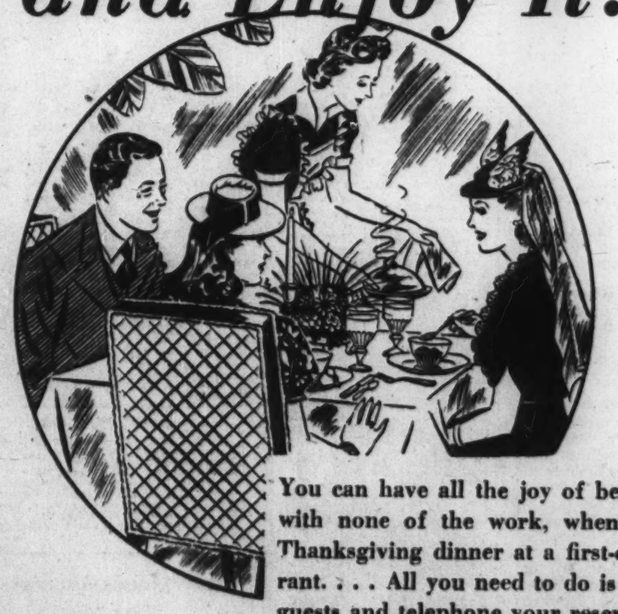
Canadian Steel Output Higher

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported production of steel ingots and castings in Canada totalled 200,559 tons in September compared with 202,746 the previous month and 164,515 the same month last year.

In the first nine months of 1941 the total was 1,749,056 compared with 1,464,548 the first nine months last year.

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Treasury Plans To Boost Social Security Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced today a program of steep increases in social security taxes would be ready for congressional consideration within the next two months.

He declined to give proposed new rates, but disclosed at a press conference that the size of the increases would be geared definitely "to mop up the extra money in people's pockets for which there will not be goods to buy."

In some authoritative circles it has been reported Mr. Morgenthau favors increasing the employee's old-age pension tax from 1 per cent to 5 per cent of his pay check. Mr. Morgenthau, however, said he was "not satisfied yet with the plans and not ready to give out figures."

Steep Increase

The steepness of the proposed increase was emphasized by Mr. Morgenthau when he related that he and Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt had agreed that the new tax rate should be based, not so much on the actual needs of the social security program, but upon the need of the Government to prevent inflation and also to finance the defense program.

In the current fiscal year, the Treasury expects a deficit of $12,583,000,000 on its budget of $24,581,000,000. One of the important sources of borrowing to meet this deficit is social security taxes.

Social security taxes go directly into the old-age reserve fund, but are immediately borrowed by the Treasury in substantially the same way the Treasury borrows from banks and other investors by the sale of securities. Some officials estimate that the Treasury could borrow as much as $5,000,000,000 a year from social security if the taxes are raised. At present, social security lends the Treasury about $1,000,000,000 a year.

To Immobilize Spending

Mr. Morgenthau explained that social security taxes were being considered in conjunction with regular taxes and borrowing. He put it this way:

"My first job is to finance the national defense program. We get as much as we can from regular taxes. Then we have to borrow the rest, and any move we can make that will help must be considered.

The Secretary also disclosed that his aides have prepared for him—but he declined to disclose it—an estimate of how much money the people will have to spend next year which the experts think ought to be immobilized either through taxes or borrowing in order to prevent use of this money to bid up prices and cause inflation. This figure, he said, may be the main guide in his finally choosing a new proposed social security tax rate.

Controversy Over Housing Gains Impetus

WASHINGTON (AP)—Controversy over the defense housing program exploded before an investigating committee and on the Senate floor, with one Government official accusing another of "criminal" delay while Senators disagreed as to whether Sidney Hillman should be blamed for his part in the so-called "Currier case."

Administrative dissension over the housing program was brought into the open by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, who testified that an effort to use "new and untried devices" for administering the program had produced a dozen agencies, "more or less competing with each other."

Mr. Straus decried "a delay that is criminal due to the interference by the Defense Housing Co-ordinator (Charles F. Palmer)" and predicted "the most desperate housing conditions in defense centers this winter, dangerous congestion—all of which could have been avoided, if there had been an early enough recognition of the real housing need and if the tested machinery of established housing agencies had been used to meet that need."

Shortly after Mr. Straus made these statements before the Senate committee investigating the defense program, Chairman Harry Truman (D), of Missouri, took the Senate floor to declare that if Mr. Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, "can't or won't protect the interests of the United States, I am in favor of replacing him with someone who can or will."

He made the assertion while reviewing the committee's investigation of the failure of the Federal Works Agency to award a Wayne, Mich., defense housing contract to the Currier Lumber Company of Detroit, the low bidder.

Senator Truman related that Mr. Hillman recommended against an award to the Currier company, employer of C. I. O. workmen, because he feared labor trouble from "irresponsible elements" of the American Federation of Labor.

"I can't condemn Mr. Hillman's position too strongly," Senator Truman said.

Senator James Mead (D), of New York, of the committee, however, contended that Mr. Hillman had "acted in good faith" and had "very logical reasons to support and substantiate his attitude."

The Currier company, Senator Mead said, had been in the past a "notorious wage-cutting organization" and had "fought all the unions."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	106.12	106.12	106.12
2 3s 55-51	112.29	112.29	112.29
1 2⅞s 60-55	112.13	112.13	112.13
1 2⅞s 60-55 reg	112.10	112.10	112.10
1 2¾s 65-60	112.19	112.19	112.19

New York City Bonds

34 3s 80	109¾	109¾	109¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	85	84⅞	85
16 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91½	90½	91½
10 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	79	79	79
2 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	65¼	65	65¼
24 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60⅞	60	60⅞
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	66	66	66
4 Am Int 5½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	109¾	109¾
1 Am T&T3¼s 61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
42 Am T&T 3s 56	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	106½	106½	106½
6 Ang C Nitra deb 67	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
5 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
11 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110½	110½	110½
5 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63½	63⅝
7 A C Line 5s 45	96	95¼	95½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	103	103	103
3 Atl Ref 3s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
69 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64	63	63⅞
68 B&O 95 st A	33½	32¾	33½
3 B&O 95 st C	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
21 B&O 2000 st D	33⅛	33	33
11 B&O 96 st F	33¼	33	33¼
168 B&O cv 60 st	34¼	33½	34¼
49 B&O 4s 48	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
12 B&OPLE&WV 4 51 st	49⅞	48¾	49¾
15 B&O S W 50 st	41¼	40½	41¼
4 B&O T C 4s 59	47	46½	47
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¼ 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Boston&Me 5s 67	75	75	75
93 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¼	38½	39
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	70	69⅝	69⅝
32 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93½	93½	93½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113¾	113¾	113¾
15 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37¼	37¼
14 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76	76	76
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	109	109	109
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	107½	107½	107½
5 Can Nat 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 Can Pac 4s perp	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	96½	97
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
4 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107¾	107⅝	107¾
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	50⅝	51
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16	16	16
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
22 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅝	16¼	16¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74½	74½	74½
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¼	29¼	29¼
16 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	38¼	39¼
7 Chi&Gt West 4s 88	66⅝	66½	66½
58 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅝	10¼	10½
49 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
13 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40½	40¼	40½
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
20 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39½	39½	39½
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	34	34	34
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16½	16½
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
1 Chi&ND cv 4¾s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	18⅝	18	18⅝
1 Chi NW 4s 87	24	24	24
12 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1½	1½	1½
7 CRI & P 4s 88	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
10 Cri & P 4s 88 reg	19¾	19¾	19¾
38 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12⅛	12¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	49¼	49¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 94	72	72	72
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	71	71	71
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	79	79	79
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85	84⅝	85
11 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
4 Clev NnTerm 4½s 77C	65⅝	65½	65½
49 Col & So 4½s 80	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	101½	101½	101½
113 Columbia G 5s 52 May	102⅛	101¼	102⅛
117 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¼	101¼	102¼
7 ComlMack inc 69ww	56	55½	56
42 Comwlth Ed cv3¼s 58	111	110¾	111
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
20 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	82⅝	82⅝
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
25 Del & Hud rfg s4 43	55½	55½	55½
44 D & R G 4s 36	15½	15	15⅛
2 D & R G West 5s 55	1½	1½	1½
9 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅛	14¾	14¾
11 Det Ed 3s 70	107	106⅞	107
2 Det T Dun 4½s 61	96	96	96
1 El Paso&SW5s65	60	60	60
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	30⅝	30½	30⅝
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
254 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞
20 Erie 1st 4s 96	97½	97	97½
15 Erie gen lien 4s 96	62¾	62	62¾
5 Erie cv 4s 53A	58¼	58¼	58¼
81 Erie 4s 95 wi	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
45 Erie & Jer 6s 55	102	101½	102
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
3 Francis-Sug 6s 56	69½	69½	69½
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	94¾	95
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
10 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	86	85	86
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 54	103½	102¾	103½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	96½	96	96
4 Gt Nor 4½s 73E	87	86⅞	87
13 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99¾	99½	99½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97	97	97
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41½	41½	41½
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
3 Ill Bell Tell 2¾s 81	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	40	39¾	39¾
1 Ill Cen rfg14s 55	41	41	41
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40¾	40½	40¾
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50	50	50
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¼	43⅞	44¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39¾	39¼	39¾
9 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
26 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
10 Itn Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16¼	16	16¼
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32	31½	32
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	45½	45⅛	45½
3 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 James F&Cles 4s 59	49½	49½	49½
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
9 K C South 5s 50	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
3 K C South 3s 50	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
15 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	83½	83½	83½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97	97
9 LS & MS 3½s 97 reg	86	85⅞	86
2 Lautaro Nit inc 75	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
15 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
16 Leh N Y 4s 45	65½	64½	65½
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75½	75½	75½
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46¼	46	46
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 t	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅛	32	32
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¾	29¾
3 Loews 3½s 46	103	103	103
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96¾	97
9 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96¾	97
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
3 Lou & N 4½s 2003	95	94¾	95
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89	89	89
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86	85¾	86
7 Louis & N 3½s 50A	103⅝	103½	103½
3 Lou & N Mob 4½s 45	109	109	109
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Market St Ry 7s 40	75	75	75
3 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	76	76	76
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Met W Side E Chi 4s 38	5	5	5
10 Mich Cen 3½s 52 reg	93	93	93
13 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	107	107
2 MSP & SS M gtd 5s 38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
13 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¼	25¼	25¼
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34⅝	34½	23⅝
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
20 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	28⅛	28	28
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28	27⅞	28
43 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2½	2¼	2½
3 Mon W Pa PS 4½s '60	109	109	109
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36⅛	36	36⅛
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
8 Nash Ch & St L 4s '78	65⅜	65½	65⅜
4 Natl Steel 3s '65	106⅛	106½	106⅛
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 N O Tex & M 5s '35 A	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 N O Tex & M 5s '56 C	42	42	42
5 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	41	41	41
20 NY & Greenwd L 5s '46	65	63	65
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	45	45	45
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49¼	49½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
10 NYC 3¾s '46	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
38 NYC cv 3½s '52	55⅜	54½	54½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81	81	81
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¼	62	62¼
15 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 NY Dock cv 5s 47	78	78	78
21 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62⅛	62	62
7 NYEris 3½s 65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	52¼	51½	52¼
20 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30½	30½	30½
4 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29½	29½	29½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 NY & O W rfg 4s 92 reg	5	5	5
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
26 NY S&W rfg 5s37	37	36	37
1 NYS&W Term 5s 43	93	93	93
18 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	108 11	108 29-32	
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62⅝	62¾
4 Nor Pac 5s2047 D	53	53	53
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¼	71¼	71¼
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7½	7½	7½
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
4 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	105	105	105
30 Para Pict cv 3¼s47	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
7 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	123¾	123½	123½
30 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅝	105	105⅛
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101	101	101
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94	93⅞	93⅞
61 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87½	87⅛	87½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71½	71½	71½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
4 Phila Co 4½s '61	107⅛	107	107
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6½	6¼	6½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27⅛	27½	27½
20 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅝	104½	104½
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
4 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
17 Readg 4½s 97 A	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70½	70½	70½
4 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Republic Stl 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	16	15⅞	15⅞
4 StLPub Svc 5s 59	81⅝	81½	81½
62 St L S F 5s 50 B	15⅛	15	15⅛
7 St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15½	15½
8 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	15¼	15¼	15¼
33 St LSF 4s 50 A	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
7 St LSW rfg 5s 90	18½	18⅜	18½
1 StPEGrTrk 4½s 47	3¼	3¼	3¼
19 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98¼	98	98¼
18 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅛	8	8
5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Sea AllFla 6s 35 A ct	4	4	4
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
33 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49	48⅝	49
38 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49	48¼	48⅞
17 So Pac 4½s 69	49	48½	49
13 So Pac rfg 4s 45	62⅝	62	62½
26 So Pac clt 4s 49	48¾	48	48¾
11 So Pac 3¾s 46	75¼	75	75¼
31 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50¾	50⅝	50¾
4 South Ry 6½s 56	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
7 South Rq cn 5s 94	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
8 South Rq gen 4s 56	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Spokane Int 4½s A 2013	36	36	36
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅝	108½	108⅝
4 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Tex Carp 3s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	102½	102½	102½
4 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	63½	63½	63½
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	63½	63½	63½
5 Tex&P-MP Ter 5½s 64	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¼	15⅛	15¼
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
18 Unit Drug 5s '53	92¼	92	92¼
1 US Steel 1.375s '44	101	101	101
1 US Steel 1.85s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 US Steel 2.10s '49	102	102	102
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	96½	96½	96½
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	102⅛	102	102⅛
7 Va Ir C&C 5s '49	67	67	67
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
19 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
57 Wabash 1st 5s '39	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝
93 Wabash 2d 5s '39	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛
2 Wabash Oma 3½s '41	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
37 Wabash 5s '76 B	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝
35 Wabash 4½s '78 C	21¾	21⅛	21¾
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
2 WarrenBros6s41	88	88	88
14 West Shore 4s 2361	45¼	44½	44¾
4 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
5 West VaP&P3s54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 WestnMd5½s77A	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90⅛	90½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
3 Westn Un 5s 51	89	88¾	89
19 Westn Un 5s 60	86	86	86
1 Westn Un 4½s 50	85½	85½	85½
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96½	96⅜	96½
2 WiscPubSvc3¼s71	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Young S&Tcv4s48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72	71	71⅝
10 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	71	71	71
1 Australia 4½s 56	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
23 Brazil 8s 41	23⅞	23⅝	23¾
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19⅝	19¼	19¼
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
14 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20	19⅞	19⅞
1 Brisbane 5s 58	66¼	66¼	66¼
8 Buen A 4¾s 76	57	57	57
5 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	58	58	58
1 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
3 Canada 3¼s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Canada 3s 68	95	95	95
29 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Canada 2½s 45	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Chile MtBk 6½s 57 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Chile 6s 60	15½	15½	15½
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	15½	15½	15½
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Chile 6s 61 asd	14	14	14
5 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13	13	13
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
20 Colomb 3s 70	32⅞	32¾	32⅞
1 Cuba 5½s 58	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
18 Denmark 6s 42	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
3 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	59	59	59
21 Ger Gov 5½s 65	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
7 Ger Govt 7s 49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Hung Munic 7s 46	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Japan 5½s 65	47½	47⅜	47½
27 Mendoza (Prov 4s 54	82	80½	82
2 Met Water 5½s 50	79	78⅞	79
10 Minas Ger 6½s 59	12½	12½	12½
7 Norway 4½s 56 wd	50½	50½	50
2 Norway 4s 63	44	44	44
6 Orient Dev 6s 53	38	37½	39
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	40½	40½	40½
7 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Sante Fe Prov 4s 64	65	64¾	65
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	24½	24½	24½
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	39	39	39
1 Tokyo City El 5s 52	21½	21½	21½
6 Yokohama 6s 61	39	38	38

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,476,000; previous day, 7,498,400; week ago, 6,092,150; year ago, 8,282,900; two years ago, 6,618,650; Jan. 1 to date, 1,737,875,375; year ago, 1,300,870,925; two years ago, 1,733,149,700.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Oct. 30

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	§
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2380	.2374	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4600	.4600	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2355	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2535	.2535	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8938	.8975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Wheeling Steel Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wheeling Steel Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the September quarter of $1,878,355, or $2.50 a common share, compared with $1,611,108, or $1.99 a share, in the like 1940 period. The Wheeling directors declared a dividend of $1.25 a common share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 21. This brings payments for the year to $2 a share.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	119.19	26.56	16.84
Net change	—.18	+.21	—.06
Previous close	119.37	26.35	16.90
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅝	9⅞
American Hardware Co	22¾	24¾
American Manufacturing	25½	27
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	....
Appleton Company	27½	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	107	112
Applied Arts Corp	3½	3⅞
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23½	25½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Auto Ordnance	10¾	12¼
Buasch & Lomb Optical Co	24¾	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62	67
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	....
Boston Wharf Company	14⅞	16⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	32	34½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	77	....
Campbell A S Co Inc	3½	4½
Central Railway Signal A	39½	....
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅛	16⅛
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26⅝	29½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	106	111
Draper Corporation	70½	75½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅛	18⅛
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17	19
Exol Co	11⅛	13½
Family Loan Society Inc	13¾	15¾
Family Loan Society pf A	24½	27½
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	11	12½
General Fire Extinguisher	15½	17½
General Machinery	27¼	30⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12¼	14¼
Goodall Worsted Company	15½	19½
Graton & Knight Co	7⅜	8⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	73½	77½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co	36¾	39¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	20
Harrington & Richardson	4¼	5⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7½	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11¾	13¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19½	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	26
Hooker Electro Chem	22	24
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	46¼	48¼
International Machine Tool	10¾	12¼
Keith George E Co	9½	11
Kendall Company	8	10
Kennedy's Inc pf	17	19
King-Seeley Corp	7¼	8¼
Landers Frary & Clark	21¼	23½
Lawrence Portland Cement	15	17¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	23¼	25½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Ludlow Mfg Associates	104	109
Marathon Paper Mills	34¼	36¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50¾	53¾
Merck & Co	32¼	34¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	21½	24½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	78	82½
Millers Falls Company	8½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¼	7¼
Nashawena Mills	14	16
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64	69
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9¾	12¾
Nashua Manfac Co 1st pf	50	54
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	12¼	14¼
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9⅛
National Shirt Shops	5	6
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40	43
Newmarket Manufac Co	39	43
Nicholson File Company	34¼	37¼
*Nonquitt Mills	26	29
Ohio Finance	15	16
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¼	41¼
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	101	106
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	57	61
Quisset Mill	40	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18	20
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	19½	21½
*Sagamore Manufacturing Co	42	45
Sanford Mills	24½	28½
Submarine Signal Co	29	32
Tampax Inc	3⅜	4½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	43	46
United Elastic Corp	8⅞	10⅛
U S Envelope Company	41	46
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	105½	110½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39¼	42
WJR Radio Station Detroit	27¼	30¼
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	25	....
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	92	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15	17
Warner & Swasey Co	19¼	21¼
West Point Manufacturing	33¾	36¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106½	110
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	93	97
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	93½	97½
Buffalo Niagara 6.4 pf	14⅞	16⅛
Can Illinois Public S $6 pf	77	81
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	60	64
Floria Power & Lt 7 pf	108	110
General Water G & E $3 pf	38½	41½
Interstate Natural Gas	20½	23½
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	106	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	100	104
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101½	104½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99	103
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	115
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¼	11¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	112	115
No States Power Del 6 pf	60	64
No States Power Del 7 pf	65	69
Ohio Power 4½ pf	114¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107	110
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114½	117½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	85½	89½
Pen Power & Light $7 pf	107¼	110½
Public Electric Lt pf	80	84
Public Service 2nd	11¼	12¾
Public Service 2dn5 pf	95¼	99¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104¾	107¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	95⅝	99½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	102¾	106
San Diego Gas & Electric	13	14⅝
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	97	97
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19	21
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	....
Tampa Electric Co	18½	20½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	101½	105½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101½	105½
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅛	16⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Electric-Electric	20	22
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	112½	..
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	140	..
Beverly Gas & Electric	51½	55½
Brockton Gas Light	4½	5½
Central aMine Power 6 pf	101	105
Central Maine Power 7 pf	111	115
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	104	108
Conn Light & Power	38	40½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	..
Eastern Utilities Asso	20⅛	22⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	2¼	3
Fall River Gas Works	18½	22½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39½	43½
Green Mountain Power pf	63½	67½
Hartford Electric Light	52¼	55¼
Haverhill Electric	37½	41½
Haverhill Gas Light	10	12
Holyoke Water Power	14¼	16¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	37	41
Lowell Electric Light	44¾	47¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77½	82½
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅛	15⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	26½	29
Narragansett Elec pf	56⅛	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	19	21½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	29	32
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	76¼	80¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	73¼	77¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	13	14½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	12	13½
Newport Electric	24½	26½
Providence Gas	7⅞	9
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	33⅝
Rockland Light & Power	6⅜	7
Springfield Gas Light	13	14¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	107	..
Western Mass Companies	21½	24

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Bank of New York (14)	323	330
Bankers Trust (2)	48	50
Brooklyn Trust (4)	67½	72½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	89	92
Chase National (1.40)	28¼	29¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	40¼	42¼
Commercial (8)	173	179
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12	13½
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	36	37
Empire Trust (3)	46½	49½
First National (100)	1370	1410
Guaranty Trust (12)	261	266
Irving Trust (.60)	10¾	11¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	36	38
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	25½	27
New York Trust (5)	89	92
Public (1½)	29½	31½
Title Guarantee & Trust	3¼	4¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	41½	43
Merchants National (12)	390	410
†New England Trust	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	64	69
National Shawmut (1)	22½	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	230	250
Second National (4)	137	147
†State Street Trust (8)	305	320
United States Trust (.80)	10¾	12¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	12¾	14¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	36¼	38¼
Continental Illinois (4)	83	86

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	125	129
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54¾	56¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
American Equitable (1)	20½	22
Amer. Insurance Nwk (½a)	13¼	14¾
Amer. Re-Ins (1.60a)	47¼	49½
American Reserve (1e)	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	51¾	53¾
Automobile (1a)	38	40
Baltimore American (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	643	663
Camden Fire (1)	20	22
Carolina (1.30a)	29¾	31¾
City of New York (1.30)	23	24½
Conn General Life (1)	24½	26¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	129½	134½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9¾	11¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¾	30¼
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	45¾
Georgia Home (1a)	25½	27½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	10	11½
Globe & Rutgers	12½	14¾
Great Amer. Insurance (1a)	27¼	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	87	90
Home Fire Sec	1	1⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30	32
Homestead (1)	17¾	19¼
Knickerbocker (½)	9⅝	10¾
Lincoln Fire	2⅛	3⅛
Maryland Casualty	3¼	4¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	59½	62½
National Fire (2)	63	65
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	19½	21
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	15¾	17¼
North River (1)	24¾	26¼
Northeast Insurance	5½	6½
Phoenix (2a)	87½	91½
Providence Washington (1a)	36	38
Republic Insur Texas (1.20)	27¼	28¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	24¼	25¾
Rhode Island Insurance	3½	4⅞
St Paul Fire (8a)	260	270
Springfield (4½a)	102½	123½
Standard Accident	51¾	54¾
Sun Life (15)	210	260
Travelers (16)	385	395
U. S. Fid & G (1)	24¾	26¼
U. S. Fire (2)	51½	53½
Westchester (1.20a)	36½	38½

aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.22	2.43
Amerex Hold	13.75	15.25
Am Business Shrs	2.64	2.89
Axe Houghton Fd	10.23	11.00
Boston Fund	13.21	14.20
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Broad St Inv	20.53	22.19
Bullock Fund	11.68	12.80
Can Inv Fund	2.55	3.20
Century Shrs Tr	25.50	27.42
Chain St Inv	16.31	....
Christiana Sec	2440.00	2640.00
Commodity Corp	10.27	11.23
Consol Inv Tr	26.75	29.25
Dividend Shrs	1.01	1.11
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	16.93	18.00
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.04	10.64
Equitable Inv Corp	23.65	25.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.50	19.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.79	15.92
Fund Investors Inc	14.97	16.41
Gen Capital	25.92	27.87
Gen Investors Tr	4.25	4.58
Incorp Investors Tr	13.57	14.59
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.19	1.32

†Keystone Custodian Funds

Bid		Asked	
B-1	31.42	S-1	22.85
B-2	25.04	S-2	12.37
B-3	16.33	S-3	9.00
B-4	8.13	S-4	3.28
K-1	15.68	K-2	14.61

	Bid	Asked
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.80	30.80
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	76.10	76.10
Maryland Fund	3.00	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	17.09	18.38
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	8.08	8.69
Mutual Invest	8.22	8.99
Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.10
New England Fund	10.31	11.12
Plymouth Fund Inc	.34	.39
Putnam Fund	11.78	12.60
Quarterly Income Shrs	3.90	4.80
Railway & Light Sec	6.25	7.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.98	3.30
Scudder S & C	77.37	78.93
Spencer Trask Fund	12.14	12.89
Stand Util Inc	.15	.17
State Street Invest	61.625	65.25
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	.48
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.67	.76
Wellington Fund	13.39	14.73
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.30	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.00	....
Diversified Tr C	3.10	....
Diversified Tr D	4.45	5.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.15	3.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.00	4.76
Nation Wide Sec	3.06	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.20	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.79	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.04	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.25	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.49	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.50	1.00
First Boston Corp	13.00	14.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	110½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	8	9½
Piper Aircraft	6¼	7¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8¼	9¾
Solar Aircraft	2¾	3½
Taylorcraft	1¾	2¾
Taylorcraft pf	7	8¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	103¼	106¼
California Wat Serv	4	1961	108¼	111¼
Community Wat Serv	5½	1946	83¾	86¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¼	..
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	99¼	..
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¾	102¾
New York Water Serv	5	1951	100⅝	103⅝
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	99¼	102¼
Scr Spr Br W Serv	5	1967	101	104
So Bay Cons	5	1950	72¼	74¾
Union Water Serv	5½	1951	103½	..
Western N. Y. Water	5	1951	100¼	..
West Virginia Water	4	1961	106¾	109¾

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am & For P $6 pf	30c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
do $7 pf	35c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Poor & Co A	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
United Gas $7 pf	$2.25	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 7
Extra				
Inland Steel	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Reduced				
Amer Tobacco	75c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
do B	75c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Year End				
Bigelow-Sanfd Carp	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Inter Silver	$4	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Mueller Brass	$1.50	..	Nov. 26	Nov. 12
Nashawena Mills	$1	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
New Jersey Zinc	$1.50	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 21
Nonquitt Mills	$1.25	..	Nov. 14	Oct. 28
Sagamore Mfg.	$1.50	..	Nov. 4	Oct. 28
Universal Con Oil	75c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Wheeling Steel	$1.25	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Regular				
Acme Steel	$1	Q	Dec. 12	Nov. 18
Allied Kid	25c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Big-Sanf Carp pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Briggs & Stratton	75c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Conn Pow	62½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Det Gasket Mfg pf	30c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Dom Br Co. Ltd	30c	Q	Nov. 25	Oct. 31
Ham Inst Co. 6 pf	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Hawaiian Pineapl.	25c	Q	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Horn&Hrdt NY pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Inland Steel	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Madison Sq Gard	25c	..	Nov. 28	Nov. 14
Midland Mut L Ins	$2.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Nat Gypsum pf	$1.12¼	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Ninteen Hun B	12½c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Pillsbury Flour M	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Poor & Co A	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Piper Aircr conv pf	15c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Prosperity Co pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Prov Loan & S (Det) 5½% pf C	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Reliance Stl $1.50 conv pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Stand C&S cum pf	40c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Tampa Elec	45c	..	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Tilo Roofing	20c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
U S Plywood pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 20	Nov. 15
Vogt Mfg	20c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Walker (Hiram)-Gooderham & W Ltd	$1	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Do pf	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Wesson Oil & Sn pf	$1	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	107	107	107
20	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	97	97	97
1000	Alliance Inv	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Allied Prod (1a)	19	19	19
250	Alum Co Am (3g)	111¾	111	111
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114½	114½	114½
300	Alum Goods (.60g)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
550	Alum Ltd (8a)	75	73⅞	74½
200	Am Cit P&LB	¼	¼	¼
1400	Am Cyan B (.60)	39	38⅝	39
2800	Am Exp Lines (1g)	26¼	24½	25¾
700	Am & Fgn P war	1-16	1-16	1-16
1000	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	22⅝	21⅞	22
175	Am Gas&El pf 3¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
100	Am Gen (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Am Lgt & T (1.20)	12½	12¼	12¼
100	Am Meter (2¼g)	27½	27½	27½
25	Am Pot & Ch (½g)	72	72	72
300	Am Republics (.10g)	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
1000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3½	3½	3½
100	Am Writing Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Anch Post F	2½	2½	2½
40	Appal El P pf (4½)	108	107¾	107¾
600	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1	1⅛
1600	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	8	7⅞	8
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Asso G & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Atl Cst Fish	3⅛	3	3
200	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	27	26½	27
1000	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Auburn Cen Mfg	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Automa Prodt	1½	1½	1½
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Ayrshire P Coll	6	6	6
200	Babcock & Wil (3⅛g)	27	27	27
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
700	Baldwin Loco war	4½	4½	4½
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Bech Aire	10⅛	10	10
600	Bell Aire	18	17⅞	18⅛
1300	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	¾	¾
200	Birds S Fdy (1g)	7½	7½	7½
400	Bliss (E W) (1g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Blue Ridge	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Blue Rid cv2pf (3d)	38	38	38
300	Blumenthal (8)	7	7	7
50	Borne Cerym (2g)	34	34	34
200	Bourjois (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	2½	2½	2½
200	Breeze Corp (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
50	Baill pf	59	59	59
50	Brown Co pf	22	22	22
300	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	16	15⅞	16
200	Burry Biscuit	¼	¼	¼
100	Calamba Sug (1.60)	12¼	12¼	12¼
300	Callite Tung (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Can Marconi (h.04g)	½	½	½
100	Carman B (¾g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Carnation (1a)	43½	43½	43½
400	Carrier Corp	5½	5½	5½
200	Cen Hud G&E (.74g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	86½	86½	86½
4800	Cessna Airc (1.95g)	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
50	Chi Flex Shaft (6)	54¾	54¾	54¾
1600	Cities Service	3¾	3⅝	3¾
10	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf (7)	96½	96½	96½
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cleve El Illum (2½)	38½	38	38½
500	Cleve Tract	6¼	6¼	6¼
140	Colum G&E pf (5)	40	38¼	38¼
500	Colum O&G	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2800	Somwlth&So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Comm Wat Svc	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Conn Tel&El	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	54½	54½	54½
20	Con G&E Bal pf	11	11	11
100	Cons Stl Corp	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
260	Cont G&E pr pf	92	92	92
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Cooper-Bess	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Coop-B pr pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
800	Copper Range (.30e)	7	7	7
1200	Cornuc G Min	12	12	12
100	Cor & Rey pf	84	84	84
900	Creole Pet	17½	17½	17½
1000	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Crown C Pet (.10e)	2	2	2
500	Crown Drug (.10g)	1	1	1
1000	Cuban Atl Sug (1⅛g)	12¼	12	12¼
100	Decca Records (.60a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Derby Oil	1¾	1⅜	1⅜
100	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Driver-Har (1.80g)	31	31	31
25	Duke Power (2¼g)	75	75	75
100	East Gas & F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
450	East G&F 6pf (2¼k)	36	35¾	35⅞
50	East G&F prpf (4½)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
200	Easy Wash MB (¾g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5600	El Bond & Sh	1½	1⅜	1½
10	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	64⅝	64	64⅝
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	59¼	59¼	59¼
200	Emerson Elec	6	6	6
175	Equity Corp $3pf	19	19	19
100	Esquire Inc	3	3	3
400	Fairchild En & Air	2⅝	2½	2½
400	Fansteel Met	7¾	7½	7½
50	Fire As Phil (2a)	72	72	72
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
300	Ford M Can A (h1)	12½	12½	12½
200	Gen Firepfg	12	12	12
200	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gen Share	¼	¼	¼
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	56½	56½	56½
200	Gilbert (A C)	6	6	6
100	Glen Ald Coal	12	12	12
200	Godchaux S pf	7½	7½	7½
100	Gorh Inc A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Gt Atl P nv (5½g)	99¼	99	99¼
50	Gt Nor Pap (2)	37	37	37
200	Gt NY Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Gulf Oil (1)	35⅝	35½	35⅝
100	Hammer Pap (¾g)	20	20	20
200	Hat Corp Am B	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Hecla Min (.70g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Hewitt Rub (1)	11½	11½	11½
100	Holling Gold (h.65a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Humbe Oil (1⅜g)	61	61	61
100	Hum-Ross F (.45g)	5½	5½	5½
300	Hyg Syl new (.93¾g)	19	19	19
100	Ill Iowa Pow	¾	¾	¾
500	Ill Iowa Pw div ct	2½	2½	2½
200	Ill IowaPw pf (2¾k)	30½	30½	30½
2700	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	7	6⅞	6⅞
200	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	79¼	79¼	79¼
200	Int Hyd-El pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Int Indust (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Int Pap Co war	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1400	Int Petrol (h1)	11½	11⅜	11⅜
200	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Inters Pw Del pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Lakey Fdy&M (.40g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Lehigh C&N (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Line Material (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Lipton pf (1½)	14	14	14
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1000	Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
75	Long Is L pf	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
150	Long Is L pf B	24¼	23½	23½
200	Loudon Pack	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Louis L & E (.30g)	4½	4⅛	4½
100	Lynch Corp (2)	20	20	20
400	McWill Dredg (¼g)	8	7⅞	8
30	Mead John (3a)	131¼	131	131
400	Mmph N Gas (.45g)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
250	Mercant Strs (1g)	21½	21½	21½
200	Merritt-C & S	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
25	Mer-C&Spf A (13k)	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Merritt-C&S war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Mich Bumper	¼	¼	¼
400	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Mid St P Avtc (.37g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Mid West Refin (.15g)	3	3	3
100	Minn Min&M (1.80g)	46½	46½	46½
100	Miss Riv P pf (6)	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
100	Mock J Voeh (⅝g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
600	Mt City Cop (.10g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat City Lines (1)	12½	12½	12½
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
400	Nat Cont (1¼g)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1300	Nat Fuel G (1)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
460	Nat P&L pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Nat Sty Car (h2)	25⅝	25	25
100	Nat Sug Ref	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Nat Trans (⅛g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Nat Tun & Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	N E P A 6% pf (4½k)	29½	29⅜	29⅜
200	N J Zinc (4g)	64	63½	64
500	N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	NY & HonRos (1¾g)	15½	15½	15½
400	NYC Omnibus war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	NY Merchand (.70a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	110	110	110
2300	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	64½	64½	64½
10	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	55½	55½	55½
400	Niag Sh Md B	3¼	3¼	3¼
40	Niag Sh Md A pf	92½	92¾	92½
100	Niles Bem-P	56¾	56¾	56¾
100	Nor Am L&P pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Nor Am L&P pf	104	103	103¾
20	N Ind PS 7 pf	112½	112½	112½
1100	Nor Sta Pw A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Novadel-Ag	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Ogden Corp	3	3	3
30	Ohio Pow pf	115	115	115
100	Overseas Sec (26g)	2½	2½	2½
30	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107	107	107
4300	PantepecOil Ven	5½	5⅛	5½
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32¼	31⅝	32¼
50	Parker Pen (4a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Prkersbg R&R (¼g)	6¾	6⅝	6¾
3900	Pennroad (.20e)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pa-Cent Airl	11¼	11¼	11¼
2500	Pa Edis pf (2.80)	34	34	34
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	45	45	45
100	Pharis T&&R (.15g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Phila Co (.45g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Phillips Pkg	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5000	Phoenix Sec	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
1500	Phoen Sec pf (3)	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
300	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	Pitts P Gl (3g)	70¼	69½	69⅞
100	Polaris Mng	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Powdr&Alex (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1600	Prud Inves	⅝	⅝	⅝
130	Quaker Oats pf (6)	145	143	143
900	RKO opt war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Rwy&Lgt Sec (⅜g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Republic Avia	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Root Pet	3	3	3
300	Ryan Aero	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2800	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2
100	Schiff Co	14	14	14
300	Schulte (DA)	¼	¼	¼
100	Scovill Mfg (1⅛g)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
200	Scullin Stl war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Selected Indus	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	45	45	45
100	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Simplicity Ust	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
110	Singer Mfg (6a)	140	140	140
100	Solar Rirc (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sonotone (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29¼	29	29¼
200	So Col Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Spencer Shoe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
500	St Oil Ky (1)	19⅛	19	19
23200	St Pow & Lt	⅛	1-32	1-32
200	St Pow & L B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	St Pow & L pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Stand Stl Sprg (1g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
200	Starrett Corp vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Sullivan Mach (½g)	13	13	13
200	Sterling Inc	1	1	1
700	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Technicolor (¾g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
400	Texan Oil&L (.20g)	3	3	3
100	Tilo Roof (.80)	5½	5½	5½
1200	Trans-Lux (.05g)	⅝	½	⅝
100	Transwest Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Tubize Chat	6½	6½	6½
200	Unexcelled Mfg	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	8½	8½	8½
100	Unit Chem	12½	12½	12½
4500	Unit Corp war	3-64	3-64	3-64
1100	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Gas pf (9k)	120	119½	119½
1100	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅛	5-32	⅛
2000	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Lt & P pf	25½	25¼	25½
500	Unit Prof Sh	¼	¼	¼
225	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	56¾	56½	56½
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43	43	43
100	Unit Spec (.60a)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
70	U S Strs 1 pf	15	15	15
200	Unit Wall Pap	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3000	Univ Corp vtc	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Univ Pict	27½	27½	27½
25	Utah P&L pf (7k)	66	66	66
120	Virg Pub Svc pf	93½	90¾	93
100	Vultee Airc	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Wagnr Bk vtc ext.90g	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Walker Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	West Air Lines	4	4⅝	4⅝
20	West Md 1 pf	85½	85	85½
100	Wolverine	4½	4½	4½
1300	Wright Harg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

Total Stock Sales Today Est. 150,000 shares
Year Ago 187,144 shares

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
9 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅞	105¾	105¾
8 Am Writing Pap 6s 61	80½	80	80½
3 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
137 As Elec 4½s 53	57¼	55⅞	57¼
1 As G & E 5s 50	16	16	16
2 As G&E 5½s 77	16	15⅞	15⅞
9 As G&E 5s 68	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
4 As G&E 4½s 49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
6 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
2 Broad Riv P 5s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Can Nor P 5s 53	87	86¾	86¾
20 Can Pac 6s 42	86⅛	86	86⅛
6 Cen Ill E & G 3¾s 64	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Cen Ill P S 3¾s 68A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 CenSt El 5½s 54	15¾	15⅝	15¾
3 Cen St El 5s 48	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	45½	45½	45½
2 Cities Ser 5s 69	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Cities Ser 5s 66	91	91	91
7 Cities Ser 5s 58	88¾	88¼	88¾
41 Cities Ser 5s 50	88⅛	87¾	88
4 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	97¼	97	97¼
4 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
4 Commun P&L 5s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
27 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	97⅞	97	97
11 East G&F 4s '56 A	88⅞	88¼	88¼
16 Elec P&L 5s 2030	96½	96½	96½
7 Fla P&L 5s '54	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	89	89	89
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Gen W Wk 5s '43 A	101½	101½	101½
3 Geo P&L 5s '78	86	86	86
27 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	87½	86⅞	87½
17 Guar Inv 5s 48 A	24⅛	24	24
4 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Ind Svc 5s 50	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	78	78	78
4 Inters Pow 6s 52	41⅛	41	41⅛
28 Inters Pow 5s 57	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞
2 It Sup Pw 6s 63A	15⅛	15½	15½
7 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	103	103	103
1 McCord R 6s 48 st	82	82	82
1 Mengel Co 4½s 47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Midland Val 5s 43	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
10 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
9 N Eng G & E 5s 50	67⅛	67	67⅛
7 N Eng G & E 5s 48	67	66⅞	67
20 N Eng G & E 3s 47	67⅞	67	67⅞
12 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	92¾	92¼	92½
10 N Eng Pow 5s 48	90	89½	90
2 Nor Am L & P 5½s 56	102½	102½	102½
15 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48	62½	62	62
1 Nor Ind Ps 3¾s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Pac P&L 5s 55	101⅛	101	101⅛
9 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	107	107	107
5 Pen El 5s 62 H	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Pen Pub S 6s 47 C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Pen Pub S 5s 54 D	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	152	151¾	151¾
1 Puget Sd P&L 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	103	103	103
6 Kueens Bor G5½s 52	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 Schulte R S 6s 51	52	52	52
2 Scullin Stl 3s 51	83	83	83
1 Sher-Wyo 5s 47	101	101	101
16 So Cal Ed 3s 65	106	105¾	105¾
1 So Cal Gas 3¼s 0	108	108	108
2 So CountGas 3s 71	106⅛	106	106⅛
4 So wes G&E 3¼s 70	108	108	108
5 Stand G & E 6s 48 st	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
5 Stand G&E 6s 51	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Stand G&E 6s 57	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3 Stand G&E 6s 66	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 Tex P&L 5s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
26 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛
9 Ulen&Co 6s 50 4th st	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
6 Unit L&P 6s 75	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Unit L&Ry 6s52A reg	118½	118½	118½
4 Unit L&Ry 5s 73 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Utah P&L 4½s 44	100	100	100
2 Virg P S 5½s 46 A	102	102	102
3 Waldorf-Ast5s 54	3⅞	3¾	3¾
8 West Newsp Un 6s 44	76⅝	76	76
5 West Pa Tract 5s 60	118⅝	118¼	118¼
4 York Rys 5s 37	76	75	76
6 York Rys 5s 47 st	79	78	78
1 Hanover St 6½s 49	8	8	8

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
7 Medellin Col 7s 51	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2 Russian 6½s 1919	1½	1½	1½
2 Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1½	1½
1 Terni Elec 6½s 53	12	12	12

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Boston Stocks

October 30

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
8.75	Bos & Albany	88	88	88	88
2.00	Bos Edison	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	26¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11½	11½	12¼
..	Bos & Prov	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
..	Brown Durrell	1	1	1	1
..	Copper Range	7	6⅞	7	6½
2.25a	E Gas & F pf	35½	35¼	35¼	35
4.50	E Gs & F pr pf	50	49⅞	49⅞	50
..	E Mass St Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Eastern SS	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	27
..	Mass Util Asso	13c	13c	13c	13c
1.25a	*Narr Rac A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	N E G & E pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
..	North Butte	30c	30c	30c	34c
.30a	Reec But H	9½	9½	9½	9½
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	56½	56½	56½	57

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Stamford, Conn., Issue

NEW YORK—Phelps, Fenn & Co., is head of a syndicate which purchased $1,250,000 bonds of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, as 1¼s at 100.295. Associated with Phelps, Fenn & Co., in this financing are Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., The Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, and Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Boston. The bonds which mature November 1, 1942-1961 are being re-offered at prices to yield 0.15 per cent to 1.30 per cent, according to maturity.

Crown Cork & Seal

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Cork & Seal Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,613,670 after setting aside $1,773,256 for federal taxes. This was equal to $4.32 a share on the common stock after provision for preferred dividends. In the comparable period of 1940 net profit was $2,082,708 after provision for federal taxes of $423,981 and was equal to $3.29 a common share.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet

NEW YORK (AP)—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. showed net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 27 of $1,502,136, equal to $4.41 a common share, against $1,298,770 or $3.76 a common share in the nine months ended Sept. 28, 1940.

Am. Ice Earns $50,869

NEW YORK (AP)—American Ice Co. reported for the first nine months of 1941 net profit of $50,869 compared with net loss of $297,553 in the like 1940 months.

Export-Import Bank Speeds Latin Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Warren Lee Pierson, President, announced today arrangements for the Export-Import Bank to finance and facilitate a wide range of commercial business between United States exporters and Latin American importers.

While all details have not been finished, Mr. Pierson explained that the most common use of the new plan will be to enable a United States manufacturer to get his money on a Latin American order immediately, instead of tying up his own capital for months while manufacturing and shipping goods to Latin America.

The plan also is expected to help the Latin Americans place orders here because in many cases they will no longer be required, as is necessary in some cases now, to tie up a large amount of the purchase price of an order by placing it in escrow to guarantee payment when delivery of the ordered merchandise is made.

Mr. Pierson said he had opened negotiations with the central banks of each of the Latin American countries to determine just how much money should be made available for each country for this purpose, and the central banks of the Latin American countries will then fix credit quotas for the commercial banks in their countries. Pending these negotiations, Mr. Pierson said it was impossible to estimate how much credit may be involved in the plan.

Loans to Business Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reesrve Board said that business loans of banks declined last week for the first time in 26 weeks.

In 101 leading cities, commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks declined $12,000,000 to a total of $6,556,000,000. These loans have been rising with few interruptions ever since the beginning of the defense program, and now are $1,810,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October wheat				
Winnipeg	.73½	.72⅞	.72½	.72⅞
Dec wheat				
Chicago	1.15½	1.14	1.14⅛	1.14⅝
Minneapolis	1.10¼	1.08¾	1.09⅝	1.09½
Kansas City	1.10½	1.09¼	1.09⅜	1.09¾
Winnipeg	.73¾	.73⅛	.73⅛	.73½
May wheat				
Chicago	1.20½	1.19	1.19⅛	1.19¾
Minneapolis	1.14⅞	1.13⅝	1.14	1.14¼
Kansas City	1.13⅞	1.12⅞	1.12⅝	1.13⅛
Winnipeg	.77⅜	.76¾	.76¾	.76¾
July wheat				
Chicago	1.21½	1.20	1.20⅜	1.20¾
Minneapolis	1.15⅞	1.15¼	1.15½	1.15⅞
Kansas City	1.14¼	1.13⅛	1.13⅜	1.13¾
December corn				
Chicago	.77⅝	.76½	.77	.76⅝
Kansas City	..	..	.71¾	.70½
May corn				
Chicago	.83⅜	.82½	.83¼	.82⅝
Kansas City	..	..	.76¼	.75¼
December oats				
Chicago	.49⅛	.48⅜	.48½	.48¼
Minneapolis	.45⅛	.44½	.44⅜	.44⅝
Winnipeg	.46	.45½	.45¾	.45⅜
Rye, Chicago				
December	.64¾	.63½	.63¾	.63⅞
May	.71½	.70⅞	.70⅞	.70⅞
July	..	..	.72	.72½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.5b	95.5
March	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.1b	93.2
Tops					
December	127.4b	127.5a	..	..	127.4
March	125.5	125.6	125.5	125.5b	125.2
May	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.1b	124.0

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.24	16.30	16.16	16.26	16.18
March	16.48	16.57	16.42	16.52	16.42
May	16.61	16.71	16.57	16.66	16.56
July	16.66	16.76	16.59	16.71	16.63
October	16.80	16.88	16.76	16.80	16.85

Spots 17.14.

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.60	9.72	9.60	9.65	9.55
Jan	9.82	9.92	9.82	9.87	9.77
March	11.15	11.25	11.15	11.17	11.07
May	11.47	11.50	11.40	11.40	11.30

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.60	1.62	1.60	1.61	1.59
May	1.65	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.64
July	1.65	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70	14.70
March	—	—	—	14.64b	14.61
June	—	—	—	14.60b	14.60

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No 3	—	—	—	2.85b	2.85
Wld May No4	2.15½	2.52½	2.50	2.50	2.52

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	17.75	17.81	12.75	17.78	12.63
March	12.83	12.92	12.83	12.89	12.78

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.90	5.94	5.90	5.93b	5.88

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.85	7.86	7.85	7.86n	7.86
March	8.03	8.04	8.02	8.02	8.03

nNominal

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	33.10	33.30	32.80	33.30	33.10
December	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.40	33.30
*January	33.20	33.70	33.10	33.65	33.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.75	30.05	29.75	29.80	29.45
†November	29.35	29.65	29.25	29.30	29.20
†December	29.50	29.55	29.25	29.30	29.25
†January	28.70	29.00	28.70	28.85	28.75

* S.s. †R.s.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.10	2.14	2.10	2.11	2.10
January	2.81	3.00	2.81	3.00	2.84

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Nazi Morale: Words Replace 'Victories'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Travelers from Germany say the German Government is making a tremendous propaganda effort to neutralize the effects of slow progress in Russia and otherwise bolster up the morale of the people.

Every organ of public expression is explaining to the home population that now is the time for them to maintain discipline, as the fate of their "race" is at stake.

The descriptions of troops in action on the Eastern Front, which at the beginning of the war stimulated the enthusiasm of the home front have begun to pall somewhat. The pleasure which the German people have had in recent years in the rapid destruction of those nations which they were taught to believe were their enemies has changed. The war has settled down to a patient, slow test of endurance like the last war. None the less the Russian campaign has had a very sobering effect.

Spoiled by "Victories"

The German tactic of constantly feeding the people "victories" and large numbers of enemy killed have somewhat spoiled them. Weiss Pferdl, Bavarian actor, always gets a laugh and several days in a concentration camp when he jibes at the propensity of the Government for exaggerating. However, the Goebbels articles and speeches have been harping on the subject of victory and people seem to repeat his ideas and believe them. One is that this is a unique opportunity of the German people to establish itself as a world power after 400 years of blundering, division and failure.

Opposed to the propaganda are the bitter truths of war. The long trains of wounded driving into the stations are a sorry sight. Though all outward sign of mourning is forbidden, one meets women in the trains who scarcely hide their sorrow for a lost one. The youth hostels where the soldiers once as Hitler Youth, sang their songs of conquest and of destroying decayed civilization are now transformed into hospitals and the girls who formerly danced folk dances in the romantic atmosphere of medieval castles, are now nurses for the wounded.

A striking observation made by competent observers is that while most of the killed and wounded are the original National Socialistic guard—the most fanatical bearers of the National Socialistic revolution—more and more of the older generation are being called to the colors for service in the East. If this Nazi guard be the professional soldiers that were developed by General von Seekt from among the young Hitler Youth and the graduates of the Führer schools, it may be assumed that about 50 per cent of them—and in the Air Force 70 per cent—have been put out of action, either killed or wounded. This is the guard which best understood and best represented the National Socialist claim to European dominance. As they are gradually being replaced by less carefully trained troops, the German Army is becoming less an organization of elite guards and more a "peoples' army."

The Russian campaign is striking down the best soldiers. It has also had the effect of lowering the quality of the diet. The leaders of the Government seem to have reckoned with a large booty in foodstuffs to make up for the shortage of farm labor which the war would inevitably bring.

The booty from Russia never came. The result is a general shortage.

In former times shortages were usually limited to certain districts and each district got its turn to endure a shortage. Now all parts of Germany are living on poor rations and even certain country districts are suffering shortage. Hopes of booty in Russia, according to good sources, led Minister of Agriculture Dr. Walther Darré to loosen restrictions on the slaughter of cattle and to enlarge the rations with added portions. Hence the food situation was fairly good from February to May.

Reminder of Inflation

A significant sign of the times is the desire of people to get rid of their money as quickly as possible in exchange for goods. Though this by no means reaches the extent of the postwar inflation, it none the less is reminiscent of those days.

Household articles, jewelry, houses, and particularly clothes are much sought after. Clothes are scarce. It frequently happens that a person has money with which to buy clothes, but can find no clothes to buy.

Auction sales are very prevalent and purchases high. Governmental sources have issued several warnings to the people not to pay such high prices, but it continues to be done. Several attempts to purchase family-sized farms—the sale and purchase of which are strictly forbidden—have been exposed by the Schwarze Korps, organ of the S. S. Guards, and several punished. People know the debt the Reich is carrying is very high—experts estimate 120 billion reichmarks as opposed to 96 billion in 1918—and fear that an attempt will be made to clear the debt at the expense of the saver.

The capitalistic classes fear an inflation even more than the smaller saver, because they have more to lose. They also realize that the small and middle earner has been drastically shorn and that any further taxes must be taken from up above.

For these reasons the mood of the people is somewhat sullen and apathetic—particularly that of the lower middle class. The housewives are disgruntled, since they are most affected by the economic restrictions, and come home tired and irritated at waiting long hours at the store.

However, they are still mainly loyal to the Führer. They have a blind faith that he will bring them through somehow.

Nazis Called Home To Fight in Russia

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 30

Trustworthy advices reaching the Associated Press today said that Germans abroad, some with homes and businesses in foreign countries, had been called to German in recent weeks to fight on the Russian front.

About 300 in small groups left one country in the past few weeks. The friends of one man who left three weeks ago have received word already that he has been killed in action.

Apart from those advices, the British radio said that Germany had been compelled also to draw workers from war industries for service in the fighting line and that to make up the gap in factory ranks "Germany now wants to buy skilled labor at high rates from neutrals."

U. S. Expert Sees Hitler's Oil Lasting Another 5 Months

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 30 (AP)—Earl Petty, an oil expert in the Department of Interior just back from Moscow, says the German oil reserve probably will last another five months.

"Then, without new sources, Hitler's situation will become critical very rapidly, indeed."

Mr. Petty arrived yesterday with two other members of the United States mission to the Moscow conference on war supplies on the last leg of a round-the-world flight in an Army bomber.

The other mission members are Edward Page of the State Department's Russian desk and Dr. George K. Strode of the Red Cross. They planned to fly to Washington today.

Maj. A. L. Harvey, Commander of the B-24 bomber, said reports the ship had 30 bullet holes in its wings as mementoes of its flight over warring nations were false.

"That story broke in Singapore and the fellow that wrote it did not see the ship or talk to any of the passengers or crew. It was apparently pure imagination."

The members of the mission all praised the Russian war effort and expressed the opinion Russia would fight as long as supplies could be made available.

Old Switch Engines Aid Defense Project

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30 (AP)—Uncle Sam is paying $100,000,000 for the small arms ammunition plant now under construction at St. Louis, but three outmoded switch engines currently are furnishing the project with power and heat.

The old six-wheelers were run in on a temporary spur with the first cold snap.

Their 600 pounds of constant steam pressure has made possible operation of the first machinery to be placed in use at the plant.

Anti-Jew Speaker Loses Probation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Joseph E. McWilliams, leader of the so-called American Destiny Party, whose anti-Semitic street speaking has made his name a familiar disorderly conduct entry on Manhattan police books, was in jail today, his probation on a 60-day workhouse sentence revoked. Renewed campaigning against the Jews after having his sentence suspended upon promise to refrain from anti-Semitic utterances, brought Mr. McWilliams' rearrest last Friday by Assistant District Attorney Thomas F. Moore, Jr.

In arraignment procedure Oct. 28, featuring testimony by prosecution witnesses and the prisoner's own 15-minute speech in self-defense, Magistrate William W. Hoppin agreed with the prosecutor that McWilliams had violated his probation with "pernicious activities inciting racial hatred." Mr. McWilliams, insisting he had not broken his pledge, charged exaggeration of what he had said to "Christian mass meetings."

Magistrate Hoppin appraised the American Destiny Party as "only a blind" used by Mr. McWilliams "for the purpose of stirring up racial antagonisms."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Evening. Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time). 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
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Christian Science Lecture
Sunday, Nov. 9, 7 p. m. Auspices Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Choice Recordings in Album Of Favorite Piano Concertos

Review of Recordings

Coincidentally or not, just as Tchaikovsky's melodies, in popularized form, are climbing to the top of the song popularity column, Victor has issued an album titled "The Heart of the Piano Concerto," which contains the sections of favorite concertos that have been sung, whistled, or played on the guitar, zither, accordion, harmonica, and other folk musical instruments for years. Included, of course, is the condensed movement of the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1, in B minor, currently known variously as the "Tchaikovsky Concerto," "Tonight We Love," or "Concerto for Two." It is sheerly a guess on our part, but its value as a popular melody may have occurred to the arrangers because of its constant use by Orson Welles as a radio theme or its use in the picture, "The Great Lie."

Contemporary concertos lifted from their context for mention by Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist, and the Victor Symphony Orchestra under Charles O'Connell, are the melodious Tchaikovskyian third movement of Rachmaninoff's Concerto in C minor, and the andantino, or middle portion, of Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue, which has long been familiar as the theme of Paul Whiteman, who commissioned the work and first performed it.

Other concerto excerpts include portions of Bach's No. 1, in D minor, Mozart's No. 20, in D minor, Schumann's, in A minor, Beethoven's No. 2, in C minor, and Grieg's, in A minor.

Other popular excursions into the classics, while we are on the subject, are Jan Savitt's version of Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," for Victor, very passable because of Savitt's classical background; Tommy Dorsey's version of Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart," coupled with Ziggy Elman's solo of the Jewish traditional, "Eli, Eli," with Dorsey backing, for Victor, an unusual Dorsey record inasmuch as there is not a hint of rhythm on either side of the disk.

Are our popular musicians crossing the divide between popular and serious music? Mr. Dorsey is known to be readying a Concerto for Trombine, written by Nathaniel Shilkret, for presentation soon in Carnegie Hall. This will place him in the "long-haired" (symphonic) category along with Benny Goodman, who now has a rather elaborate serious schedule booked alongside his popular engagements.

Orchestral

Brahms: Double Concerto in A Minor, for Violin, Cello and Orchestra, played by Jascha Heifetz, Emanuel Feuermann, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting. Four Victor records. A great work, the last orchestral writing ever done by Brahms, other than chamber music, and rescued from obscurity by an outstanding combination of artists. The beautiful warm second movement melody is worth the album alone.

Bach-Walton: The Wise Virgins-Ballet Suite, played by Sadler's Wells Orchestra, conducted by William Walton. Two Victor records. Music chosen by Constant Lambert from various Bach cantatas and organ music and orchestrated by Mr. Walton. Most familiar excerpt—"Sheep May Safely Graze." The ballet, a masque-like presentation of the familiar Biblical parable, was presented in the 1940 season of the Sadler's Wells Theater. Outstanding is the fact that in the midst of war with Germany no hysteria has been raised in England against the playing of German music as in the last war.

Rossini: Overtures—La Scala di Seta (The Silken Ladder); L'Italiani in Algieri; Semiramide, conducted by Arturo Toscanini with the B. B. C. Symphony and Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestras. Four Victor records in album. Toscanini is obviously in his element here in these disks which must have been made some time ago. "Semiramide" is obviously Rossini's greatest music in this group. For quite a Rossini collection one could add the new release of his **"La Gazza Ladra"—Thieving Magpie Overture**, an early work done by the Boston Pops Orchestra, for Victor, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Mozart; Serenade, No. 11, in E Flat Major, by a woodwind octet of the Alumni Orchestra of the National Orchestral Association, Richard Korn, conductor. Three Victor records. A charming and bright work, carefully written by the composer to impress a new sponsor after his altercation with the Archbishop of Salzburg.

Ravel: La Valse—choreographic poem, played by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor. Two Victor records. In this music, which had its American première by Mr. Monteux when he conducted the Boston Symphony, Ravel depicted through the waltz measures the political changes in Europe after the World War and unconsciously predicted the current future of Vienna. He had originally intended to call the work "Wien" (Vienna). Rimsky-Korsakoff's colorful oriental-flavored "Bridal Procession" from "The Golden Cockerel" is on the fourth side.

Single Disks

Tchaikovsky's Overture—"Hamlet," played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati, conductor. Victor. A work very close in feeling to "Romeo and Juliet," from the composer's "Manfred" period just following the fifth Symphony.

Nicolai-harmonized by Bach: Chorale—Let Every Tongue Adore Thee, sung by Dorothy Maynor, with Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Victor. Beautifully done by Miss Maynor. **The Bach Chorale, Herzliebster Jesu (Dearest Jesus)**, on the other side by the Philadelphia Orchestra is also a work of moving character.

Vocal

Duparc: Chanson Triste (Song of Sadness), and Bachelet: Chere Nuit (Dearest Night), sung by Eleanor Steber, soprano, with orchestra. Miss Steber, a newcomer to the Metropolitan by the radio audition method, has wisely made unhackneyed choices for her disk debut in order to disclose her singing voice. Other than a tendency to cause "blasting" through recording unfamiliarity, Miss Steber appears to have improved since the auditions.

For its special two-disks-for-the-price-of-one promotion, Victor currently offers a nice coupling of John Charles Thomas singing **"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"** and **"Every Time I Feel De Spirit"** paired with John McCormack's singing of two **Woodforde-Finden Indian Love Lyrics — "Kashmiri Song"** and **"Till I Wake."**

Popular

Victor's "Hot Piano" album is not so much that as representing the varied abilities of Duke Ellington, Fats Waller, Earl Hines, and Jelly-Roll Morton. The "Duke" discloses himself as a pianist of intellectual capabilities with his own "Solitude," paired with "Dear Old Southland" and its hints of "Deep River" and "St. Louis Blues." Fats Waller is easily the hot stylist with "Carolina Shout," paired with an easily-done "Ring Dem Bells," a "Duke" tune. Earl Hines does distinctive arrangements of the oldies "On the Sunny Side of the Street" and "My Melancholy Baby." Jelly-Roll Morton, whose passing occurred several years ago, suffers by comparison in this group with his own "Seattle Hunch" and "Freakish."

"Round the Campfire" is a Victor album of genuine cowboy songs, including "The Cowboy's Dream," "O Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie," "Red River Valley," done in pleasant straightforward fashion by "Texas Jim" Robertson and his instrumental group.

Jazz specialists will like: Sidney Bechet's "Limehouse Blues," with trumpet and soprano sax choruses that really "send," for Victor; John Kirby's quiet-mannered and jivy dustoff of "It's Only a Paper Moon," for Victor; Harlan Leonard's "Keep Rockin' " just that, for Bluebird; Wingy Mannone's "Ochi Chornya," the Russian traditional with comedy lyrics, also Bluebird; and Fats Waller's "A Sad Sap Sucker Am I," for Bluebird.

Vocal disks worth attention are Ben Wain's slow tempoed "Birth of the Blues" coupled with a torchy "You'll Never Know," for Victor; and Dinah Shore's "Somebody Nobody Loves," in light torchy style, paired with the current "If It's You," Bluebird.

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Miss Amelia Gerstmann
48 Lilac Street TR. 0628

When in need of
CHRISTMAS CARDS—GIFT WRAPPINGS
PERSONAL GREETINGS
Phone GRant 5276
HARRISON FOX—14 Normal Ave.
Magazine Subscriptions and Renewals

CORTLAND

"Better Furniture for Less"
Unusual selections of Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Drapes and Appliances.
PECK'S
Central Avenue Phone 1220

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

Try Our Curtain *and* PILLOW SERVICE
THE CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 Court St. Phone 107

ELMIRA

Buy and Save With S&H Green Stamps
SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO. Inc.
Visit Our Completely Stocked Appliance Department
Stewart-Warner Refrigerators, Crosley Radios and Refrigerators, Bendix Home Laundries, Ironrite Ironers, Cole and Sunflame Oil Heaters, and Sunbeam Mix-Masters.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 2440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Fall Styles in FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES are here in a wide variety of patterns and leathers.
Charles Brookins
60 North Main Street

INTERIOR DECORATING
Window Drapes and Curtains Made to Order in our own workrooms.
Call 4000
ARGERSINGER'S

Our Personal Christmas Greeting Card Books are now on display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 848
Hornell N Y

JAMESTOWN

Make our Store your Store for Jamestown Days—Friday and Saturday
We have planned a large variety of merchandise at special prices for this big sales event.
G. C. MURPHY CO.
"The shopping center of Chautauqua County"
12-20 W. 3rd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Unusual Jewelry Gifts
E. F. BASSETT
302 Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*
DAVE MATHER & THOMANN'S MARKET
3051 Delaware Ave. Phone DE 1360
One Stop Food Market—We Deliver

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

ENGLISH GROWN TULIP BULBS
A small supply of choice varieties and other fall planting bulbs are now ready at our Cedarhurst store.
DALSIMER

KIDDIE TOWNE
Infants', Boys' and Girls' Wear
Sizes Up to 14 Years
A Complete Line of Snow Suits and Coats
COMPLETE LAYETTES
501a Central Ave. Cedar 3549

BRESSMAN'S
Delicatessen and Sandwich Parlor
Fancy Groceries
We suggest that you ask us about our Homemade Cooked Foods to take out
CEDARHURST 0178 448 CENTRAL AVE.
We Deliver

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR FLATTERY
HATS made with your fur or ours
$5.00 and up
harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-3448

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
Manhattan Shirts Accessories
87-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

CORSETS
Ready-Made and to Order
KATHERINE WALSH
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
160-08 Northern Blvd. Fl. 9-7522

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming — Evergreens — Shrubs, Trees — Bulbs — Grading — Seeding.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-53 AUSTIN ST. BO. 8-1608

FREEPORT

Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

KNIT-TEX TOPCOATS
"Tis top o' the mornin'" in one of these handsome TOPCOATS of imported BRITISH TWEED in rich new heather mixtures featured in their new knock about model and fit for fair or foul weather. Established 1884.
Adolph Levy & Son

PEPPIATT BROTHERS
Upholstery • Slip Covers
Bedding
33 W. MERRICK RD. FREE. 3958

Poll Weather Means Warm Clothes. Are Yours Ready?
Have Them Serviced by
C. V. Boller Co.
Quality Cleaners
70 S. GROVE ST. TEL. FREE. 3098

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SMASH SALE
500 New Fall Suits
25% OFF
Entire Stock Included
Shetlands, Tweeds, Camel Hair, Flannels, Coverts, Corduroys, Plaids, Knits.
Carol Green's
Hempstead 253 Fulton Ave. Freeport 66 S. Main St.

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 854

FRANKEL'S COTTON STORE
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	R	N	E	R		R	I	C	E
O	V	I	D		A	L	A	N		D
B	E	G		C	L	A	M		S	W
	N		L	A	P	P		S	P	A
S		T	I	S	H		S	O	U	R
C	R	A	N	K		S	W	O	R	D
A	I	R	E		B	O	A	T		S
L	O	T		L	I	O	N		R	
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O		T	O	D	D		A	I	D	A
P	I	E	D		S	U	M	M	E	R

8x2

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-5327. 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHIRTS by ARROW
All Arrow Shirts are sanforized shrunk . . . a new shirt if one ever shrinks.
Neck Sizes 13½ to 18
Sleeve Lengths 32" to 36"
WHITES AND PATTERNS $2 UP
Sole Agency in Jackson Heights
Shelley's
37-16 82nd St. HA. 9-8927

Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-15 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
Made to Order
Remodeling—Exceptional Values
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

"As We sew . . . so shall You reap"
BETTY HAT SHOP
37-31 82nd Street

Get in the spirit at
THONEBE'S
For Halloween's Finest Candies, Novelties
37-66 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

Fall Showing
FURNITURE - FLOOR COVERINGS
RADIOS - APPLIANCES
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

LYNBROOK

Boy's Mackinaws
Built for warmth and sturdy wear. Reasonably priced.
L. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Brighten the Corner Where You Are
Lamps • China • Pottery
Crystals • Metals
$1.98 to $15.00
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
64 ATLANTIC AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153. 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Prizewinning Permanent Waves
Hair-Shaping to Type
The Mayflower
Hairdressers and Beauticians
128-12 Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill
VI. 3-2035—2435

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier Dress Shop
A. Koor, *Prop.*
115-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2924
Tel. Vir. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
for Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-9475

RELIANCE BEEF COMPANY
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

NEW! FLOATING SOAP SWAN
JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
85-15 Jamaica Ave.
Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WELCOME TO
BIG BEN'S
2nd ANNUAL COOKING SCHOOL
Daily until Nov. 13 except Fridays and Saturdays—1:30 to 3:30
RUTH CARMAN
Lecturer and Food Authority

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2340

Harry Hobby Al Nejll
MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Mo 7-2677-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393
Mo 8-9696 Fa 4-4844

Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
—DOG FOOD—
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CALL WILKINS about AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
60 Second Street
TELEPHONE 60

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655. 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To make it easy for all householders to co-operate with the U. S. Government's suggestion:
"Fill your coal bin, now!"
We offer our
"Star Spangled Budget Plan"
1—We'll fill your coal bin NOW—give you until June 15, 1942, to pay!
2—Total cost of Budget Terms is only ONE CENT per ton, extra!
New Rochelle Coal & Lbr. Company
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 2-1000

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
We welcome The Christian Science Monitor Readers.
Satisfactory Service Assured
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
(2nd Floor)
111 E. 48th St. 126 E. 49th St.
532 Lexington Ave.

Wadsworth 3-7850, 1, 2 Orders Called for and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Grocery, Dairy and Frosted Foods.
Visit our new modern market where shopping is a pleasure. We carry a Full Line of Monarch Products.
812 West 187th Street New York City

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

Hair Styling Beauty Culture
Cornelia Beauty Salon
1006 Madison Ave. at 78th St.
Butterfield 8-4068

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park 6-0801 Honeywood

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

CHEVROLET
is the Value Leader at
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PELHAM STATIONERS
Time to Order Your Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Wrappings and Tyings
Fine Stationery, Toys and Games
89 WOLF'S LANE Pelham 8-2886

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
All the Latest and Scientifically Approved Permanent Wave Methods, from $5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Neilsen's Frozen Fancies
for your
THANKSGIVING DINNER
173 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

IT'S LUCKEY'S for LINENS
For many, many years Luckey, Platt & Co. has been known up and down the Hudson Valley for quality linens. Now as we come closer to the holiday season, Luckey's again leads in the variety of selection of fine linens—at reasonable prices.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE

Cooler Weather Suggests
Pumpkin and Custard Pies made as you like them.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN ST. — PHONE 3563

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 8108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 550

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

"A Tenth Ward Institution"
PARMELE **Esso** SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor. Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
486 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 681-683

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84 84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Coope- Road

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

PAINT—GLASS
Save Fuel with
STORM SASH
Complete Installations
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State St. — Main 1094

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The Printer Wick
Telephone 2222

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2900. W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

The Newest
GIFT ITEMS
At reasonable prices for Fall and Christmas are here
PICKET FENCE GIFT SHOP
3010 Consaul Road
Open Evenings—Unlimited Parking

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

WOOD GLASS COMPANY
125-27 James Street
Syracuse, N. Y. Phone 2-1107

ACME RADIO SERVICE
Roy C. Stage, *Est. 1923*
Radio Sets and Public Address Systems
265 Erie Blvd., W. Phone 2-8686

TROY

GINSBURG'S
Cleaners and Tailors
Clean Your Dresses, Suits and Coats at Reasonable Rates
349 Congress Est. 1911 Troy 6038

NEW YORK

TROY (Continued)

DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton Street

UTICA

Needlepoint
Excellent for your own home—or for gifts. We have a fascinating selection of chair seats and backs, pillow tops, radio benches and many other pieces. Let our expert instructor start you on a beautiful needlepoint heirloom now! Priced from 50c to $15.00
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
123 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

GENERAL ELECTRIC HEATING and AIR CONDITIONING
AUTOMATIC HOT WATER
Service Master Kraft and All Makes
LUX BROS., Inc.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica Phone 4-0220

The Mohawk Wall Paper & Paint Co.
INCORPORATED
Sherwin-Williams Paints
IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
211 John St., Utica, N. Y. Tel. 2-5169

WATERTOWN

PRE-THANKSGIVING SPECIAL
Imported China Dinner Set . . . 33.89
REGULARLY 39.98—93-Piece Service for 12. The kind of fine imported china that will soon not be obtainable in this country at ANY price!
Empsall's

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-12 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

For your Winter Foundation, a power net girdle, plus an Edith Lances Sculptural Bra
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N. Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 880

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Surplus Stocks of
'Famous Shoes by Famous Makers'
Whitney's
39 Mamaroneck Avenue

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ mos., or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

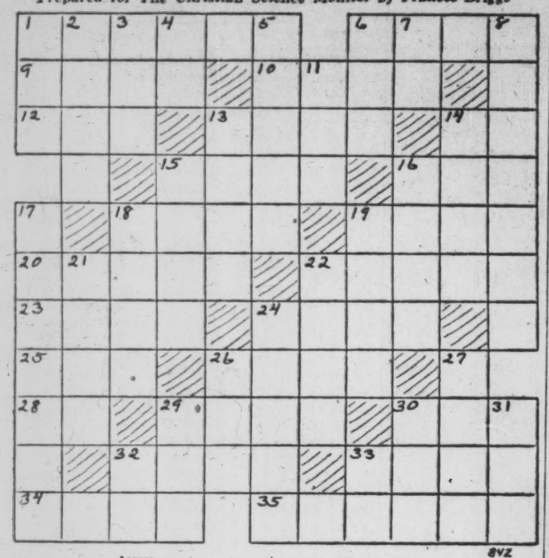
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who ate a Christmas pie?
6—It is said that one third of human race lives on what food?
9—What Roman poet was banished by Emperor Augustus?
10—Man's name.
12—Implore.
13—What is any of several varieties of edible bivalve shellfish?
14—If you were in Sacramento, Calif., in what direction would you travel to reach San Francisco (abbr.)?
15—Who inhabit region in northern part of Scandinavia (sing.)?
16—Mineral spring.
18—Certain heroine of Mary Roberts Rinehart tales is called what?
19—How would you describe unripe fruit?
20—What is an elbow-shaped brace, bracket, or support?
22—What did Dionysius hang over head of his court flatterer at royal banquet?
23—What is a river of western Yorkshire, England?
24—What is a bateau?
25—Fortune.
26—What is sculptured in living rock outside gates of Lucerne, Switzerland?
28—Lieutenant (abbr.).
29—What is a small lake or pool in the mountains?
30—What is the center of a wheel?
32—Whom did Abraham Lincoln marry?
33—What opera was written by Verdi for Khedive of Egypt?
34—Jumbled.
35—What season "comes with flower and bee"?

Down

1—What is the peg used as target in quoits?
2—Place for baking.
3—Outfit.
4—What is symbol for neodymium?
5—Who is an Independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras, in Butler's rhyming satire?
6—Constellation Aries is pictorially represented as what?
7—Within.
8—Who was Father of Ornithology?
11—Fold.
13—What is a barrel-shaped, water-tight vessel for holding liquids?
14—Anything that urges to action is what?
15—Boundary.
16—What are particles of carbon which color smoke?
17—What is a sea mollusk with two shells, usually ribbed, hinged together?
18—What is a small piece of pastry filled with fruit or jam and without a top crust?
19—What gooselike bird has very long neck?
21—Uproar.
22—In a short time.
24—Ornithologist makes a special study of what?
26—Youth.
27—Roughly done.
29—Clump of bushes is called what?
30—Pronoun.
31—Barrier.
32—Symbol for tellurium is what?
33—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.—JOHN 14:27.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Haile Selassie, before Ethiopia lost her independence, ordered a series of Red Cross stamps to be printed in Switzerland. However,



Special cachets for use on mail sent on first flight to Suva.

before the stamps could be delivered, Ethiopia fell to the Italian invaders and the stamps were left in in the hands of the printers. It is reported that these stamps were sold to a dealer in Switzerland by the printers and now that the Ethiopian government is once again established, with Haile Selassie at the head, these Red Cross stamps



From Ethiopia.

are on the market. The values seen in the United States are the 25-centimes plus 25c. in dark blue color picturing a native nurse and wounded soldiers, the 50c. plus 50c. in brown color picturing a child and Red Cross nurse, and the 1-thaler plus 1t., violet, picturing a native woman.

Stamps From Other Countries

China—Three new stamps have been released in the Dr. Sun Yat-sen portrait design. These are the $1 in brown and dark gray, the $2 in blue and bright brown, and the $5 in bright red and green.

Germany—The annual winter-relief charity set of stamps is being released. The first of the series to be placed on sale is the 15-pfennig plus 10pf., violet, picturing the Belvedere Palace in Vienna.

New Zealand—The current 3-pence stamp showing a picture of a Maori girl in the design will be replaced shortly with a stamp in blue color showing the head portrait of King George VI. The charity issue for 1941 is the same as for 1940, with a dark overprint on the stamps of "1941," the values being the 1d. plus ½d. and 2d. plus 1d.

Poland—From London comes the report that stamps are being prepared there for Free Polish use, the stamps to be used on mail carried by Polish ships not under control of Germany. The designs will show scenes in Warsaw before Nazi bombs wrecked the city.

Sudan—Two new stamps have been added to the present series. These are the 15-milliemes, bright brown, and the 4-piastres, blue and black.

United States

The Post Office Department has prepared special cachets for use on mail sent on the first flight to Suva of the Federal Air Mail Route 19 between San Francisco, California, and Auckland, New Zealand. These cachets will be applied to covers at San Francisco, San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Honolulu, when the Pan American Airways trans-Pacific Clipper makes Suva, capital of the Fiji Islands, a stop on the New Zealand flight for the time.

Catalog of United States Stamps

The Scott Publications, Inc., of New York have released their specialized catalog of United States stamps for 1941, price $3 at your dealer. An innovation of the 1941 catalog is a summary of market conditions.

Stamp Collecting

(This article is the first of short series explaining many phases of stamp collecting. They will be of particular value to newcomers to this popular pastime.)

Stamp collecting covers an extensive field. No wonder in collecting stamps one may ask the question, "What shall I collect?"

In addition to the general issues of stamps with which we are familiar and which we see on our every-day mail there are other stamps that are just as important in stamp collecting.

From time to time we find precancelled stamps on our packages, stamps that are cancelled by the Post Office Department prior to being sold to the user, who in turn is allowed to use the stamps on his mail or packages under a special permit. Then there are the metered-mail stamps, impressions made on letters and packages with a special machine authorized by the Government under special permit which stamps the amount of the postage on the mail, the user paying the Government according to the amount of postage used and registered on the meter in the machine, hence the name "metered-mail."

Cover Collecting

Another sideline of collecting is known as "Cover Collecting" consisting of covers or stamped envelopes that are mailed in connection with some special date or in commemoration of a special event such as: first-day of stamp issue, first-day of an air flight, historical events, maiden voyage of a vessel, naval events, letters censored by warring nations, soldier's mail, letters free-franked by Presidents, railroad post office mail (R. P. O. and R. M. S.) and many others which come under this category. Some collectors collect only stamps that were issued to commemorate certain events and people, while others will specialize in a certain country or group of countries.

It's advisable to start as a general collector. Collect stamps of all countries as well as other items of philatelic value that happen to fall into your hands. In this way you will become acquainted with the hobby and with stamps from all over the world. In time you will form a liking for certain stamps and countries and will favor those issues. Your general collection will furnish you a nucleus for the stamps you like. Do not give up your general collection but keep adding to it while you specialize in collecting the stamps you like. The fun of stamp collecting will not wane and your interest in world events will increase.

In Lighter Vein

Being Specific

Employer: "Anything you can do better than anyone else?"

Applicant: "Yes, I can read my handwriting." — Pacific Rural Press.

No Substitute

The director of the Zoo was away on a short vacation, when he received the following note from his chief assistant:

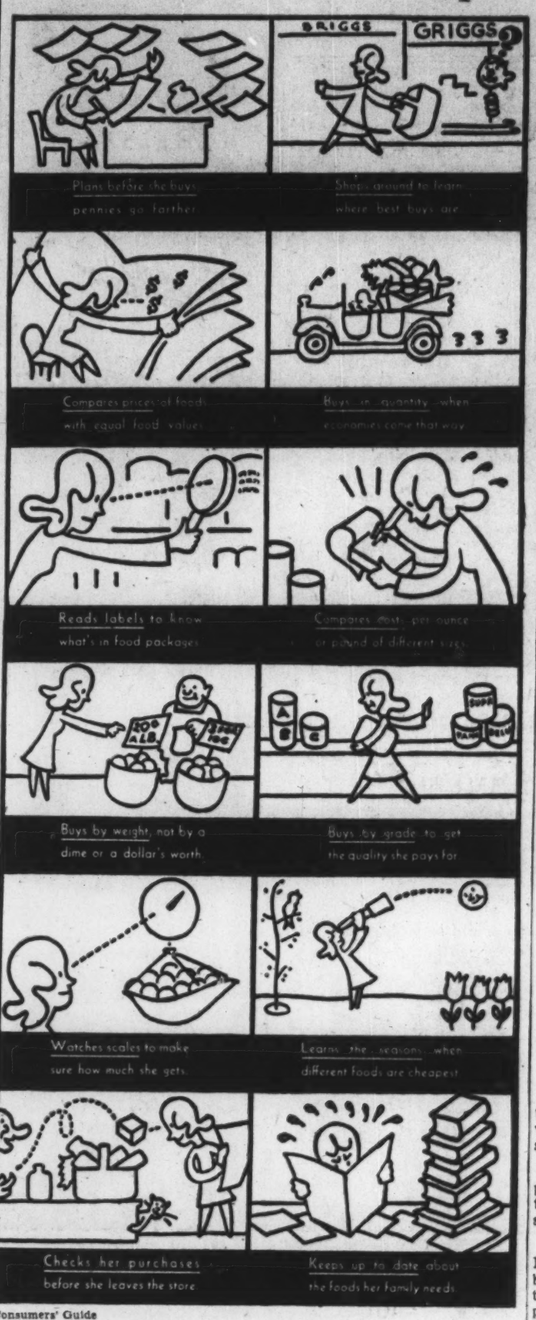
"Everything all right except the chimpanzee—seems to be pining away for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"—Santa Fe Magazine.

Latest Version

The war correspondent fed up with his duties after three years abroad cabled his resignation to his managing editor and caught the next clipper plane back to America. He was met by his wife and several friends. Questioned about his plans, the weary scribe stated that he and his wife would take a vacation before he wrote the customary book. Someone asked where they were going.

"Well, we're going to paste a big picture of Hitler on the outside of the car," he replied, "and drive until someone says, 'Who's that?' That's where we're stopping!"

How Mrs. America Helps



Consumers' Guide

Tips for every household

Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Two Chapters In the Bible Are Exactly Alike?

It is sometimes said that the 2nd chapter of II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are exactly alike. However, there are differences of wording in several verses, such as verses 4, 7, and 9, and verse 15 in II Kings is divided into verses 15 and 16 in Isaiah.

Which is the Correct Plural—"Times Out" or "Time Outs"?

Just as it is considered correct to say, "teaspoonfuls," the correct football term is "time outs." An example may be found in an official Football Guide, which says, "After a team has exhausted its three legal 'time outs,' subsequent requests for 'time out' shall be granted, but a penalty shall be exacted. . . ."

Why a Hen Cackles After Laying an Egg?

Our common barnyard fowl are thought to be descended from wild jungle ancestors native to India and the Malay Peninsula. In the wild state, the jungle fowl commonly ran in small flocks consisting of a cock and several hens. As each hen was ready to lay, she would steal off and deposit her egg in a secret nest, and many present-day hens manifest proclivities for "stealing a nest," to the extreme vexation of the farmer. But to get back to the wild jungle fowl, when her egg was duly laid, she would begin to cackle. In response to her cries, the cocks within earshot would set up an answering clamor, and the wandering hen would complacently waddle back to the flock, led by her recognition of the voice of her leader. The habit got so ingrained that hens still cackle after laying, and the roosters frequently take up the chorus, though the need for the exchange of vocalizing no longer exists.

How a Book Can Be Read Which Is Neither Hand-Written Nor Printed?

A very old, and very odd, book (for which a sum equal to approximately sixty thousand dollars was offered in the 17th century) has the distinction of being neither written nor printed. The letters on each fine vellum page were cut out, like a stencil. To make such letters readable, the white vellum pages were separated by leaves of blue paper, with the result that the cut-out characters gave the appearance of having been printed with blue ink.—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. The "Great Lakes of the South"?
2. A martagon?
3. The Jura Mountains?
4. The capital of Barbados?
5. The largest shellfish in the world?
6. The United States airport, once the world's busiest, recently reopened?
7. Isfahan?
8. The kingdom of which Mecca is the capital?
9. The state once called New Netherlands?
10. A burbot?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Pekin (Ind.) Banner: It seems as though people who are not born with silver spoons in their mouths stir themselves more.

Pathfinder: Jobs are now so plentiful that you seldom see more than five or six people watching a sign painter doing a sign.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Half a ton of valuable junk has been discovered in the cellar of the White House. This might happen to anybody who has lived in the same place for a long, long time.

They Say

"The finest prison is but a monument to neglected youth."—Warden James A. Johnston, Alcatraz Penitentiary.

"No man can be free if his country is not free."—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman



THE MOON'S A JACK-O-LANTERN YOU CAN'T BLOW OUT ITS LIGHT LITTLE STARS TAKE TURNS INSIDE TO KEEP IT ALWAYS BRIGHT

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Canadian Hospitality

(Regina Leader-Post)

Regina, Sask.

Two Americans . . . left Regina with the opinion that Canadian hospitality is without a rival.

They had obtained an idea of Canadian hospitality on their previous visits to Saskatchewan but an incident that occurred at Indian Head on their present trip topped everything else.

They were driving by car from Wolseley to Regina and at Indian Head were stopped at the railroad crossing by a freight train that extended over the crossing. The engine blocked the passage at one crossing and the train extended beyond the crossing at the other side of the town.

The two Americans would have been content to wait for the train to pull out but when the engineer spied the Kansas license plates, he got out, uncoupled the engine from the rest of the train and drove the engine up the line so that the American visitors could cross over the tracks.

R. H. Claiborne and E. H. Frazee, both in the oil business at Coffeeville, Kansas, were very much impressed. They didn't know the engineer, other than that he was driving train No. 2373.

It was a courtesy they had never experienced before and one they do not expect to experience again for a long time.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. They were created in Tennessee by the huge developments of the TVA.
2. An Old World lily.
3. A chain between Switzerland and France.
4. Bridgetown, a seaport.
5. The giant clam found in the coral islands of the Pacific; the shells often weigh 400 pounds.
6. Newark Airport in New Jersey, reopened Sept. 15, 1941.
7. A manufacturing city in Iran.
8. Saudi Arabia.
9. The original Dutch name for New York.
10. A fresh-water fish of the northern hemisphere with barbels on the chin and nose.

Building First Aid

London has a highly organized first-aid system to speed repairs on bombed buildings, often returning families to their homes the day after a raid.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Prowl*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Party Was a Success!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*It's High Time They Got Together*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Truce and Opportunity

Americans receive gratefully the news of developments which have led to a truce in the steel company coal mine strike and to a prospect of resumption of work in this elemental defense industry.

It will be difficult, in the face of public sentiment, for either party to the dispute to reject the recommendations which the National Defense Labor Mediation Board is to formulate as a result of the agreement reached at the White House on Wednesday.

Yet the board has, in the forming of these recommendations, an extremely delicate and difficult task. It must make them satisfy the requirements of justice and conscience. It must seek to make them sufficiently acceptable to the United Mine Workers of America to avoid a resumption of the strike. It must seek to make them sufficiently acceptable to the United States Steel Corporation to avoid having to take over and operate the "captive" mines.

In the background of the whole dispute lies the uncomfortable fact that the same demand for a union shop which is the sole bone of contention in this case is also a rising issue in the entire steel industry. Establishment of the point in the case of the mines might very likely be a prelude to demands threatening the tie-up of the mills and blast furnaces upon which the arming of America depends.

The mine workers' union is said to have as members about 95 per cent of the 53,000 workers in the steel company mines. The union shop exists in other bituminous coal mines under the Appalachian agreement. If, by giving some assurance as to the mines, the employers could obtain a cessation of demands for union shop in the steel manufacturing industry, where unionism is newer, the defense program would be made more secure.

There are, however, the scruples of 3,000 miners who do not wish to belong to the union, and the scruples of similar workers in other trades who might be indirectly affected. Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, is quoted as saying to the American Federation of Labor convention in Seattle last week:

> There are a certain number of individuals who are non-joiners by nature, but these people are also human beings with the rights and dignity of human personality. Provision must be made for toleration and flexibility for just those groups. I agree that unions make a mistake in insisting on a closed shop where it cannot be won as a matter of relatively comfortable agreement between employers and unions.

Regarding the steel company coal mines the Government still has a responsibility and an opportunity to give strong leadership in labor statecraft. Assuming the fairest possible decision on the part of the mediation board, the Government should insist on acceptance of the board's recommendations.

Keeping Gasoline Conservation

The lifting of bans on gasoline use in Atlantic seaboard States does not mean that motorists cannot profitably continue to conserve gasoline in the interests of thrift and highway safety.

In extreme national emergencies through which the United States is now passing, it is possible to win the wholehearted co-operation of Americans for civic and moral improvements that otherwise might take years to accomplish. That is why motorists have been easily awakened in the last few months to their squandering of dollars in wasteful driving practices.

Can it be possible that Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is right in his deduction from traffic reports that American motorists will drive carefully to save gasoline but not to save lives?

In the few weeks of gasoline conservation, motorists probably learned more about the mechanics of safe and economical driving than they absorb in several years of ordinary safety campaigning. Every known driving trick designed to get the most mileage from every gasoline gallon was nationally publicized.

Waste is waste, after as well as during the gasoline conservation drive. Sensible driving practices can save motorists enough money in gasoline and car maintenance costs to meet a large part of their taxes for national defense. Moreover, by more reasonable speeds, regular mechanical check-ups, and generally careful driving they can make driving safer and more enjoyable for everyone.

Not a Capital Offense

Our friend, the humble, prickly porcupine, has now won expert defense. Erethizon has long been accused of killing trees by eating their bark. A professor of forestry says that the public's opinion must be changed.

A study shows that the porcupines eat herbage at ground level during the growing season. In the snowy months they do much of their feeding in the tree top, where they chew the bark from the smaller branches. The survey shows that much of this chewing in reality is beneficial pruning; it has the added and almost unthought-of value of dropping leafy boughs for the deer to feed upon.

Furthermore, in those cases where trees may be girdled, the value of the injured tree must be realistically considered. Many of the trees thus eliminated would naturally be crowded out through Nature's own methods. Thus a better stand of timber is secured for man's ultimate use. To kill porcupines at sight, the professor declares, is uneconomic, as well as cruel.

It is another example of the value of knowledge and the benefit of fact. The roly-poly, pin-cushion porcupine is part of the balance of nature—an amazingly wise system worked out through the ages. Men may well hesitate before they dogmatically condemn any of our wild-life friends.

Beyond Tricks

One of the great necessities of the present situation is that the people of the United States should understand why they are helping to stop Hitler. After World War One Americans made the tragic mistake of trying to withdraw from the obligations of decent citizenship in the world community. That was largely because during peace times it became easy to tell them that they were tricked into that war. If they are to avoid a similar mistake after this war it is imperative that no impression of deception should be allowed to grow.

For that reason it is important to question Senator Taft's charge that President Roosevelt "has tricked the American people" into a "shooting war." He refers particularly to the President's statement, "We are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitler," and declares only Congress can make such a pledge. It seems to us that Congress did make that pledge in the Lend-Lease Act. It may be argued that technically there was no commitment to deliver the supplies it provided. But the spirit of the Act is expressed in the phrase, "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Mr. Taft also objects to the "shoot-at-sight" order. While we would have preferred to see some plain Congressional approval for this order, there can be no doubt that Congress would never revoke it. In fairness it should be recognized that this is because Congress would find it intolerable to retreat, as well as because the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had the legal right to issue such an order.

But there is good reason also to believe that Congress would have found such an order necessary to protect supplies going to American forces in Iceland. The isolationists' best ground would be to attack the occupation of Iceland. There is great convenience in the fact that the supply line to Iceland is the same for hundreds of miles as that to England. Yet there were few murmurs of dissent in Congress when the President announced the landing in Iceland. Again he was only exercising powers which constitutionally and traditionally other Executives have used.

Even without Iceland the shoot-at-sight order would have become necessary if there had been more Robin Moors and I. C. Whites. And there would have been unless the United States had taken its ships and nationals off the oceans. By conceding control of the seas to the Nazis, Mr. Roosevelt might have put off the "shooting." Congress would not do that, the American people would not do that. American ideals and interests are too deeply involved. It was they which really gave the pledge to help destroy Hitlerism.

The majority of Americans have come slowly to see that. They understand that no individual, group or trick has produced the basic conflict.

"The middle classes are going to be a poor market," says a trade paper. "Pinched by higher taxes and prices pushing against unraised white-collar salaries, they are going to have little to spend, and the wise manufacturer will take notice." How about the "poor market" taking notice?

Our Readers Say—

Regardless of Date—Thanksgiving

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thanksgiving Day Proclamations will be coming out soon. Some States will observe the traditional date while others will observe the earlier one. Regardless of which date is observed the meaning of Thanksgiving should be the same to everyone in America. Thanksgiving brings us all together in spirit. The thanksgiving of our Pilgrim forefathers has developed into a looked-for holiday, a warm feeling toward those separated, a memory of what we had as children or if now young a realization of what we have heard and read. GEORGE H. WETMORE

Lynn, Mass.

Children vs. the Comics?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two Monitor writers have already pointed out that "comic books" are without real humor and detrimental to anyone's sense of color; they also degrade the English language into mere gibberish: oughta, gotta, looks like I'm too early, you was right, sass, framed, cooler, naw, aw, sorta scary.

But most insidious is their set of values. In their pages murder, boss rule, selfish competition, hatreds, jealousies, lurid love affairs, and deceptions of every kind jostle with one another. Their emphasis upon the sensational deprives the child of enjoyment of the simple things. Children accustomed to "Connie Combats Fearful Monsters on the Moon" will find little excitement in even such a book as "Treasure Island."

Having taught in a New York private school, I am aware of the alarming popularity of these books: Children between the ages of ten and fourteen devour two or three of them a day. "Superman" alone selis 3,000,000 copies per day!

Is it not imperative that parents and teachers take more interest in children's reading habits? For are they not the only ones capable of pointing out to the child in a gentle and skillful fashion that a far more lasting enjoyment can be derived from literature than from the cheap, gaudy-colored paper books known as "comics"?

(MRS.) CAROLE EARLE CHAPIN

Worcester, Mass.

"Let's Stop Quibbling for Hitler"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the way down to business this morning, I read the Monitor's rousing editorial "Let's Stop Quibbling for Hitler!"

Only a few hours before I had been listening to a broadcast of last-minute news—"Cabinet crisis in Tokyo over foreign relations with United States," "Nazis at the gates of Moscow," "President confers with military advisers as to crises in Far East and in Europe"—then followed a recital of strikes in defense industries.

"Who, oh who," I mentally exclaimed, "will arouse the country, while there is still time, to the foolhardiness and danger, under present world conditions, of these strikes?"

Your splendid editorial pointed out clearly that strikes and other divisive activities in this country are the secret weapons of the common enemy. An awakening to this fact will measurably contribute to bringing about national unity which is indispensable to a successful defense effort and to giving effective and sufficient aid to those countries resisting ruthless aggression.

I am deeply grateful for the alertness, courage, and forthrightness expressed in your editorials. H. L. S.

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

On Your Guard, Uncle!



Defend America—and Liberate Europe

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Defend America" and "Aid to Britain" are two good slogans, but a part of the emphasis we have been concentrating upon them might well be shifted to a new, third slogan. For Americans want to help in the overthrow of the Nazis, not only as a matter of American defense and of aid to Britain, but also in order to aid the occupied, oppressed nations of Europe to regain their freedom.

We flatter ourselves too much in supposing that our national tendency is to be over-idealistic and self-sacrificing, and that the lesson we need to learn is the "realism" of sufficient concentration on protecting ourselves. All nations are too selfish for the world's good and their own, and America in the past has been no exception to this rule. Our behavior after the last war was a tragic evidence of our tendency in this respect; and if we now limit our aim in connection with this war to American defense, we shall further confirm ourselves in an attitude that bodes no good for the coming post-war epoch. Nor can we raise our national morale, enthusiasm, and contribution to the defeat of Hitler, to the highest level, by thinking only of American defense.

"Aid to Britain" is properly linked in our minds with "American defense" and in no conflict with the latter, but should not be thought of as only a means to that end, and be limited in scope or degree to what seems necessary for that purpose. Admiration of and sympathy with England, and desire to help in the preservation of her independence and strength for her own and the world's sake, are among the motives which we should avow and cultivate. But those of us in whom these motives naturally are strong need also to remember at all times, and to understand and respect, the natural feelings of the many millions of Americans whose ancestral connections and strong bonds of sympathy are not with England but with various nations on the continent of Europe. America as a whole is the grown-up son not of England alone but of all Europe; and our proper, immediate goal as a nation in this war is self-defense plus liberation of all Europe from Nazi tyranny.

It is natural and proper that Americans of Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Belgian, French, Italian, Greek, Yugoslav or other Balkan or Danubian, Czech, or Polish descent, should be especially anxious for the liberation of the European country with the first claim, next to that of America, on their affections. And we can best unite our whole population in the righteous crusade which lies before us, by stressing the truth that it is a crusade to rescue all Europe, and protect all the world, including America, from slavery. Even German-Americans, except for the minority who are unalterably devoted to the Nazi cause, can be enlisted in this crusade; for an allied victory must and shall be made to mean no lasting injury to the future welfare of the German people, but on the contrary, liberation of them as well as of their neighbors from the evil tyranny which is that even for those who in self-delusion embraced it willingly.

Emancipation of all European nations from Nazi tyranny must not be allowed to mean mere restoration of the old divided, uncooperative state of Europe. Some kind of unification of that unhappy continent in a federation or league of free peoples is an allied "peace aim" which must be realized. But that is a future task, however important advance planning for it in the present is; the immediate task is liberation of Europe and the world from a tyranny which cannot "unite" peoples in any real sense and is definitely even worse than open anarchy. We are throwing away our best, sound basis for American unity in an all-out war effort, unless we stress liberation of all Europe as an aim in the front ranks of our country's immediate war aims. (Dr.) O. H. TAYLOR,

Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University

Unlabored Musings

What Kind of Freedom?

A great deal is talked about freedom nowadays, and many of the combatants in the present war have renounced their own independence of action in order to fight for the right for all to possess freedom. One may well ask oneself what kind of thing is this freedom, for which so many are ready to fight. Are we quite sure that for all our acclamations and hymns in praise of it we know what it really means?

It is not a bad plan to turn to the dictionary to find for oneself the root meaning of the word. True, this may offer such a simplified statement as to cause all the learned discussion to look like so much intellectual fustian, but I generally find that it is the best way to get my thinking on any subject starting from scratch.

* * *

That is what I want to aim at in this musing. For I have read what John Stuart Mill has written about freedom; I remember Washington's farewell address and his reference to freedom as the outcome of "joint counsels and joint efforts"; I recall Tennyson's reference to freedom as slowly broadening down "from precedent to precedent"; and a host of other wise sayings right down to the President's recent and now famous reference to the "four freedoms" and still the question surges up, What do you mean by freedom? Borrowing an illustration used in a previous musing, "The Avalanche," one asks can the rock that is crashing down the mountainside be considered "free." True, it is released from its uncertain tenure of the ice-bound slope, but has that given it freedom? Obviously no, except in the sense that in its headlong rush it is being forced, as always, to obey the law of gravitation and can do no other. It is equally reasonable to ask, Can man really be free to obey his own whims and work his own will in defiance of the moral law? He may, of course, attempt it and even seem for a time to be getting away with it, but if you watch closely you will presently see the "avalanche" in operation and he is being swept along in a downward rush that he cannot control. His misdeeds and wrong impulses are seen to be entangled in something and it looks as if the moral law is forcing them on to their own self-destruction. Can he, then, save himself from the impending disaster and achieve freedom from the effects of his former license? The dictionary helps us here. The root meaning of the word "free" is "loved, spared, favored," and you find the same meaning attached to the word "friend" which has the same root.

Real freedom, therefore, means to be in a constant state of awareness of Love as the guiding Principle of the universe and everything in it. The man who desires to escape from the willfulness that he mistook for freedom, but which now enslaves him and destroys the peace of his fellows, must learn that he can do so in no other way than by discarding his self-love and seeking his own good in the good of others. Will not the same law which causes the avalanche to crash to its futile end also sustain all right efforts which aim upwards at the new heaven and the new earth? Changes in human character will of course go on for it will take time for mankind to realize that there is no freedom but in obedience to this law.

> Meet is it changes should control
> Our being, lest we rust in ease.
>
> We all are changed by still degrees,
> All but the basis of the soul.

* * *

A columnist in one of the London papers commented recently on what he described as a significant American development—the production of a new type of representative man. These men, he said, naming several examples, are gentle and manly, and by this, he explained, he did not necessarily mean "gentlemanly" in the accepted sense.

Ah, thought I, he has discovered what the face of freedom really looks like in the free atmosphere of a democratic country. Does it not follow that with the spread of the democratic idea, more and more of the representative types in every community will be gentle and manly, not arrogant and overbearing?

So it came about that the dictionary gave me a new facet to the word freedom—the spirit of kindliness operating through an uncoded law in man's relation to his fellow beings. And then there flashed into thought St. Paul's stirring words: "Where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty." Yes, and no aggregation of highly organized thugs, conspirators, gangsters or fanatics can ever succeed in supplanting this basic fact, or in suppressing the gentle and the manly whose lives bear testimony to it. One could not expect within the scope of a single musing to touch on more than one facet of such an inexhaustible topic, but future musings may explore the President's "four freedoms" for further elucidation. CENTURION

(Another article of this series will be published on this day next week)

The Wide Horizon

"Foot It Featly"

By Pearl Strachan

With Ariel I might make the announcement,

> Before you can say "come" and "go,"
> And breathe twice and cry "so, so,"
> Each one, tripping on his toe,
> Will be here with mop and mow,"

though much more than mop and mow will be represented, for it is Thursday and a "drop-in-evening" of the Country Dance Society in Boston. College professors, school teachers, housewives, stenographers, students, business executives, artists and many others will shortly arrive to "foot it featly here and there" on the schoolroom floor. The number of those who take delight in the country dances of Tudor England and Colonial America grows rapidly larger. Seven-year-olds and seventies go through the figures. Many whose enthusiasm for dancing flagged on the advance of the jitterbug and the swing accompaniment find their interest reviving as the piano and the fiddle and the drum strike up a lilting Elizabethan tune for the intricate steps of the "Morpeth Rant" or "Shrewsbury Lasses."

One of my happiest memories of last summer is of dancing on the green, with this Boston group, as guests of Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, Massachusetts. The movement, which has spread throughout the United States, drew much of its impetus from the work Mrs. Storrow did twenty-five years ago. President of both the Boston Centre and the Country Dance Society, Inc., she was instrumental in bringing to America England's noted authority on folk dance and music, Cecil Sharp, who not only taught the old English steps in this country, but collected songs and dances in the Appalachians which had remained in purer Elizabethan form than they had in rural England.

* * *

All the faërie of Shakespeare trips through the measures of such dances as "Newcastle," and "The Huntsman's Chorus," the "Cumberland Square Eight," and the morris figures. The "sunburnt sicklemen, of August weary," today as of yore welcome the call to:

> Come hither from the furrow and be merry.
> Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on
> And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
> In country footing.

In England this type of dancing grows more popular every day. Its innocent gaiety appears to be meeting a definite need of the harassed men and women in uniform and civilian defense toilers. The summer school of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, held last year at Cambridge, was planned for a smaller attendance than usual. Actually, however, it attracted a larger number than before. Although Cecil Sharp House, the London headquarters, was badly damaged by bombs, classes have continued.

Here is a glimpse of May Day at Oxford, reported in the Society's magazine:

"May morning 1941, Magdalen Bridge 6 a. m. The traffic was held up. 'What is the matter?' say the unknowing ones. Hush! Then very faintly, for the wind is blowing the wrong way, comes the sound of the Latin hymn from the top of the tower. The last note dies away. 'The bells are ringing!' 'Don't be silly, it's wartime.' But they are ringing, all the same, the bells of the morris dancers, coming from the direction of the Plain, where, to the accompaniment of concertina, recorder, accordion and drum, the men are entertaining the crowd with Laudnum Bunches, Blue-Eyed Stranger, Constant Billy and the like."

The account continues with the statement that an air raid shelter occupies the customary dancing pitch, and that means dancing on the taxi rank, "more cobbles," but "no one is in the least dismayed."

* * *

A summer news item from Thaxted reads, "On Sunday . . . folk dancers will be welcome. There will be a procession and service in the Church at 10:45 followed by out-door dancing at 12 noon. At 2:30 p. m. Imogen Holst will conduct a Bach Chorale in the Church, in which all are invited to join. A Country Dance Party will be held on the Vicarage lawn at 4:30."

America appears to be saying, "Come unto these yellow sands, and then take hands." The National Folk Festival in Washington, the Country Dance Society Spring Festival in New York, and the Mountain Folk Festival, at Berea College, Kentucky, this year, were outstanding events. Writing of the last, Frank H. Smith states, "I scoured the woods for miles around and brought in ample supplies of red-bud and other flowering trees. Then to the gay Gisburn tune, two hundred young folks, . . . danced out in the manner described by the Messenger in 'Macbeth,' who said excitedly, 'The wood began to move.'"

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